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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1883-4,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

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IN ELEVEN VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1883-4.

IN ELEVEN VOLUMES.

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1883.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES,

### NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1882.

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Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

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# ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, M.P., MINISTER FOR MINES.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit the following report upon the progress of Mining in this Colony during the year 1882, and upon the working of that branch of the Department specially charged with the administration of the Acts and Regulations relating to mining.

During the year 1,166 applications were made to lease parcels of Crown Lands for mining purposes, being less by 163 than the number of applications made in 1881.

Of the number of applications so made, 586 were for parcels of auriferous land, and 580 for lands containing minerals other than gold.

The number of applications dealt with in 1882 was 896, which, as compared with the number dealt with in 1881, shows an increase of 5. The number would have been larger but for delays in making and dealing with surveys of lands applied for to lease for mining purposes. The steps which have been and are being taken to secure greater expedition in the making, checking, and charting of such surveys will, it is hoped, not only lead to the speedy clearing off the arrears which have accrued but will enable the Department to deal with such applications in future within a reasonable time.

Of the applications dealt with in 1882, 415 were for gold-mining leases, comprising an area of 2,358 acres, and 481 were for mineral leases, comprising an area of 16,745 acres, together equal to 19,103 acres, and exceeding the area contained in the applications dealt with in 1881 by 3,030 acres.

The following table shows the quantity of land comprised in the applications to lease made during the year 1882, and the minerals proposed to be mined under such applications:—

Minerals.	Area.	Minerals.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold .....	4,287	Marble .....	40
Antimony .....	400	Manganese .....	80
Asbestos .....	60	Minerals not specified.....	80
Coal .....	2,420	Opals .....	40
Coal and shale .....	85	Silver .....	240
Copper .....	3,044	Silver and lead .....	500
Copper and silver .....	40	Slate .....	380
Diamonds .....	100	Tin .....	11,689
Iron .....	180		
Limestone .....	180		23,845

The aggregate area applied for is greater than that of the previous year by 3,292 acres.) But there is a decrease in the acreage for gold, antimony, coal and shale, copper and silver, manganese, and slate. No applications were made for bismuth, chromate of iron, cobalt, and galena. There is, however, an increase in the acreage for asbestos, coal, copper, limestone, silver, and tin; and in the above list are areas for diamonds, opals, silver and lead, and iron, which do not occur in the table for 1881.

The following table shows the quantities of the several descriptions of mineral land held under applications to lease on the 31st of December last:—

Minerals.	Area.	Minerals.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold .....	6,412	Limestone .....	200
Antimony .....	600	Manganese .....	145
Asbestos .....	20	Opals .....	80
Bismuth .....	320	Shale and copper .....	80
Chrome iron .....	260	Silver and lead .....	320
Coal .....	980	Silver .....	320
Cobalt .....	40	Slate .....	420
Copper .....	2,889	Tin .....	11,622
Copper and silver .....	40	Minerals not specified.....	80
Diamonds .....	100		
Iron .....	40	Total .....	24,968



## RETURN showing the area of Land held under lease and the Minerals to be mined.

Mineral.	Mining Act, 1874.		Gold Fields Act, 1868.		Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1881.		Total.	
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.
Gold .....	2,120	3 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	2 11			2,219	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antimony .....	316	2 30					316	2 30
Asbestos.....	40	0 0					40	0 0
Bismuth.....	185	0 0					185	0 0
Coal .....	3,744	1 0			8,078	2 0	11,822	3 0
Coal and shale .....	160	0 0					160	0 0
Copper .....	1,170	2 0			260	0 0	1,730	2 0
Galena .....	20	0 0					20	0 0
Iron .....	20	0 0					20	0 0
Manganese.....	140	0 0					140	0 0
Marble .....	40	0 0					40	0 0
Slate .....	640	0 0					640	0 0
Stone .....	40	0 0					40	0 0
Silver.....	100	0 0					100	0 0
Shale .....	46	2 38					46	2 38
Silver and copper .....	60	0 0					60	0 0
Tin.....	12,362	1 7			1,640	0 0	14,002	1 7
Minerals not specified .....	20	0 0			217	1 33	237	1 33
Totals.....	21,526	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	2 11	10,195	3 33	31,820	3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gold..... 3,784 yards river-bed.

In addition to the above a large area of land is known to be held under miners' rights and mineral licenses, but there are no means of ascertaining even approximately the extent of such area. There is also a considerable quantity of mineral land which has been sold conditionally or absolutely.

The applications under section 28 of the Mining Act for permission to mine under reserved lands, made in 1882, number 357. During the year 244 such applications were dealt with, the areas granted being for

Coal .....	a.	r.	p.
Tin .....	2,686	1	0
Copper .....	181	3	11
Copper .....	80	0	0
Copper and lead .....	128	0	0
Copper and galena .....	49	0	0
Gold .....	80	3	6
Bluestone and gravel .....	12	0	0

RETURN of Areas and Minerals in respect of which authorities under the 28th section were issued prior to 1882 :—

Gold .....	a.	r.	p.
Tin .....	205	1	11
Coal .....	161	1	17
Coal .....	70,012	0	0
Shale.....	8	2	32
Coal and shale .....	10,400	0	0
Silver and gold.....	10	0	0
Copper .....	2	2	0

During the greater part of last year the Geological Surveyor in charge and his staff were engaged in arranging in that portion of the Garden Palace which had been set apart as a Mining Museum the very valuable collection of fossils and minerals belonging to the Department, and had nearly completed the arrangement and labelling of the collection when the fire occurred by which the Garden Palace and all its valuable contents were destroyed before the public had had an opportunity of inspecting the collection, the arrangement of which had cost so much labour and reflected so much credit upon Mr. C. S. Wilkinson and his staff. Some idea may be formed of the labours of these gentlemen, and of the loss sustained by the public from the following few facts relating to the museum and its contents: The floor space of the museum was about 15,000 square feet; the number of glass-cases was 160, and about twenty cabinets arranged in such a manner that ample space was provided for conveniently inspecting the contents of each case. Contained in such cases and cabinets were fossils and mineral specimens to the number of about 60,000.

Arranged around the walls on tables and elsewhere, in suitable places, were large blocks of coal shale, iron, copper, tin, lead, &c., and in racks provided for the purpose were the cores obtained from the bores at the Sutherland Estate, near Sydney, Temora, and Brisbane Water. There were also arranged in racks and along the walls more than 300 samples of the various timbers of the Colony, which had been dressed and polished so as to show the grain and character of each kind of wood. There were also hung upon the walls a fine collection of maps and sections. In a room adjoining the museum, intended as a library, was arranged and catalogued a large and valuable collection of works on geology and the allied sciences.

After

After the destruction of the mining and geological museum by the burning of the Garden Palace, circulars soliciting donations were issued by the late Secretary for Mines to foreign countries and the neighbouring Colonies, as well as to all parts of New South Wales, in response to which many collections have been promised; from New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Queensland, have already been forwarded typical collections of their rocks, minerals, and fossils, while in New South Wales the request has been most generously met, many gentlemen handing over their private collections; and on all sides universal regret has been expressed and active sympathy shown. Many of the country officers of the Department have also materially assisted in collecting and forwarding specimens.

From the 26th September to the 31st December, 140 donations were received, many of them comprising large collections; since the latter date to the 31st March the number has been increased to 203.

Between the first-mentioned dates the number of specimens registered was 2,712, which has been increased to 3,668 to the end of March, 1883 (exclusive of many duplicates which have been labelled for the purposes of exchanges, collections, &c.)

Two large collections from the Newcastle and Yass districts, as well as a considerable number of specimens of bones of extinct animals from the Wellington caves, now being dealt with, will increase this number to about 5,000 specimens.

Several thousand specimens of fossils which can be identified have been recovered intact from the ruins of the Garden Palace, which will also materially swell the number of specimens at present in the temporary Museum.

A representative collection of the minerals of the Colony has been prepared for exhibition at Amsterdam, and comprises large blocks of all the minerals of commercial value produced in New South Wales, besides smaller samples of numerous minerals and fossils.

In the month of November, 1882, Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, who had rendered most valuable service as first assistant to the Geological Surveyor in charge, resigned his position, having accepted the appointment of Geological Surveyor in the Colony of South Australia at a salary very much higher than that attached to the position he occupied in this Colony. The loss of Mr. Brown's services would have been severely felt but for the fortunate circumstance that at this juncture we were able to induce Mr. E. F. Pittman, Assoc. Royal School of Mines, &c., &c., to resume the position of first assistant, which he had resigned in November, 1881. The position of second assistant, which had been some time vacant, was filled by Mr. T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., of Oxford University and the Royal School of Mines. Mr. David was selected in England for the appointment, and reached Sydney in November last.

A geological survey of the Forest Gold-field, in the Orange district, has been completed, and is now in course of publication. The map with its accompanying sections and explanatory notes, indicates the position of the auriferous reefs and leads, and the probable occurrence of other leads under the basaltic area between the Forest and Wentworth Gold-fields. Besides reporting upon the application for lands in gold-fields and mining reserves, and other departmental work, the Geological Surveyors have examined the Mittagong, Springwood, Tenterfield, and Yass districts, and their reports thereon will be found in connection with the Annual Report of the Geological Surveyor in charge.

A large number of mineral specimens submitted by miners and others for the opinion of the Geological Surveyor have been examined and reported upon, but the actual number cannot now be given in consequence of the destruction of the register in the Garden Palace.

During the year it was decided to make certain changes in connection with the survey of mining leases, &c., as it was found that the licensed surveyors could not make the measurements as expeditiously as in the interest of mining they should be made without neglecting the more profitable work often urgently required of them by the Surveyor-General. The changes involved the employment of a separate staff of surveyors, who are paid partly by salary and partly by fees, and who are solely employed upon mining work. By means of the staff surveyors much of the work that was in arrear in certain localities has been cleared off, and there is little doubt that during the present year the staff, though small, will be found capable of coping satisfactorily with the work and effecting the measurements within a very short time after the applications are lodged, so that the main cause of complaint against the leasing system, namely, delay in the issue of leases, will be removed. The Deputy Surveyor-General having resigned the position of Chief Mining Surveyor the Geological Surveyor has undertaken to perform the duties temporarily.

The chief draftsman and his staff during the year have, in addition to the ordinary work of the Branch, performed the following work :—

*Maps compiled and published.*

Mineral maps of the parishes of Wylie, Undercliff, Ruby, Corry, Maryland, Marsh, Cullendore, and Bookookoora, county of Buller and the parish of Annandale, county of Clive.

*Maps in course of compilation.*

Map of the staniferous country, comprised within the parishes of Severn, Boyd, Bloxsome, Scott, Bald Nob, and Mitchell, county of Gough, and map of part of the Coolongolook gold-field.

*Maps prepared for office use only.*

Map of Milburn Creek Gold-field, and map of part of Black Range Gold-field, parish maps of Kingsgate and Clive, county of Gough.

*Miscellaneous Work.*

Map of country in the vicinity of Forest Reefs, prepared for Geological Branch.

Plans of parishes of Swinton, Darby, Cope's Creek, Blake, Clive, Anderson, and Herbert, prepared for use of Wardens.

Alterations and additions made to large geological map of the Colony, prepared for exhibition (since destroyed in Garden Palace fire).

When in pursuance of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly it was decided that the Department should procure diamond drills, the services of Mr. W. B. Henderson, who had for some time occupied the position of manager of the boring operations of the Australian Diamond Drill Company, were secured to superintend the purchase and working of drills by the Government.

Tenders were invited for the supply of drills but no tender was received, except that of the Australian Diamond Drill Company, from whom six diamond drills were eventually purchased on the 30th June, 1882.

As these drills were to be handed over on completion of contracts then in hand they did not come into the possession of the Department until towards the end of the year.

Only three of the six drills were in readiness to undertake work up to end of December ; the other three were undergoing repairs.

The first drill delivered was set to work near Gosford to extend a bore in search of coal from a depth of 800 ft. At 892 ft. a seam of coal, containing bands 5 ft. 11 in. in thickness, was cut, and the work was then discontinued.

This drill was then removed to near Cooranbong, to put down a bore in search of coal, a very interesting undertaking as no test bores with diamond drill had previously been put down at or near that locality.

The second drill, available for work, undertook a bore at Long Swamp, near Marulan, and commenced erecting machinery on the 13th November, 1882, and on the 31st December had reached the depth of 99 ft.

The third drill was removed to the site of operations on the Holt-Sutherland Estate on the 27th November, and had bored 72 ft. up to the end of the year.

Under the able direction of the Superintendent very marked improvements have been made to these drills since they came into the possession of the Department.

The size of the diameter of the bores has in most instances been increased.

It was contemplated to add appliances to these diamond drills, which would fit them for use in alluvial soils with as much success as in rocks. This has hitherto been found a great defect in the construction of diamond drills.

A stock of steel tubing of special make has been ordered from Glasgow, for the purpose of having it converted into core-barrels. It is anticipated that fully 50 per cent. will be thus saved, as compared with the previous cost of these connections. 2,000 ft. of steel drill rods and some 3,000 ft. of artesian tubing have also been secured in order to provide the drills with a full supply of working connections.

Plans have been prepared, under the direction of the Superintendent, for more powerful drills, the mechanism of many of the parts being altered to specially suit the requirements of the inland districts of the Colony.

The engineers in charge of the various drills are each supplied with printed tabulated weekly report sheets, prepared by the Superintendent in such a manner as to afford the most minute information concerning the sections of strata passed through, and the wear and tear and the lasting nature of several classes of diamonds, without entailing upon the engineers unnecessary labour in furnishing the information required.

Diamonds used in boring are classified before being issued to the Engineers, and information is thus obtained so as to show the peculiar qualities of each particular class, which is one of, if not the most important points in the successful working of diamond drills.

Provision

Provision is made in the weekly report sheets for a complete section of each bore put down. The valuable information thus obtained might with advantage be made available to the public by exhibition in suitable places.

The collection of geological and other scientific information is also provided for, a register of water or minerals discovered being kept. In boring on private lands where possible the core obtained from the bore is retained by the Department.

Much care, time, and study has been devoted to this branch of the Department with the object of making the drills as nearly self-supporting as possible, in addition providing a means by which the mineral resources of the Colony may be developed with the least practicable expense to the explorers.

The number of drills possessed by the Department has not been sufficient to meet the demand up to the end of the year, but it was expected that when all the drills were at work the Department would be able to comply with all applications, which on public grounds merit attention. It is to be regretted that the miners generally have not, owing it is believed to want of combination or co-operation, availed themselves of the use of the drills in searching for and testing the deep leads and other auriferous and mineral deposits.

In consequence of the diamond drills not being suitable for searching for a subterranean water supply in the arid parts of the interior it was decided to purchase for this purpose water augers, such as were in use for a similar purpose in the adjoining Colony of Victoria.

Five water augers were obtained during the year and orders were given for the supply of three others.

Of the machines received three were forwarded to work on the line of road from Bourke to Mount Browne, and after great difficulty reached the site of their operations on the 13th December.

Another machine was forwarded to Girilambone, but owing to unforeseen difficulty in the selection of a suitable site work in this locality was considerably delayed.

The other machine was forwarded to Grafton on 14th November, and started boring on the 27th.

All of these machines have been employed in searching for water, but up to the end of the year no extensive or deep boring had taken place owing to the want of the proper description of tubing, which was not obtainable in the Colonies.

Upwards of 6,000 feet of suitable tubing, varying from 7 inches to 3 inches in diameter, has been ordered from the makers for the purpose of working these augers on the "Telescope" system, the only system known capable of coping with alluvial country containing drifts or swelling clays, such as our western plains.

There has been an unexpected delay in the delivery of this tubing owing to the inability of the makers to meet the great demand; but from advices received it appears that a good supply has been shipped from Glasgow.

There is every reason to believe that with the assistance of this tubing the machines will produce good results during the current year. Of course in all such operations it is necessary to recognize the fact that no amount of care or skill in the selection of sites or in the conducting of the work will do more than reduce the risk of failure. However, one successful bore frequently compensates for a large number of failures.

The foreman-in-charge of each water auger gives full information on printed weekly report sheets of the sections of strata passed through, the depth at which water is struck, and the quantity and quality of the water, samples of which are obtained and forwarded for analysis.

The information contained in these reports is made available to the Geological Surveyor, whose advice is frequently sought in the selection of sites for the working of both drills and augers. The Superintendent is untiring in his exertions and spares no effort to bring to a successful issue all the works undertaken. And I have no hesitation in saying that his great experience has enabled him to conduct the operations of the diamond drills in such a manner as to secure the best results at the smallest possible cost.

It affords me much pleasure to record my appreciation of the valuable assistance which Mr. Herring, the Chief Clerk, at all times renders me, and to testify to the satisfactory manner in which as a rule the gentlemen under him perform their duties. I gladly acknowledge the readiness with which the Registrar, Mr. Binny, and the wardens aid me in conducting the business of the Mining Branch of the Department.

The results of our mining operations in 1882 on the whole compare favourably with those of the year 1881, as will be seen by reference to the following table:—

The aggregate value of Minerals, the produce of New South Wales, for the years 1881 and 1882 respectively compared.

Minerals.	1881.			1882.			Increase		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	£	s. d.	Quantity.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Gold .....	149,627·6	566,513	0 0	140,469·28	526,521	12 5	.....	.....	39,991	7 7
Silver .....	57,254·14	13,026	0 0	38,618·25	9,024	0 0	.....	.....	4,002	0 0
Coal .....	1,775,224·6	603,248	5 8	2,109,232	948,965	12 8	345,717	7 0	.....	.....
Shale .....	27,894	40,748	0 0	48,065	84,114	0 0	43,366	0 0	.....	.....
Tin .....	8,200·17	724,003	0 0	8,669·18	833,461	0 0	109,458	0 0	.....	.....
Copper .....	5,403·8	355,062	0 0	4,958·2	324,727	0 0	.....	.....	30,335	0 0
Iron .....	6,560·4	47,871	0 4	7,476	37,224	2 9	.....	.....	10,646	17 7
Antimony .....	539·2	17,346	0 0	1,068·18	16,732	0 0	.....	.....	614	0 0
Lead .....	52·7	1,625	0 0	11·9	360	0 0	.....	.....	1,265	0 0
Asbestos .....	.....	.....	.....	7·10	75	0 0	75	0 0	.....	.....
Bismuth .....	12·5	2,728	14 0	2·14	162	0 0	.....	.....	2,566	14 0
Mixed minerals.....	15·25	1,020	0 0	7	979	0 0	.....	.....	41	0 0
							498,616	7 0	89,461	19 2
							89,461	19 2		
Aggregate increase for the year .....							409,154	7 10		

The only minerals which show an increase in value as compared with the preceding year are coal, shale, tin, and asbestos, while the value of the output of gold, silver, copper, antimony, lead, bismuth, and mixed minerals in 1882 is considerably less than that of 1881.

From the following table it will be seen that the aggregate value of our mineral products in 1882 is £2,782,344, exceeding the value of the output of any previous year, and exceeding the decimal average, by £401,742:—

The following Return shows the Quantity and Value of Gold, Coal, Shale, Copper, Tin, Silver, Iron, Antimony, Lead, Asbestos, and Bismuth produced in the Colony of New South Wales during the last ten years:—

Year.	Gold.		Coal.		Shale.		Copper and Regulus.		Tin and Tin ore.		Silver.		Iron.		Antimony and Ore.		Lead and Ore.		Asbestos.		Bismuth.		Mixed Minerals.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1873	361,785	1,395,175	1,192,862	665,747	17,830	50,475	2,846	239,102	4,571	331,436	66,898	16,278	.....	.....	27 12	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,701,423
1874	270,823	1,040,329	1,304,612	790,221	12,100	27,300	4,160	325,140	6,219	484,322	78,021	18,950	.....	13,434	12 15	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,701,751
1875	230,883	877,634	1,329,739	819,430	6,197	15,500	3,677	801,690	5,650	661,311	52,363	12,794	40	502	112 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,693,921
1876	187,412	618,190	1,319,918	803,300	15,968	47,094	3,275	219,916	6,968	439,638	69,179	15,456	2,680	13,309	40 0	140 07	0 1,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,184,487
1877	124,111	471,418	1,444,371	658,998	18,968	45,621	4,513	324,226	6,954	508,540	31,409	6,673	2,600	7,600	69 12	1,131	20 12	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	7,725	2,233,160	
1878	119,665	430,033	1,576,497	920,936	24,371	57,211	5,219	845,168	7,210	395,622	60,663	13,291	900	6,006	51 0	1,964	5 0	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	1,062	2,172,421	
1879	109,650	457,219	1,583,381	950,879	32,619	66,930	4,143	267,353	5,921	372,349	83,184	19,971	1,118	19,650	76 16	1,046	18 13	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	525	2,068,456	
1880	118,600	411,543	1,466,180	618,337	19,201	41,725	5,394	361,059	6,159	471,337	91,119	21,878	2,322	15,336	99 19	1,652	27 14	690	12 8	328	.....	.....	21	795	1,977,674	
1881	149,627	566,513	1,769,597	603,248	27,894	40,748	5,494	355,062	8,200	724,003	57,254	13,020	6,560	47,871	539 4	17,316	62 14	1,625	.....	.....	12 10	2,728	151	1,020	2,373,190	
1882	140,469	626,631	2,109,232	948,965	48,065	84,114	4,958	324,727	8,670	833,461	38,618	9,024	7,476	37,224	1,068 18	16,732	11 19	360	7 10	75	2 14	162	7	979	2,782,344	
1,783,025	6,769,636	16,096,829	7,977,064	223,158	481,621	43,678	3,064,494	70,042	5,125,210	629,184	145,371	23,695	151,691	2,140 16	45,313	293 12	6,285	19 18	398	15 4	2,890	3761	12,126	23,806,027		

GOLD.

From the reports furnished by the Wardens and Mining Registrars it is evident that the drought which continued through the greater part of the year seriously retarded mining operations throughout the gold-fields. It is true that in some few localities the absence of rain enabled the miners to work portions of river-beds which in ordinary seasons are under water, and are consequently inaccessible. But the drought and scarcity of grass rendered prospecting most difficult, if not entirely impracticable, until the breaking up of the drought in the last quarter, hence few discoveries of importance were made during the year.

The yield of gold from Temora shows a large increase upon the previous year, but it is to be feared that yield will not be maintained unless the continuation of the deep lead be discovered. Mr. Warden De Boos says:—The continuation of the deep lead lost a little below the Frenchman's claim has not been sought for in a sustained systematic manner in the right direction—that is to say, to the left or west side of the lead. The Inspector of Mines thinks that there is a large area of auriferous country which has not yet been prospected, and that if prospected new discoveries are likely to be made.

The

The output of gold in the Albert district, so far as can be ascertained from the escort returns, shows a decrease as compared with that of the preceding year, but there is reason to suppose that some of the gold from this district passes by private hands into South Australia, consequently the actual yield may be much larger than that recorded. Mr. Warden King, in his report, says that until November all the gold won was obtained by dry-blowing, a process which is not only tedious but is attended with great loss of gold.

Owing to the great heat and dryness of the climate the district must under favourable circumstances be a most difficult one to prospect; it is therefore not surprising that little was done in the way of prospecting during the year. Although much has been done in the construction of dams and reservoirs for the storing of water, the present number being fifty-eight, the Warden is of opinion the quantity impounded during the last months of the year will not last more than two or three weeks. The quartz reefs at Warratta Creek are said to show good prospects, and if the three Companies who have machinery on the ground or on the road succeed in getting their batteries erected these reefs will probably be well tested. In several shafts water has been struck at a depth of about 80 feet; this will doubtless prove a great boon when appliances for raising it shall have been supplied, if the supply prove permanent and sufficiently copious. There appears to be a danger of the supply of fuel being inadequate to the requirements of the locality if the reefs should be extensively worked, so that the development of this field is beset with difficulties. Probably no gold-field has been discovered in the Colony which is calculated to tax the perseverance and ingenuity of the miner to a greater extent than the Albert Gold-field, and scarcely any event would lead to the settlement of a considerable population in that remote district except, perhaps, the discovery of rich and extensive deposits of gold.

In the Bathurst district the Warden states—very little rain fell between January and November, the creeks never flowed, and the rivers were chains of water-holes; dams were empty and springs exhausted. More than half the gold won during the year in the Trunkey division was obtained since November. It is to be regretted that the anticipations respecting the reefs at Mount M'Donald have not been realized, though there is still good reason to believe that they will yield payable though not such handsome returns as were expected. The Inspector of Mines entertains a very high opinion of the field. The extraordinary deposit at Browne's Creek, which is now 70 feet wide, is still being profitably worked, the output of gold being about 300 ounces per month. The Flat Reef, on the Belabula (from 2 to 10 feet wide), is so favourably situated that it is believed 1 dwt. per ton will pay when in full swing, every arrangement for labour-saving having been made. The crushing machinery is worked by water power. At Lucknow the Reform Company is working the pyritous lode, which averages 2 feet, has a footwall of diorite and a hanging wall of serpentine. The Company has been expending large sums of money in putting the mine into thorough working order with a view to turn out large quantities of ore. Two parcels have been shipped to England for treatment, and from 150 tons of refuse 319 ozs. 12 dwts. 2 grs. of free gold has been extracted.

From the very interesting report furnished (see Appendix to Geological Surveyor's report herewith) by Mr. Brown upon the Forest Reef Gold-field, of which he made a geological survey during the year, there appears to be one or more main deep leads and numerous tributaries under the basalt. Mr. Brown says:—"The ancient valley or deep ground, as indicated by the outcrops of slate and diorite through the basalt crosses, Browne's Creek, near the south-west corner of Graham's, and passes in the direction of Forest Reefs, being joined by branch valleys from the north and south, and afterwards by Lumpy and the Blacksmith's Leads." These two leads and Tigeroo have traced down and worked till they reached a depth of about 100 feet. Lumpy Lead has been traced for a mile and a half, at which point it reaches the main flow of basalt. Tigeroo shaft is about 98 feet deep, the surface at this point being 100 feet below the general level of the tableland, towards which the other leads run. In the Great Extended claim, they have sunk through 200 feet of basalt, proving ground 100 feet deeper than any before worked, except Tigeroo. The longest drive extends some 35 feet from the shaft, has crossed a gutter containing cemented wash, from which 141 loads washed in October last gave 140 ozs. 13 dwts. of gold. This, Mr. Brown regards as a branch of the main lead, the width of the basalt flow between the outcrops of bed rock being about 20 chains, leaves plenty of room for a main run of deep ground on either side of the shaft. On the other side, or southern watershed of the old dividing range, Mr. Brown says, "there is a large area of flat country, covered with alluvial soil which is a promising locality for alluvial leads. Up to the present only one gully, called Mullocky Gully, has been worked here."

The Warden at Orange says a reef now being worked at Belmore is 58 feet wide. 17 tons of quartz from a tributary yielded 21 dwts. per ton. The reef at Lucas's Gully, 15 to 18 inches wide, promises well; picked pieces of stone yield an ounce to the lb. weight. Another claim in the locality is producing stone containing 62 ozs. silver and 2 ozs. 15 dwts. of gold per ton. At Black Springs, near Ophir, a reef is being opened that promises well, and good looking stone is found between this locality and Golden Point. At Cadia a nugget weighing 70 ozs. was obtained from some surfacing. In

In the Tambaroora and Turon district the Wardens say many small claims taken west of Hill End are being worked with success, paying from £2 to £7 per week per man, and the Hawkins Hill Consolidated Company has done a great deal of prospecting work by means of rock-drills and otherwise. In the Ironbarks division powerful machinery has been brought on to the ground, with a view to sluice the extensive alluvial drifts which border the river Macquarie. Quartz-reefs showing stone of exceptional value have been discovered in the vicinity of the Bogan, and a township is now growing up at Tomingly. To the south and west of Tomingly other discoveries have lately been reported, and it is not improbable that an extensive gold-field will be opened in the line of country which stretches southward towards Parkes and northward to the Bogan. At Tomingly a large quantity of stone is at grass, awaiting suitable crushing plant. The machine first erected was found to be unsuitable, and had to be taken down and replaced by an ordinary battery. Gold shows freely in stone taken at random from the heaps. Remarkably rich veins have been discovered at Ten-mile Ridges, 17 miles south of Tomingly. Gold has been discovered near the Springs Railway Station, and fair prospects have been obtained. The locality is a basaltic hill, which forms a portion of the descent to the Bell River.

In the Lachlan district the Wardens report:—At Forbes, the Bald Hills, and Queen's Leads the prospects are improving. A battery has been erected, which will remove the obstacle to the development of the Pinnacle Reefs. At Cargo, Odgers and party are working a face of wash 70 feet wide and 18 inches thick, in the 40-foot level of their claim at Gum Flat. The prospects at Young are brighter than they have been for a long time. Some 300 acres of land in the vicinity of the town, and close to the Burrangong Creek, have been applied for to lease. The ground is known to be auriferous, and likely to pay well, but the miners have hitherto been prevented from working it by reason of the want of appliances to overcome the heavy influx of water. Now that there is a prospect of the necessary capital being available to procure machinery, and open up the ground systematically, there is found to be a difficulty in consequence of so much of the land in that locality having been surveyed and sold. Minter and party have erected machinery on their lease, and have sunk a shaft 70 feet. About 100 miners are making fair wages at Murrumburrah. There is at present no battery at Barmedman, the stone having to be sent to Temora to be crushed. There is a large quantity of stone at grass, awaiting the completion of the crushing plant which is being erected. Hitherto very little work has been done on the reefs below the water level—about 85 feet—but there is now a prospect of the reefs, both at Barmedman and Sebastopol, being thoroughly tested and systematically opened up, and it is believed they will prove to be highly remunerative. A new reef, containing a fair show of gold, was discovered in December, by Conway Bros., 21 miles N.W. of Temora.

In the Mudgee district the drought was severely felt and did not break till October. At Gulgong there are several claims that are paying moderately well. The result of Mr. Scully's prospecting operations on the Black Lead is looked forward to with some anxiety, as, in the event of his succeeding in opening up the continuation of that lead, a fresh start will be given to deep alluvial mining in that locality. There has been great delay in carrying out these works, but the difficulties have no doubt been exceptional. Although the field is at present dull there are grounds for believing that it will revive, as it is scarcely possible that the gold deposits have been exhausted.

In the Tumut and Adelong district a new reef has been discovered at Muttama, from which a trial crushing of 10 tons gave 4 ozs. of gold per ton. A dam has been constructed and a site for a battery has been selected. In the early part of the year an alluvial lead was found running at right angles from the Doctor's Reef at Muttama; there are ten payable claims on Crown lands and four on private lands; depth of lead from 30 to 110 feet; width of lead from 15 to 100 feet; gold coarse and water-worn. The deep ground at the lower end of the lead has not been tested in consequence of too much water. At Albury a new reef has been discovered in Portuguese Gully, and a fair amount of mining is being carried on. At Corowa a reef has been tested to a depth of 60 feet; the yield of gold obtained was equal to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce to the ton; other tests have been made in the locality, but it is thought the reefs have not had a fair trial in consequence of the want of facilities, the reefs being on private land. A large amount of money has been invested in the construction of extensive works for hydraulic sluicing at Kiandra, and there is the strongest probability that large quantities of gold will be obtained as soon as sluicing operations have been fairly started.

At Adelong, according to the report of the Inspector of Mines, the principal alluvial mines are making satisfactory progress, and great improvements have been made in the mode of working some of the quartz-mines which are now owned by capitalists, who possess the necessary capital and enterprise to work them systematically, with the aid of improved appliances. As the reefs in this locality have been worked to a greater depth than in any other part of the colony it is gratifying to know that they are likely to receive a satisfactory trial, and it is to be hoped they will prove remunerative at still greater depths than have yet been reached.

In the Southern District the drought has been favourable to the working of the claims in the Araluen River, and at Nerriga it enabled the miners to reach parts of the bed of the Shoalhaven River, which cannot in ordinary seasons be worked; the returns of gold from this river clearly indicate that it has not been worked out. In other parts of the district there has been a great decrease in the yield, partly due to the drought, which put a stop to ground sluicing, partly to the fact that much of the ground in the Braidwood division has been worked out.

Two batteries have been erected at Captain's Flat in the Queanbeyan division, where the reefs recently discovered are large, and from trials made are likely to prove payable. At Montreal the terraces containing auriferous deposits have been worked to the borders of Wallaga Lake; there the work has been abandoned for want of the capital necessary to carry on the work into or under the bed of the lake; but it is understood that an effort will be made by some capitalists to undertake the exploration of the terraces beyond the margin of the lake, and from the information furnished respecting the yield of the alluvium in the locality there is a strong probability the efforts, if properly conducted, will prove profitable to adventurers, and possibly open up a considerable extent of payable ground. On Mount Dromedary an 8-horse battery has been erected, which will doubtless help to develop the resources of that locality. At Whittaker's Creek, near Wagonga Heads, some reefs have been discovered, which promise to be both permanent and payable; they are from 2 to 4 feet wide, and arrangements have been made for the erection of a battery. The Donkey Reefs, near the Moruya Silver Mine, have been reopened, so have some of the old reefs at Mogo.

In the Peel and Uralla District, in the Barraba division, there are evidences of a revival; the Garryowen, Addison, Bonds, Kelly, and Woods' reefs, have been taken up, and extensive machinery is being obtained from England to work them on a large scale. The reefs at Crow Mountain are also being worked again, and machinery is on the ground. In the Bingera division the "All Nation's Reef" has been taken up again, and machinery will be erected; several claims have been taken up on the flat at foot of Cemetery Gully, and it is thought that if the water can be overcome a deep lead will probably be opened up. This flat has long been regarded with favour, as likely to contain a rich alluvial lead; but the difficulty of contending with the water has hitherto deterred miners from testing the deep ground. Some of the mines at New Ballarat continue to give good returns, the Ballarat Reef, which is patchy, containing some very rich stone.

In the Clarence and Richmond District there are reasonable grounds for anticipating an improvement during the coming year on some of the fields. The Tower Hill Co. at Dalmorton are putting in a tunnel which is expected shortly to strike the reef at a depth of 300 feet, and if it prove payable at that depth the battery will at once start to work again. At Narra Creek two mills have been actively employed upon the stone raised from the several reefs, and there is a probability of another battery being erected at the Hidden Treasure Reef, some 4 miles from Nana Creek. The prospectors at Mann River have a reef 3 feet wide with a fair show of gold at a depth of 42 feet.

The rough and mountainous character of the country has much retarded the development of this, the cost of carting the stone to the battery being twice or thrice the cost of crushing. Fifteen distinct gold-bearing reefs have been opened, but none have been worked to only a very moderate depth.

The remarks of the Inspector of Mines upon the Copeland and surrounding fields are well worthy of perusal as showing that the reefs are rich and permanent, requiring only skill and capital to develop them, the rugged character of the country being the chief obstacle to be overcome. From the size of the reefs and the yields obtained this should be one of the most important quartz districts in the Colony.

Though the rush to the Nowendoc diggings was a failure, there are strong grounds for believing that payable deposits, both alluvial and quartz, only wait a thorough search by experienced prospectors. The mountains between Nowendoc and Hanging Rock—a distance of 50 miles—are said to be auriferous, but have not yet been prospected to any extent.

The Inspector of Mines calls attention to some alluvial deposits in the Nundle Gold-field, which if an ample supply of water were brought to bear upon them would probably prove of immense value, as the wash, though not rich, is of unusual thickness. In one place from the surface to a depth of 25 feet has been tested and found to contain gold, and it is probable that the alluvium down to the granite—a depth of 100 feet—will pay.

A careful review of the prospects of our gold-fields, as gathered from the reports furnished by the Inspector of Mines, Wardens, and Mining Registrars, shows that the decrease in the output of gold for the year is mainly if not wholly due to the drought, and there are evidences of an improvement in the character of the works on many of the older fields which may be due to the recognition of the fact that some of our auriferous deposits cannot be developed or profitably worked without the aid of proper appliances and the adoption of system in the conduct of the necessary operations, which if persevered will doubtless



doubtless lead to an increased yield of gold and the working of large tracts of country now lying idle. The following information has been kindly furnished by R. Hunt, Esquire, F.G.S., the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint:—

QUANTITIES of gold, the produce of New South Wales, received into the Royal Mint, Sydney, during 1881 and 1882 compared.

District.	Division.	1882.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
		ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst.....	Bathurst .....	2,080·27	3,343·70	.....	1,263·43
	Carcoar .....	6,422·38	8,050·66	.....	1,628·28
	Orange .....	4,508·03	4,449·93	58·10	.....
	Trunkey Creek .....	124·53	82·49	42·04	.....
	Tuena .....	482·12	318·77	163·35	.....
	Mount M'Donald .....	2,574·71	.....	2,574·71	.....
Tambaroora and Turon .....	Hill End .....	6,531·42	6,869·33	.....	337·91
	Tambaroora .....	111·34	319·04	.....	207·70
	Sofala .....	3,640·63	4,476·95	.....	836·32
	Stony Creek .....	.....	85·29	.....	85·29
Mudgee .....	Mudgee .....	4,925·08	4,432·17	492·91	.....
	Gulgong .....	3,168·58	4,971·66	.....	1,803·08
	Hargraves .....	1,347·89	1,978·05	.....	630·16
	Wellington .....	159·79	90·40	69·39	.....
Lachlan .....	Parkes .....	2,687·42	4,119·26	.....	1,431·84
	Forbes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grenfell .....	834·15	599·45	234·70	.....
	Young .....	1,479·54	1,574·75	.....	95·21
	Cootamundra .....	33,286·19	31,181·35	2,104·84	.....
	Temora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albert .....	Wilcannia .....	4,174·92	7,288·30	.....	3,113·38
Southern.....	Goulburn .....	70·74	260·52	.....	189·78
	Braidwood .....	8,219·98	9,268·15	.....	1,048·17
	Araluen .....	2,812·25	2,858·60	.....	46·35
	Shoalhaven .....	1,152·20	988·96	163·24	.....
	Nerrigundah .....	785·70	463·91	321·79	.....
	Bermagui .....	539·64	419·60	120·04	.....
Tumut and Adelong .....	Adelong .....	16,793·60	14,553·26	2,240·34	.....
	Tumut .....	819·04	1,413·72	.....	593·78
	Tumbarumba .....	1,929·29	1,818·41	110·88	.....
	Wagga Wagga .....	172·40	247·52	.....	75·12
	Gundagai .....	961·49	63·02	898·47	.....
	Cooma .....	430·75	656·81	.....	226·06
	Kiandra .....	34·11	146·60	.....	112·49
Peel and Uralla .....	Armidale .....	42·20	59·79	.....	17·59
	Rocky River .....	59·79	.....	59·79	.....
	Nundle .....	45·38	200·16	.....	154·78
	Tamworth .....	888·53	800·91	87·62	.....
	Bingera .....	3,673·38	1,491·67	2,181·71	.....
Hunter and Macleay .....	Copeland .....	5,969·39	5,845·27	124·12	.....
Clarence and Richmond .....	Grafton .....	1,091·01	904·41	186·60	.....
New England .....	Tenterfield .....	835·73	890·75	.....	55·02
Localities unknown .....	.....	3,275·79	17,894·47	.....	14,618·68
Total .....	.....	129,142·28	145,478·06	12,234·64	28,570·42

## SUMMARY.

District.	1881.	1882.
	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst.....	16,245·55	16,408·65
Tambaroora and Turon .....	11,750·61	10,500·00
Mudgee .....	11,472·28	9,817·45
Lachlan .....	37,474·81	38,503·91
Albert .....	7,288·30	4,174·92
Southern .....	14,259·74	13,855·91
Tumut and Adelong .....	18,899·34	21,416·99
Peel and Uralla .....	2,552·53	5,131·99
Hunter and Macleay .....	5,845·27	6,392·10
Clarence and Richmond .....	904·41	1,514·72
New England .....	890·75	1,259·44
Localities unknown .....	17,894·47	166·20
	145,478·06	129,142·28

The following table is compiled from information furnished by the Collector of Customs:—

## EXPORTS—GOLD—1882.

Gold.		Quartz Tailings and Pyrites.		Total.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ozs. dwts.	£149,123	pkgs. 849	£3,331	ozs. dwts. grs.	£153,519
36,162 7		604 cwt. pyrites.	£1,065	37,352 7 0	

I am indebted to the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint for the information that 36,071·85 ozs. of the gold (valued at £148,769) which was exported during the year 1882, passed through the Mint, and is included in the Mint Return, consequently only 1,381 ozs., valued at £4,750, remain of the above quantity to be added to the quantity which was sent to the Mint for coinage. Therefore, assuming that all the gold won during 1882 was received in the Mint for coinage, or was passed through the Custom-house, our gold yield for the year was 130,523·28 ozs., valued at £495,989 15s. 3d., being less by 19,104 ozs. in quantity and £70,523 in value, than the output of 1881. Though the output of gold for 1882 is less than that of 1881 it is larger than that of any previous year since 1876.

The returns of the yield of gold furnished by the Mining Registrars show a larger yield by 11,327 ozs. than that supplied by the Deputy Master of the Mint:—

RETURNS of Gold for 1882 from Mint and Mining Registrars compared.

	Mint.	Mining Registrars.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst .....	16,409	16,526	.....	117
Tambaroora and Turon .....	10,500	11,786	.....	1,286
Mudgee.....	9,817	11,696	.....	1,879
Lachlan.....	38,504	39,772	.....	1,268
Albert .....	4,175	4,350	.....	175
Southern .....	13,856	16,194	.....	2,338
Tumut and Adelong .....	21,417	18,431	2,986	.....
Peel and Uralla .....	5,132	10,778	.....	5,646
Hunter and Macleay .....	6,392	8,282	.....	1,890
Clarence and Richmond .....	1,515	1,000	515	.....
New England .....	1,259	1,654	.....	395
Localities unknown .....	166	.....	166	.....
			3,667	14,934
				3,667

The quantity returned by the Mining Registrars exceeds the quantity sent to the Mint by... 11,327

The returns of gold furnished by the Mining Registrars for the year 1882 as compared with such returns for 1881, show a decrease in the output of 13,537 ozs. :—

MINING Registrars Returns of Gold for 1881 and 1882 compared.

	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst .....	16,953	16,526	.....	427
Tambaroora and Turon .....	13,371	11,786	.....	1,585
Mudgee.....	14,410	11,696	.....	2,714
Lachlan .....	41,090	39,772	.....	1,318
Albert .....	11,000	4,350	.....	7,650
Southern .....	19,623	16,194	.....	3,429
Tumut and Adelong .....	18,834	18,431	.....	403
Peel and Uralla .....	8,345	10,778	2,433	.....
Hunter and Macleay .....	7,263	8,282	1,029	.....
Clarence and Richmond .....	478	1,000	522	.....
New England .....	1,749	1,654	.....	95
			3,984	17,521
Less increase .....				3,984
Decrease in yield for 1882 .....				13,537

The following table shows the results obtained from some parcels of alluvium during the year. The quantity in respect of which particulars have been obtained is very small, but the average yield is high. It is much to be regretted that the want of system and other circumstances connected with the mode of working our alluvial deposits renders it very difficult to obtain from the mine-owners more ample details for the purposes of comparison on a large scale.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Alluvial Mines for 1881-82.

1881.				1882.			
District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Yield of gold.	District.	Quantity	Average per ton.	Yield of gold.
	Tons.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.		Tons.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.
Bathurst .....	21,472	0 3 18·66	4,055 11 0	Bathurst .....	15,840	0 4 11·71	3,565 0 23
Lachlan .....	9,347	0 4 20·56	2,269 17 10	Lachlan .....	8,329	0 5 2·23	2,129 5 10
Southern .....	56,130	0 0 19·05	2,230 1 18	Southern .....	5,500	0 1 8·49	872 7 12
Peel and Uralla .....	18,500	0 0 3·34	120 0 0	Tumut and Adelong .....	5,000	0 8 9·60	2,100 0 0
				Peel and Uralla .....	4,055	0 2 15·94	540 4 14
				Albert .....	1,462	0 15 21·22	1,161 2 21
	105,489	0 1 15·51	3,684 10 2		40,183	0 4 21·77	9,859 1 8

From our quartz-mines the returns this year have been more full, and show a very satisfactory average, namely, 19 dwts. 13·88 grs., or nearly 1 oz. per ton. There is, I think, reasonable grounds for expecting that in time less reluctance to furnish complete returns from all the mines will be evinced, and then I trust these tables will prove really beneficial.

COMPARATIVE Statements of average yields from Quartz Mines for 1881-2.

1881.				1882.			
District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Yield of gold.	District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Yield of gold.
	Tons. cwt. qrs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.		Tons. cwt. qrs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.
Bathurst .....	2,861 0 0	1 4 0 29	3,434 19 6	Bathurst .....	5,371 0 0	1 0 13 44	5,577 8 4
Tambaroora and Turon ..	652 10 0	1 6 16 24	863 19 2	Tambaroora and Turon ..	1,604 0 0	1 7 12 84	2,208 6 15
Mudgee .....	330 0 0	0 1 22 59	36 14 12	Mudgee .....	237 10 0	1 3 13 56	338 15 0
Lachlan .....	4,171 15 0	0 10 17 17	2,235 2 0	Lachlan .....	7,198 0 0	0 10 20 04	3,913 0 5
Southern .....	3,471 0 0	0 9 13 01	1,682 11 0	Southern .....	3,044 0 0	0 7 16 36	1,169 3 6
Tumut and Adelong .....	4,209 0 0	0 17 21 73	3,708 4 12	Tumut and Adelong .....	9,520 0 0	0 19 14 76	9,336 15 14
Peel and Uralla .....	1,969 0 0	1 0 7 81	2,901 0 18	Peel and Uralla .....	1,832 0 0	1 6 9 83	2,419 2 10
New England .....	111 0 0	2 4 20 76	249 0 0	Hunter and Macleay .....	4,514 0 0	1 15 12 37	8,020 10 21
Hunter and Macleay .....	5,460 5 0	1 8 19 78	7,791 11 17	Clarence and Richmond ..	1,251 10 0	0 14 12 63	909 0 1
	23,221 10 0	0 18 23 54	22,048 2 19		34,022 0 0	0 19 13 58	33,892 2 4

The number of miners engaged in gold-mining during the year, so far as can be gathered from the returns furnished (which, by the way, are not complete) is 9,215. Of these 7,843 are European, and 1,372 are Chinese. Taking the output of gold in 1882 to be 140,469 ozs., as returned by the Mining Registrars, valued at £526,521, the earnings of each miner would appear to be 15 ozs. 4 dwts. 20 88 grs., equal in value to £57 2s. 8 97d. per annum. It may, however, be taken for granted that the whole of the miners were not engaged in gold-mining during the whole year, because in many districts, as will be seen by reference to the reports of Wardens, &c., annexed, mining was suspended during several months for want of water.

During the year the following assays have been made by Mr. C. Watt, the Government Analyst :—  
GOLD.

Stone from 8 miles west of Dubbo—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Sand from Hanging Rock—Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.  
 Stone from bed of creek, West Kempsey—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Stone from shaft, West Kempsey—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Pyritous stone from Moreton Creek, Hastings River—Fine silver at the rate of 1 oz. 2 dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Quartz from between Tuena and Oberon—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Pyritous stone from between Tuena and Oberon—Silver, a trace; gold, a trace.  
 Pyritous stone from Tamworth—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Pyritous stone from Gloucester District—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Stone from Blue Look-out Claim, Dogtrap—Gold, a strong trace (about 3 dwts. per ton); no silver.  
 Stone from Ironclad Claim, Dogtrap—Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton); silver, a trace.  
 Stone from Lady Sarah Reef, Dogtrap—Fine gold at the rate of 20 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton; fine silver at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Forlorn Hope Reef, Dogtrap—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 10 dwts. per ton.  
 Pyritous stone from near Rydal—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Stone from Fish River Creek—Fine gold at the rate of 10 ozs. 4 dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 2 ozs. 11 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Glen Bower—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Stone from near Tamworth—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Stone from Crow Mountains—Gold at the rate of 3 dwts. per ton; no silver.  
 Quartz from MacLaughlan River, County Wellesley (1)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from MacLaughlan River, County Wellesley (2)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from MacLaughlan River, County Wellesley (3)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from MacLaughlan River, County Wellesley (4)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Braidwood District—Fine silver at the rate of 5 ozs. 19 dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Stone from road from Port Macquarie to New England—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from head of Nambucca River—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Ochreous ironstone from Temora—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Goonong Mountains, near Glen Innes—Silver at the rate of 14 dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Sand from New Guinea—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Copper ore from Manaro District—Gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 19½ dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 18 ozs. 15½ dwts. per ton; metallic copper 27·4 per cent.  
 Galena from Manaro District—Gold, none; silver at the rate of 9 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton; lead, 69 per cent.  
 Quartz from Louisa Creek—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Bundarra—Gold, a trace; silver at the rate of 1 oz. 2 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Glen Innes—Gold, a trace; silver, a trace.  
 Iron pyrites from near Glen Innes—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 1 oz. per ton.  
 Stone from near Bendemere—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Iron ore from Dromedary—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Iron stone from Baily's Reef, Dromedary—Gold at the rate of 3 ozs. 10½ dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 1 oz. 12 dwts. per ton.  
 Iron stone from Baily's Reef, Dromedary—Gold at the rate of 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.  
 Stone from Gallah Creek, 8 miles west of Araluen—Gold, a trace; silver, a trace.  
 Quartz from near Kingsgate—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Quartz from Maloon—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Iron stone from Wagga Wagga—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Quartz from Wagga Wagga—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Stone from Bathurst (1)—Fine gold at the rate of 3 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.  
 Stone from Bathurst (2)—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 12 dwts. per ton; silver, 5 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton.  
 Antimony ore from Bendemeer—Fine silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 8 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.  
 Quartz from 10 miles from Wellington—Fine gold at the rate of 5 ozs. 8 dwts. per ton; silver, 5 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton.  
 Quartz from Mitchell's Creek—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 6 dwts. per ton; silver, 9½ dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from between Cobborah and Coolah—Silver at the rate of 2 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton; no gold; copper, 4·8 per cent.  
 Stone from Molonglo—Gold, a trace; no silver.  
 Bismuth ore from near Orange—Silver at the rate of 4 ozs. 2 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace; copper, a trace; bismuth, 5·4 per cent.  
 Quartz from near Gundagai (1)—Gold at the rate of 3 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from near Gundagai (2)—Gold, a trace.

- Quartz from new reef at Hargreaves—Gold, 5 ozs. 11½ dwts. per ton ; silver, 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from new discovery near Armidale—Gold at the rate of 47 ozs. 18 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 10 ozs. 18 dwts. per ton.  
 Porous iron ore from Molonglo—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from Nana Creek—Gold at the rate of 13 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 2 ozs. 14½ dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from near Marulan—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from near Uralla—Silver at the rate of 1 oz. 2 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from near Blaney—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Gosson from near Wellington—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from Coolah and Talbragah Creeks—Silver at the rate of 28 ozs. 6 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Quartz from Talbragah Creeks—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Talbragar (1)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Talbragar (2)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Talbragar (3)—Silver, at the rate of 20 ozs. 16½ dwts. per ton ; gold, at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Mann River—Silver, at the rate of 2 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Quartz from Mudgee—Silver, a trace ; no gold ; copper, 1·5 per cent.  
 Quartz from new reef, Nana Creek—Silver, a trace ; no gold.  
 Pyrites from new discovered lode at Tenterfield—Silver, at the rate of 9 ozs. 11 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Stone from Pinnacle, county Wynyard—Silver, at the rate of 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Stone from Braidwood District—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Jingellie—Silver, at the rate of 22 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace ; copper, 9·5 %  
 Stone from reef near Merimbula (1)—Silver at the rate of 20 ozs. 8 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Stone from reef near Merimbula (2)—Silver, at the rate of 4 ozs. 18 dwts. per ton ; no gold ; lead, 69·8%.  
 Stone from near Denison Town—Silver, at the rate of 19 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Arsenical pyrites from Vegetable Creek—Gold, at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton ; silver, at the rate of 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton.  
 Concentrated tailings from Clarence River at Tooloon Creek—Gold, at the rate of 526 oz. 3 dwts. per ton ; silver, at the rate of 51 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton. (This sample, weighing 6½ lbs., was concentrated from one ton of tailings, therefore the above yield is equal to the rate of about 1½ oz. of gold per ton of tailings.)  
 Stone from Armidale District—Silver, at the rate of 2 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Stone from New England District—Neither gold nor silver ; antimony, 70·6 %.  
 Arsenical pyrites and galena from New England District—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Ferruginous baryta, from reef near Bathurst—Silver, at the rate of 2 ozs. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Stone from Balmoral Company, Mount M'Donald—Traces of gold and silver ; lead, 6 % ; zinc, 5·4%.  
 Tailings from Balmoral Company, Mount M'Donald—Gold, at the rate of 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton.  
 Antimony ore from Armidale District—Metallic antimony, 30·1 % ; neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Dungowling Creek, near Tamworth—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Wagga Wagga District—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyrites from Little River—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Baryta from Dividing Range, between Queanbeyan and Braidwood—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyritous quartz from near Denison town—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Ferruginous quartz from Barraba—Gold, at the rate of 15 ozs. 6 dwts. per ton ; silver, at the rate of 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton.  
 Quartz from near Lionsville, Solferino District—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Decomposed granite from near Lionsville, Solferino District—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Diorite with quartz, from near Lionsville, Solferino District—Silver, a trace ; no gold.  
 Granite from Lionsville—Silver, a trace ; no gold.  
 Pyrites from Forest Reefs—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyritous stone from Forest Reefs—Gold, at the rate of 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton ; silver, a trace.  
 Pyrites from Forest Reefs—Gold a trace ; no silver.  
 Pyritous stone from Queensland Border (1)—Gold, at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton ; silver, at the rate of 7 ozs. 19 dwts. per ton.  
 Pyritous stone from Queensland Border (2)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Brown hematite, near Dogtrap—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyritous stone from Dungowen's Creek, near Tamworth—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Hematite from Dungowen's Creek, near Tamworth—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyrites from Dungowen's Creek, near Tamworth—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from new reef at Hargreaves—Gold, at the rate of 12 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton ; silver, 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Walcha—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from near Wagga Wagga—Silver, at the rate of 7 ozs. 15 dwts. per ton ; gold, 3 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from near Molonglo—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Wagga Wagga District (1)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Wagga Wagga District (2)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Ironstone from 30 miles east of Cagillico.  
 Ore from Narrangarrie Silver Mine, near Denison town—Silver, at the rate of 142 ozs. 2 dwts. per ton ; gold, at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Narrangarrie Silver Mine, near Denison town—Silver, at the rate of 10 ozs. 4 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Ore from Narrangarrie Silver Mine, near Denison town—Silver, at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Stone from Worrell Creek, Macleay River—Silver, at the rate of 3 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Stone from near Brown's Creek—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Stone from near Lionsville—Gold, at the rate of 10ozs. 10 dwts. per ton ; silver, at the rate of 3 ozs. per ton.  
 Stone from near Barraba—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from ranges between Binda and Dogtrap (1)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from ranges between Binda and Dogtrap (2)—Gold, at the rate of 12 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Yugilbah Station, Clarence District—Neither gold nor silver ; metallic antimony, 49·5 %.  
 Mispickel from reef 15 miles from Moonbi Railway Station—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyrites from near Braidwood—Gold, at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; no silver.  
 Stone from Big Springs, near Wagga Wagga (1)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Big Springs, near Wagga Wagga (2)—Silver at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Galena from range along the coast north of Macleay River—Silver, at the rate of 64 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton ; gold, at the rate of 5 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Big Springs, Wagga Wagga—Silver at the rate of 4 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton ; gold, 4 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Mount Grosvenor (1)—Silver at the rate of 6 ozs. 2½ dwts. per ton ; no gold.  
 Quartz from Mount Grosvenor (2)—Silver at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; no gold.  
 Quartz from Mount Grosvenor (3)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (1)—Gold at the rate of 12 dwts. per ton ; silver, 38 ozs. 19½ dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (2)—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton ; silver, 9 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (3)—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton ; silver, 32 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (4)—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton ; silver, 16 ozs. 2½ dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (5)—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton ; silver, 80 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (6)—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 5 ozs. 19 dwts. per ton ; copper, 10·6 per cent. ; lead, 7·5 per cent.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (7)—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 74 ozs. 2 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (8)—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 11 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (9)—Gold at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (10)—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 20 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (11)—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 5 ozs. 4 dwts. per ton ; copper, 2· per cent. ; lead, 33·5 per cent. ; zinc, 29·7 per cent.

- Ore from Sunny Corner (12)—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 25 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (13)—Gold at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 76 ozs. 11 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner (14)—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 22 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton.  
 Granite from Timbarra—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; no silver.  
 Stone from Mount Grosvenor—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 19 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Bald Nob Creek—No gold ; silver at the rate of 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Big Springs, Wagga Wagga—Silver, a trace ; no gold.  
 Ore from Old Razor Back, near Ilford—Neither gold nor silver ; antimony, 30·42 per cent.  
 Ore from Glen Elgan River—Neither gold nor silver ; antimony, 35·16 per cent.  
 Quartz from near Wagga Wagga (1)—Gold at the rate of 13 ozs. 17½ dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 12 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from near Wagga Wagga (2)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from near Wagga Wagga (3)—Gold at the rate of 8 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton ; silver, a trace.  
 Quartz from near Wagga Wagga (4)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Mispickel from near Uralla—Gold, a trace ; silver a trace.  
 Galena from Inverell District—No gold ; silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Carangula—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 8 ozs. 11 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Thorndale near Nyngan—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz from Grenfell Road, near Cowra—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Granite from Timbarra—Gold at the rate of 3 ozs. 13½ dwts. per ton ; silver, 1 oz. 12 dwts. per ton.  
 Mispickel from Uralla—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyrites from Mudgee District—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from near Tenterfield—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Corang Creek, Braidwood District—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton ; silver, a trace.  
 Stone from Armidale.  
 Quartzite from Gulgong (1)—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 1 oz. 7½ dwts. per ton.  
 Quartzite from Gulgong (2)—No gold ; silver at the rate of 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Bogan District (1)—No gold ; silver, a trace.  
 Quartz from Bogan District (2)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Gregadoo near Wagga Wagga (1)—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Gregadoo near Wagga Wagga (2)—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Kempsey—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Narrangarie—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 10 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton.  
 Ore from New England—Gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 10 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton ; bismuth, 79·5 per cent.  
 Ore from Orange District (1)—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Ore from Orange District (2)—Gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton ; silver, a trace.  
 Ore from Orange District (3)—Gold at the rate of 4 ozs. 9½ dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 11 ozs. per ton.  
 Ore from Orange District (4)—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Ore from Orange District (5)—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Mispickel from between Tingha and Armidale—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Ore from Glen Innes—Gold, a trace ; silver at the rate of 34 ozs. 6 dwts. per ton ; bismuth, 4·3 per cent.  
 Ore from near Ophir—Gold at the rate of 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton ; silver at the rate of 3 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Wagga Wagga—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Ore from Fairfield, near Boorook—Neither gold nor silver ; zinc, 50·2 per cent.  
 Pyrites from between Emu Creek and Clarence River—Gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.  
 Ore from Carangula—Neither gold nor silver ; antimony, 50·6 per cent.  
 Ore from Cryers Arms Creek near Bungonia—No gold ; silver, a trace ; copper, 21·3 per cent.  
 Ore from near Canoblas—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyrites from near Canoblas—Gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton ; silver, 1 oz. 12 dwts. per ton.

#### COAL.

The output of coal for 1882 largely exceeds that of any previous year in quantity, and in value it exceeds that of any previous year except 1879, when the average price was higher by 3 0·33 per ton than last year. The average price last year exceeds that of 1881 by 2 2·42 per ton.

The export of coal to both intercolonial and foreign ports as also the home consumption exceed, in 1882, that of any previous year.

There is a very satisfactory increase in 1882 upon the average price of the whole output as compared with the two previous years, but the average prices obtained for export to intercolonial and foreign ports were not as high in 1882 as in 1880.

During the year there have been several new coal-mines opened up, and a considerable amount of work has been done in testing coal lands. The diamond drill has been employed to test the seams of coal at Wyong Creek near Gosford, at Cooranbong near Lake Macquarie, at Long Swamp near Marulan, and at the Holt-Sutherland Estate.

From the Erith Colliery, near Jordan's Crossing, on the South-western Railway, about 50 tons of coal per diem is being raised, most of which is consumed on the railways, mixed with Newcastle coal, and the Berrima Coal Company from their mine at Berrima are raising about 60 tons per diem, which is chiefly used on the railways mixed with Hartley coal. Some new seams of coal have been opened at Emu Creek, 6 or 8 miles west of Bundanoon railway station, and also at Mcryla, 8 or 10 miles east of Moss Vale. A small quantity of coal has also been raised, for the purpose of testing, from the coal-seam at Ballimore, near Dubbo. There is a strong probability that several new mines will be opened up during the current year, and that our output will continue to increase. There are several new ventures in course of development along the line of the Great Western Railway across the Blue Mountains, and also in the Newcastle district. In the event of all these ventures proving successful, and being brought into full work, we shall be in a position to meet any increased demand that is likely to rise for some years to come.

QUANTITY

## QUANTITY AND value of Coal raised from the opening of the Coal-seams to 1857 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
Prior to		£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£
1829	50,000	0 10 0	25,000	1844	23,118	0 10 8-34	12,363
1829	780	0 10 1-23	394	1845	22,324	0 7 10-27	8,769
1830	4,000	0 9 0-00	1,800	1846	38,965	0 7 0-46	13,714
1831	5,000	0 8 0-00	2,000	1847	40,732	0 6 9-01	13,750
1832	7,143	0 7 0-00	2,500	1848	45,447	0 6 3-38	14,275
1833	6,812	0 7 6-73	2,575	1849	48,516	0 6 0-45	14,647
1834	8,490	0 8 10-00	3,750	1850	71,216	0 6 6-77	23,375
1835	12,392	0 8 10-19	5,483	1851	67,610	0 7 6-51	23,546
1836	12,646	0 9 1-06	5,747	1852	67,404	0 10 11-33	36,885
1837	16,083	0 9 8-81	5,828	1853	96,809	0 16 1-51	78,059
1838	17,220	0 9 9-05	8,399	1854	116,642	1 0 5-63	119,380
1839	21,283	0 9 9-73	10,441	1855	137,076	0 12 11-96	89,082
1840	30,256	0 10 10-86	16,498	1856	189,960	0 12 4-06	117,906
1841	34,841	0 12 0-00	20,905	1857	210,434	0 14 0-97	148,158
1842	39,900	0 12 0-00	23,940				
1843	25,862	0 12 6-54	16,222		1,468,961	0 11 10-72	869,391

TABLE showing the quantities and average value per ton of Coal exported to Intercolonial and Foreign Ports respectively, the quantity of Coal consumed in this Colony, and the average price per ton of the total output of the Collieries, from 1858 to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.	Total Output and Value.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.		Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858.....	101,488	0 15 1-07	70,824	12,039	1 0 1-85	12,182	118,527	0 15 8-05	88,966	102,870	210,897	0 14 11-84	162,162 0 0
1859.....	129,586	0 14 6-67	94,312	44,349	0 17 5-27	88,672	173,985	0 15 3-49	182,684	134,278	308,213	0 13 3-14	204,871 0 0
1860.....	140,183	0 14 10-65	104,471	98,004	0 16 11-10	79,290	238,377	0 15 8-57	183,761	134,985	368,862	0 12 3-36	236,498 0 0
1861.....	167,278	0 15 2-25	119,433	50,502	0 16 5-37	41,532	207,780	0 15 5-92	160,965	134,287	342,067	0 12 9-52	218,820 0 0
1862.....	195,427	0 15 0-55	147,019	113,355	0 17 4-34	98,408	308,782	0 15 10-75	245,422	167,740	470,522	0 12 9-73	305,231 0 0
1863.....	218,909	0 18 8-40	146,682	84,129	0 17 6-10	78,643	298,938	0 14 9-30	220,181	133,851	433,889	0 10 10-66	236,230 0 0
1864.....	283,539	0 10 3-74	140,199	88,927	0 14 10-00	66,289	372,466	0 11 4-91	212,483	176,546	549,012	0 9 10-10	270,171 0 0
1865.....	292,664	0 9 11-83	146,129	90,804	0 15 0-79	68,029	382,968	0 11 2-20	214,168	202,556	585,525	0 9 4-43	274,303 0 0
1866.....	344,194	0 9 2-98	159,175	196,711	0 14 4-63	141,413	540,805	0 11 1-37	300,688	233,333	774,238	0 8 4-44	324,049 0 0
1867.....	312,101	0 0 4-35	146,111	161,256	0 13 3-47	107,148	473,357	0 10 8-40	238,260	296,655	770,012	0 8 10-79	342,655 0 0
1868.....	320,052	0 0 5-76	155,975	218,934	0 12 5-29	136,226	548,036	0 10 7-96	292,201	406,195	954,231	0 8 9-08	417,809 0 0
1869.....	340,466	0 8 9-07	149,080	255,087	0 11 8-31	149,186	605,563	0 10 0-16	298,195	324,221	910,774	0 7 6-32	346,146 0 0
1870.....	335,564	0 8 6-92	142,050	242,825	0 10 3-67	125,025	578,380	0 0 3-07	267,681	290,176	869,564	0 7 3-54	316,536 0 0
1871.....	378,391	0 8 6-01	162,470	186,688	0 10 1-22	94,220	665,429	0 0 0-95	256,690	323,355	989,784	0 7 0-47	316,340 0 0
1872.....	391,052	0 8 8-11	170,947	275,058	0 9 11-46	136,914	660,110	0 0 2-42	307,861	343,316	1,012,426	0 7 9-92	396,198 0 0
1873.....	425,937	0 12 9-32	272,110	347,142	0 14 7-69	253,979	773,979	0 13 7-32	526,089	419,783	1,192,862	0 11 1-91	665,747 0 0
1874.....	467,589	0 13 8-30	320,119	405,442	0 15 4-76	312,128	873,025	0 14 5-81	632,247	431,687	1,304,612	0 12 1-37	700,234 0 0
1875.....	518,853	0 13 7-77	334,074	408,154	0 15 0-64	317,400	927,007	0 14 6-84	671,488	402,722	1,320,729	0 12 3-89	819,420 17 2
1876.....	542,952	0 13 8-45	372,045	325,805	0 16 6-45	253,169	868,817	0 14 4-70	625,211	451,101	1,319,918	0 12 2-06	893,360 5 6
1877.....	563,757	0 13 8-04	386,740	351,970	0 14 10-81	262,237	915,727	0 14 2-08	648,977	523,544	1,444,271	0 11 10-74	858,908 8 2
1878.....	623,323	0 13 8-77	427,954	383,007	0 14 7-69	280,452	1,006,420	0 14 0-93	708,406	569,077	1,575,497	0 11 8-28	920,396 7 4
1879.....	621,037	0 13 6-75	421,193	376,962	0 14 0-13	273,509	998,040	0 13 11-05	694,707	585,332	1,583,381	0 12 0-12	950,378 18 3
1880.....	650,672	0 11 2-67	300,004	292,684	0 11 5-70	116,295	763,356	0 11 8-48	425,299	712,324	1,466,180	0 8 6-36	615,366 11 7
1881.....	637,135	0 7 0-34	255,572	373,709	0 8 8-29	161,958	1,029,544	0 8 1-30	417,630	739,753	1,769,597	0 6 9-55	903,248 5 8
1882.....	700,226	0 9 9-54	372,334	501,310	0 10 11-50	274,699	1,261,545	0 10 3-09	647,033	847,737	2,109,292	0 8 11-97	918,965 0 0
	9,679,910	0 11 5-81	5,558,462	5,789,102	0 13 4-00	3,373,910	15,409,021	0 12 2-36	9,432,372	9,104,823	24,573,845	0 10 0-46	12,334,881 13 8

The following table shows the output of coal in the several districts in 1882 as compared with that of previous years, the increase, both in quantity and value, being most satisfactory. The average price per ton in the Northern District was 9.975 in 1882 as compared with 8.6 in 1881. The average price per ton in the Western district was 6.446 in 1882 as compared with 5.9 in 1881. The average price per ton in the Southern district was 9.1138 in 1882 as compared with 9.125 in 1881.

## COMPARATIVE Statement of Output of Coal in the Northern, Western, and Southern District.

	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Output, Northern District .....	1,241,036	£ 754,143 1 3	1,196,321 0 0	£ 761,471 16 4	1,079,009 9 0	£ 459,373 4 10	1,352,472 2 0	£ 437,269 18 2	1,569,517 0 0	£ 715,037 3 6
Increase as compared with previous year .....	89,647	42,970 4 2	.....	7,328 15 1	.....	.....	273,462 13 0	.....	217,044 18 0	278,667 5 4
Decrease, do. ....	.....	.....	44,715 0 0	.....	117,311 11 0	302,098 11 6	.....	22,103 6 8	.....	.....
Output, Western District .....	95,903	25,232 2 7	120,041 10 3	35,171 15 11	146,960 0 0	42,280 6 9	163,842 4 0	47,659 18 6	197,639 0 0	62,916 1 2
Increase as compared with previous year .....	19,966	6,569 19 6	24,133 10 3	9,930 13 4	26,918 9 1	7,108 10 10	16,882 4 0	5,379 11 9	33,796 16 0	15,255 2 8
Decrease, do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Southern District .....	233,553	141,561 3 6	267,018 0 0	154,235 6 0	240,211 0 0	113,683 0 0	258,910 0 0	118,318 9 0	342,126 0 0	170,113 8 0
Increase as compared with previous year .....	21,613	12,397 15 6	28,465 0 0	12,674 2 6	.....	.....	18,699 0 0	4,635 9 0	83,216 0 0	51,794 19 0
Decrease, do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,807 0 0	40,552 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

The report of the Geological Surveyor upon the Mittagong and Berrima districts (hereto appended) contains interesting information.

The accidents which have recently occurred in some of our collieries from the careless use of explosives point to the necessity for some means of regulating the use of the explosives now employed or the introduction of a substitute which may be handled without danger. I am therefore induced to invite attention to the method of breaking down or gutting coal by means of compressed quick-lime and water introduced by the patentees, Messrs. Smith and Moore, in the Shipley Collieries, Derbyshire, where the method has been in use since January, 1882.

The following information on the subject is extracted from a pamphlet by Mr. Sebastian Smith:—

The process has been tried with very satisfactory results in most of the coal districts of England, Wales, and Belgium.

The system has for its objects:—(1.) To take the place of blasting by gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosives, thereby giving absolute immunity from all risk of accidents from explosions. (2.) To avoid the numerous and frequently fatal accidents from falls of coal and roof while working at the face. (3.) To enable the coal-owner to get a greatly increased percentage of large coal from a given area. (4.) To diminish the laborious work of the collier.

The following are among the principal advantages claimed for this system:—

Absolute immunity from explosion of gas, there being no fire or flame.

The heat produced by the slacking of the compressed blocks of lime is not sufficient to ignite paper and it is not possible for unslaked cartridges if thrown away in the workings of a mine setting fire to the gob.

There is no smoke or noxious smell of any kind.

The roof is not shaken by this process, no vacuum is created, as is the case with a blown-out shot, and the coals in falling produce less dust.

Skilled labour is unnecessary; the apparatus is simple and inexpensive, is easily carried about and kept in order, and can be used in narrow cramped workings and thin seams.

After pumping the water into the charged holes the men need not discontinue working as is the case with gunpowder; all risk is avoided by simply moving away from the face of the coal while the sprags are being taken out.

Any number of holes can be loaded and by applying the water to them in quick succession a gradual pressure is brought to bear along the face which causes the coal to fall in large masses.

The mode of operating is to employ nearly pure carbonate of lime. The stone used contains 98-40 per cent. of carbonate and after being carefully calcined is ground into a fine powder. This is conducted to a hydraulic press specially designed and patented by Mr. Sebastian Smith, having a die 2½ inches in diameter and 7 inches deep. A pressure of 40 tons is applied simultaneously to both ends of the column of

of ground lime, which reduces it from 7 inches to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, thus nearly doubling its density. A projection in the die forms a groove on the side of the cartridge about half an inch in diameter. These blocks or cartridges are immediately packed into specially constructed air-tight boxes and are then ready to be conveyed to the mines for use.

The shot-holes are first drilled by means of a light boring machine, and an iron tube about half an inch in diameter, having a small external channel or groove in the upper side and provided also with perforations, is then inserted along the whole length of the borehole; this tube is enclosed in a bag of calico covering the perforations and one end and has a tap fitted on the other end. The cartridges are then inserted and lightly rammed so as to insure their filling the bore-hole. After the cartridges have been enclosed by tamping in the same way as gunpowder, a small force pump is connected with the tap at the end of the tube by means of a short flexible pipe and a quantity of water equal in bulk to the quantity of lime used is forced in. The water being driven to the far end of the shot-hole through the tube escapes along the groove and through the perforations, and the calico flowing towards the tamping into the lime, saturating the whole charge and driving out the air before it, the tap is then closed so as to prevent the escape of the steam generated by the action of the water on the lime, and the flexible pipe attached to the pump is disconnected. Experience has shown that after introducing the water there is always an interval before the steam attains a high pressure, so that all danger can be avoided. The action of the steam first takes place cracking the coal away from the roof and this is followed by the expansive force of the lime.

The time occupied in drilling a hole 3 feet deep and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter (including setting up the drill) averages 12 minutes, charging a hole with cartridges and tamping up 4 minutes, and pumping in the water 1 minute.

The sprags are left in under the coal so as to allow the force to exert itself as far back as possible and in many instances the coal is forced off and falls for a distance of several inches behind the end of the drilled holes. In from 10 to 30 minutes, according to the hardness of the seam, on the removal of the sprags the coal falls clean from the roof in large masses practically making no small. If the sprags are removed at once the entire length of coal operated upon falls, but if more convenient two or three sprags can be removed at a time and let down as much coal as is required for loading, leaving the rest to remain spragged up till wanted.

The following is a list of prices of the apparatus:—

	£	s.	d.
Press complete ... ..	65	0	0
Drilling machine, with pair bits complete ... ..	4	0	0
Hand pump, with stirrup, flexible hose, and patent coupling ... ..	2	2	6
Hydraulic tubes, perforated, slotted, and annealed ... ..	each	0	1
Steam taps, with nozzle to receive coupling ... ..	„	0	1
Grooved rammers ... ..	„	0	3
Buckets, galvanized and painted to indicate charges ... ..	„	0	3
Hand cartridge-boxes ... ..	„	0	4
Each charge, consisting of 7 discs and calico bag ... ..	„	0	0
			$3\frac{1}{2}$

The cartridges are packed in air-tight boxes or barrels, the cost of which will be charged in the invoice, but the amount will be allowed when returned in good condition. A rent of 1d. per package per week from one week after despatched from the Factory will be charged.

#### COAL, 1882.

During the year the following analyses have been made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

Coal from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mittagong—		Per cent.
Moisture .....		2.40
Volatile hydrocarbons .....		17.30
Fixed carbon .....		65.20
Ash .....		15.10
		<hr/>
		100.00
Kerosene Shale from Berrima District—		
Hydroscopic moisture .....		1.50
Volatile hydrocarbons .....		41.50
Fixed carbons .....		21.20
Ash .....		35.80
		<hr/>
		100.00
Coal from Luthwitch Creek, Berrima District—		
Hydroscopic moisture .....		1.84
Volatile hydrocarbons .....		23.56
Fixed carbon .....		54.00
Ash .....		20.60
Coke .....		64.6
Sulphur in coal .....		0.598

Specific gravity, 1.5.

Semi-



Semi-bituminous Coal from River Seam—							Per cent.
Hydroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.66
Volatile hydrocarbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.34
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.40
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.60
Sulphur in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.57
Specific gravity, 1.52.							
Coal from Upper Tunnel, near Mittagong—							
Hydroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20
Volatile hydrocarbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.20
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.60
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00
Sulphur in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.68
Specific gravity, 1.60.							
Coal from Dixon's Tunnel Seam, Smith's Creek, Jelore—							
Hydroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60
Volatile hydrocarbons	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.84
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.20
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.36
Sulphur in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.78
Specific gravity, 1.50.							
Coal from Anthracite Seam, near Mittagong—							
Hydroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.12
Volatile hydrocarbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.16
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.42
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.30
Sulphur in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.71
Specific gravity, 1.40.							
Coal from Clarence Siding, Western Line—							
Hydroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.60
Volatile hydrocarbons	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.74
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.18
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.48
Coal from No. 2 Seam, Lake Macquarie—(1)							
Hydroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.08
Volatile hydrocarbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.72
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.26
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.94
Sulphur in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.137
Specific gravity, 1.44.							
Coal from No. 2 Seam, Lake Macquarie—(2)							
Hydroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.48
Volatile hydrocarbon, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.32
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.40
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.80
Sulphur in coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
							0.12
Specific gravity, 1.48.							

## SHALE.

Though the number of mines from which petroleum oil and cannel coal is raised continues the same, the output of this mineral for 1882 greatly exceeds that of any previous year, while the price as compared with the previous year shows an increase equal to 5s. 9.41d. per ton.

The following table shows the quantity and value of Kerosene Shale produced during the years 1865 to 1882.

Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.		
			£	s.	d.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
1865	570	4 2 5.47	2,350	0	0
1866	2,770	2 18 10.48	8,154	0	0
1867	4,079	3 14 9.21	15,249	0	0
1868	16,952	2 17 7.11	48,816	0	0
1869	7,500	2 10 0.00	18,750	0	0
1870	8,580	3 4 3.18	27,570	0	0
1871	14,700	2 6 3.91	34,050	0	0
1872	11,040	2 11 11.91	28,700	0	0
1873	17,850	2 16 6.55	50,475	0	0
1874	12,100	2 5 1.48	27,300	0	0
1875	6,197	2 10 2.22	15,500	0	0
1876	15,998	3 0 0.00	47,994	0	0
1877	18,963	2 9 0.81	46,524	0	0
1878	24,371	2 6 11.40	57,211	0	0
1879	32,519	2 1 1.96	66,930	10	0
1880	19,201	2 6 7.03	44,724	15	0
1881	27,894	1 9 2.59	40,748	0	0
1882	48,065	1 15 0.00	84,114	0	0
	289,340	2 5 11.71	665,160	5	0

## TIN.

The export of tin for 1882 exceeds that of any previous year in quantity by 470 tons, and in value by £109,458.

Though the operations on the tin-fields were in some localities retarded by the drought, and at times by the want of sufficient miners, the mines on the whole have been fairly productive, and the high price of tin has enabled some of the old ground which had been abandoned as unremunerative to be re-worked with profit. There has during the year been a reasonable amount of prospecting and the results have on the whole been satisfactory. In the Tingha district the Mining Registrar reports the output exceeds that of the previous year by 1,000 tons, and the population, both European and Chinese, has largely increased. Tin is said to have been discovered at Little River, in the Oberon district, while in the Tumut district Messrs. Fitzgerald Bros. obtained 1½ ton of stream tin from their gold claim on Sandy Creek. At Jingellic, in the Albury district, 25 miners are employed on the tin-mines, where, in addition to stream tin, they have a valuable lode. Numerous tin-lodes have been tested in the Vegetable Creek and Wilson's Downfall districts, but they have not yet been worked to any great extent, nor are they likely to receive the attention they merit while the deposits of stream tin continue so productive. Fortunately there is still a very large extent of country containing deposits of stream tin, which have not yet been opened up, owing to the difficulties and expense of prospecting, the ancient river-beds containing the tin being covered by layers of basalt of considerable thickness.

The report of the Mining Registrar at Emmaville, on the Vegetable Creek tin-field, is well worthy of perusal, and Mr. Geological Surveyor H. Y. L. Brown's report upon the country north of Tenterfield, Wilson's Downfall, &c., which forms an appendix to the Geological Surveyor's report, contains most interesting information.

The following table shows the growing importance of this branch of mining, the value of our exports since 1872 exceeding five millions sterling:—

TABLE showing the quantity and value of tin exported from, and the produce of, the colony of New South Wales, since the opening of the Tin-fields in 1872:—

Year.	Ingots.		Ore.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons cwt.	£ s. d.	Tons cwt.	£ s. d.	Tons cwt.	£ s. d.
1872	47 0	6,482 0 0	849 0	41,337 0 0	896 0	47,819 0 0
1873	911 0	107,795 0 0	3,660 0	226,641 0 0	4,571 0	334,436 0 0
1874	4,101 0	366,189 0 0	2,118 0	118,133 0 0	6,219 0	484,322 0 0
1875	6,058 0	475,168 0 0	2,022 0	86,143 0 0	8,080 0	561,311 0 0
1876	5,449 0	379,318 0 0	1,509 0	60,320 0 0	6,958 0	439,638 0 0
1877	7,230 0	477,952 0 0	124 0	30,588 0 0	7,354 0	508,540 0 0
1878	6,085 0	362,072 0 0	1,125 0	33,750 0 0	7,210 0	395,822 0 0
1879	5,107 2	343,075 0 0	813 15	29,274 0 0	5,920 17	372,349 0 0
1880	5,476 6	440,615 0 0	682 6	30,722 0 0	6,158 12	471,337 0 0
1881	7,590 17½	686,511 0 0	609 6	37,492 0 0	8,200 3½	724,003 0 0
1882	8,059 0	800,571 0 0	611 0	32,890 0 0	8,670 0	833,461 0 0
Total.	56,114 5½	4,445,748 0 0	14,123 7	727,290 0 0	70,237 12½	5,173,038 0 0

During the year the following assays have been made by Mr. C. Watt, the Government Analyst:—

Cement from Inverell district—Tin, 51·2 per cent. ; sesquioxide of cobalt, 0·5 per cent.  
 Stone from near Tenterfield—No tin.  
 Tin ore from Inverell—Tin, 29·2 per cent.  
 Ore from Gundagai—Tin, 3·3 per cent.  
 Ore from Wambook, near Cowra—Tin, 68·0 per cent.  
 Ore from Mount Goonong, Glen Innes—Tin, 26·0 per cent.  
 Do do do —Tin, 30·7 per cent.  
 Stream tin from New England—Tin, 73·1 per cent.  
 Ore from Jingellic—Tin, 76·5 per cent.  
 Stone from Grasse Creek, County of Clive—Tin, 9 per cent.  
 Do do do —Tin, 22·1 per cent.

## COPPER.

Though the export of copper for 1882 is less than that of the previous year, the prospects of this branch of mining is steadily improving, and copper-mining promises to be one of the most important of our industries. It is quite true that the lodes in some parts of the Colony though rich near the surface have not, so far as they have been tested, maintained their size to any great depth, and the ore has not only become poorer but more difficult to treat, hence many lodes, which at one time gave great promise, have been abandoned. It is open to question whether even these lodes would not have paid if tested to a greater depth, and they may possibly yet be so tested. But though some ventures have not been attended with success there can be no question concerning the richness and permanence of the lodes in the Cobar district. In the Great Cobar Mine the deepest level is 324 feet, and the width of the lode at various points

points is from 50 to 70 feet. The output of ore for the year is 13,787 tons, of which 11,702 tons smelted produced 1,805 tons fine copper, valued at £126,350. In the Nymagee Mine the deepest level is 270 feet, the width of lode varies from 2 to 30 feet, the output of ore for the year was 7,253 tons, 6,618 tons of which smelted produced equal to 1,144 tons fine copper, valued at £80,000. In the Girilambone Mine the deepest level is 198 feet, the width of lode 6 feet, and the output of ore for the year 2,000 tons. Only 10 tons of regulus produced during the year valued at £700. At the Hartwood Mine, Nymagee, the operations have been confined to prospecting; the main lode has not, it is thought, yet been found, but they have a lode from 3 to 4 feet wide. The shaft is 215 feet deep, and the deepest level is 136 feet. Several rich veins have been cut in the main shaft. 70 tons of ore, estimated to contain 40 per cent. of pure copper, have been raised.

The following mines in the Cobar district are being prospected:—The Scottish and Australian, 8 miles north-west of Cobar; the Barcoo, near Gilgunnia, on Cowl Creek; the Babinda, about 9 miles east of Nymagee; Thompson and Smith's, near Girilambone; and Brown's, near Mount Hope.

The Burruga Copper-mine, near Rockley, employs some 200 men; the output of copper amounted to 465 tons, valued at £32,550.

From the Frogmore Copper-mine, Burrowa, 1,050 tons of ore produced 118 tons of copper, 12 tons of which was obtained by the wet process, which, by the way, is not yet in complete working order although a large sum of money has been expended upon it. It is thought the process will prove a valuable mode of treating poor ores, of which large quantities have accumulated during past years. The company is about to erect one of Hancock's Patent Jiggers for concentrating these ores.

From the Peelwood Mine, at Tuena, 950 tons, of value £2,910, was obtained. 43½ tons of ore value £52 19s. 3d., were obtained at Cadia, in the Orange district.

There is a probability that the Tonga Copper-mine, in the Nowra district, will be worked again.

A copper-lode, which is thought to be likely to prove rich and permanent, has been found at Captain's Flat, on the Molonglo River. A copper-lode has also been discovered about 5 miles north-west of Parkes, and a few tons of very fine ore has been raised. A shaft has been sunk on the lode to a depth of 80 feet, the lode being from 6 to 15 feet wide.

There is a prospect of some of the copper lodes near Wellington being opened up.

The copper-lodes at Bingera are not being worked owing to the cost of transit of ore to the seaboard.

Copper-lodes have been discovered at Dungowan Creek, Tamworth district, which contain ore of high percentage.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Copper, the produce of the Colony, exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from 1858 to 1882.

Year.	Ingots.		Ore and Regulus.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons cwt.	£	Tons cwt.	£	Tons cwt.	£
1858	.....	.....	58 0	1,400	58 0	1,400
1859	30 0	578	.....	.....	30 0	578
1860	.....	.....	43 0	1,535	43 0	1,535
1861	.....	.....	144 0	3,390	144 0	3,390
1862	.....	.....	213 0	5,742	213 0	5,742
1863	23 0	1,680	114 0	420	137 0	2,100
1864	54 0	5,230	.....	.....	54 0	5,230
1865	247 0	15,320	22 0	545	269 0	16,365
1866	255 0	18,905	23 0	1,885	278 0	20,790
1867	393 0	30,189	0 2	5	393 0	30,194
1868	644 0	23,297	172 0	4,000	816 0	27,297
1869	1,980 0	74,605	104 0	2,070	2,084 0	76,675
1870	994 0	65,671	6 0	60	1,000 0	65,731
1871	1,350 0	87,579	94 0	1,297	1,444 0	88,876
1872	1,035 0	92,736	417 0	13,152	1,452 0	105,888
1873	2,795 0	237,412	51 0	1,690	2,846 0	239,102
1874	3,638 0	311,519	522 0	13,621	4,160 0	325,140
1875	3,520 0	297,334	157 0	4,356	3,677 0	301,690
1876	3,106 0	243,142	169 0	6,836	3,275 0	249,978
1877	4,153 0	307,181	360 0	17,045	4,513 0	324,226
1878	4,983 0	337,409	236 0	7,749	5,219 0	345,158
1879	4,106 15	256,437	36 7	915	4,143 2	257,352
1880	5,262 10	359,260	131 18½	4,799	5,394 8½	364,059
1881	5,361 0	350,087	132 16	4,975	5,493 16	355,062
1882	4,865 3	321,887	93 1	2,840	4,958 4	324,727
Total ...	48,795 8	3,437,958	3,299 4½	100,327	52,094 10½	3,538,285

During the year the following assays have been made by Mr. C. Watt, the Government Analyst:—  
 Copper-ore from Manaro District—Copper, 27·4 per cent. ; gold, 2 ozs. 19½ dwts. ; silver, 18 ozs. 15 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Mudgee—Copper, 1·5 per cent.  
 Stone from Jingellic—Copper, 9·5 per cent. ; silver, 22 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Ore from Sunny Corner—Copper, 10·6 per cent. ; lead, 7·5 per cent. ; silver, 5 ozs. 19 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.  
 Copper-ore from Cryers Arms Creek, near Bungonia—Copper, 21·3 per cent. ; silver, a trace.

SILVER.

## SILVER.

There is a marked decrease in the output of silver during the year 1882, due mainly to the difficulty experienced in treating the ore found at Boorook. The Warden reports that Messrs. Hall and Davy have two shafts, a main shaft 160 feet, and No. 1 shaft 155 feet, both stopped on account of the influx of water, which is too heavy to be kept down by means of a whip, and they are now erecting a whim. The lode in the main shaft is 4 feet wide, composed of argentiferous pyrites, which averages 50 to 60 ozs. silver, and 0.75 oz. of gold per ton. In the No. 1 shaft the lode is 3 feet wide, 10 inches of which is hard stone containing blend, galena, and argentiferous pyrites, and will average 120 ozs. of silver to the ton. Good silver ore is now being obtained between the 70 feet and 140 feet levels, and about 600 tons of the ore is now at the surface. On the Addison lode stoping is carried on at the 30 feet level, where the lode is 9 feet wide, yielding a fair quantity of rich ore, some of which assays 700 ozs. of silver and 5 ozs. of gold per ton. The reduction works at Boorook, constructed by or under the management of Mr. Davy, are nearly completed, and a first experiment has been made which Mr. Davy regards as a perfect success.

The Narrangarie Silver Mining Company's shaft near Denison town is now 95 feet deep. The width of the lode varies from 1 to 3 feet down to 80 feet where it pinched out, but it made again, and at 90 feet had widened out to 2 feet.

At Thackeringa and Umermerka, near Mount Gipps, in the Albert district, extensive deposits of silver and lead have been opened up. Large quantities of the ore are found at and near the surface. The greater part, if not all the ore is sent to Adelaide via Torowic. Disputes and litigation concerning titles to the land have had the effect of retarding the development of these deposits, and the drought has prevented prospecting; but there is no doubt that in spite of the drawbacks aforesaid, and the great scarcity of water, the lodes in this locality will be extensively worked in consequence of the richness of the ore, and we may look forward to the settlement of a large population in this hitherto sparsely populated portion of the colony.

## IRON.

The Esk Bank Company continue to be the only makers of iron in the Colony. The return furnished by the Company's Secretary shows that during 1882 they made 4,320 tons of pig-iron, valued at £15,120, against 2,737 tons 12 cwt., valued at £10,950 8s. in 1881. Finished iron 2,139 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., valued at £20,330 19s. 6d., against 3,351 tons, valued at £31,056 12s. 6d. in 1881; and castings, 1,016 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., valued at £1,773 3s. 3d., against 220 tons, valued at £4,011 11s. 8d. for 1881.

The Warden reports that tenders have been called for the carriage of 30 tons of chrome from Bowling Alley Point to the Tamworth railway station. The ore is to be sent to London for the purpose of testing, and if the result be satisfactory it will be shipped in large quantities.

During the year the following assays have been made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

Stone from near Bendemeer—Iron, silica, and alumina	... ..	13.8 per cent.
Magnetic iron, Brown's Creek—Metallic iron	... ..	61.3 „

## Analyses of Iron Ore.

## Hæmatite from Clarence Tunnel, Western Railway Line—

Hydroscopic moisture	... ..	0.48
Loss on ignition	... ..	10.80
* Peroxide of iron	... ..	79.20
Insoluble in acids	... ..	8.80
Alumina, traces of magnesia	} ... ..	0.72
Phosphoric acid, &c.		
		100.00

\* Equivalent to 55 per cent. of metallic iron.

## Iron ore from Mount Clarence—

Hydroscopic moisture	... ..	1.76
Loss on ignition	... ..	8.64
Peroxide of iron	... ..	81.40
Silica of alumina, alumina	... ..	8.20
		100.00

## ANTIMONY.

During the year the following assays have been made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

Stone from New England—Metallic antimony; 70.6 per cent.; neither gold nor silver.
Ore from Armidale District—Metallic antimony, 31.1 per cent.; neither gold nor silver.
Ore from Yugalbah Station, Clarence District—Metallic antimony, 49.5 per cent.; neither gold nor silver.
Ore from near Ilford, known as old Razorback—Metallic antimony, 30.42 per cent.; neither gold nor silver.
Ore from Glen Elgar River—Metallic antimony, 35.16 per cent.; neither gold nor silver.
Ore from Carangula—Metallic antimony, 50.6 per cent.; neither gold nor silver.

During the past year the quantity of antimony ore exported greatly exceeds that of the previous year, but the quantity of metal exported is considerably less. The quantities being :—

	1881.	1882.
Ore .....	302 tons 13 cwt.	1,045 tons 14 cwt.
Metal .....	236 „ 11¼ „	23 „ 4 „

This is probably due to the fact that from various causes some of our smelting works have been closed.

The antimony lodes in the Kempsey district have been almost abandoned, but the warden reports that it is proposed to test them to a depth of 200 feet, when, if the result be satisfactory, proper appliances for working them systematically and on a large scale will be provided. He also states that 120 tons of first-class, and 80 tons second-class, ore have been sent to Sydney for smelting.

The lodes in the Armidale district have been the chief source of our output during the past year. C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., &c., the Geological Surveyor in charge, has furnished the following report upon these lodes :—

“ Within this reserve, and at a distance of about 16 miles east from Armidale, occur several antimony reefs, which have been more or less worked during the last three years. The discovery of antimony ore here is said to have been made about sixteen years ago.

“ The country generally consists of rocky hills of no considerable height; but Baker’s Creek, which flows through it in a southerly direction, suddenly descends into a large precipitous ravine, called “The Falls,” which is about 1,600 feet in depth. This abrupt valley, which, like that of the Gara Falls, opens into another of greater magnitude, is a splendid instance of the effects of the denuding agencies which have eroded the slopes of the Great Dividing Range.

“ The formations of the locality are granite and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, probably of Devonian age, judging from their lithological character; but as yet I have not been able to discover any fossils by which their age could be determined.

“ The antimony reefs crop out in places not only on the hills but also at various levels on both sides of the deep valley. The principal ones which have been worked are Moore’s, Brereton’s, and the Eleanora reefs. The latter reef occurs on the highest part of the eastern side of The Falls valley, and has been traced in a north-westerly direction for a distance of nearly half a mile and into the valley.

“ It traverses altered slates and dips E. 40° N. at an angle of 80°. The reef consists of dark blue siliceous slate crossed by a network of quartz-veins which give it a brecciated appearance. A granitic dyke accompanies the reef and generally divides it into two. Both the dyke and the reefs vary in thickness; thus, in the Eleanora Company’s claim the hanging wall reef is from 6 to 18 inches thick, the dyke from 1 to 5 feet, and the foot-wall reef from 1 to 4 feet.

“ Oxide and sulphide of antimony (stibnite) occur in irregular bunches, and also finely disseminated through the reefs, but they are absent in places. Gold is sometimes plainly visible in the quartz.

“ The following assays of samples from the Eleanora mine, were made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst :—

Sample from hanging-wall reef—	
Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton.	
Silver—a trace.	
Sample from foot-wall reef—	
Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton.	
Silver                    “           16 dwts.    “	
Sample of stibnite—	
Sulphide of antimony, 79.4 %.	
Equal to metallic antimony, 57.0 %.	
Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton.	
Silver                    “           19½    “	
Sample of the dyke stone—	
Metallic antimony, 0.5 %.	
Gold—a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton).	
Silver—none.	

“ In the adjoining Garibaldi claim the hanging-wall vein increases to 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, and contains many small bunches of stibnite; the foot-wall vein is 1 foot thick in the same section, the dyke between them 15 inches, and in the centre of the latter is a vein of nearly pure stibnite 1 inch thick. A sample from this vein gave on assay—

Sulphide of antimony, 93.7 %.
Equal to metallic antimony, 67.26 %.
Gold—a trace.
Silver—none.

“ A sample taken from the hanging-wall reef consisting chiefly of stibnite, gave on assay the following result :—

Sulphide of antimony, 55.6 %.
Equal to metallic antimony, 39.9 %.
Gold—a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton).
Silver—a trace,

which

which would seem to indicate that the gold in the reefs is not always associated with the stibnite. The vein stuff has a brecciated appearance like that in the Eleanora mine. Near the northern end of the claim I saw in the slate formation several narrow quartz-veins about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick, containing coarse specks of gold.

"I was informed that the Eleanora Company forwarded to Sydney 36 tons 14 dwts. of vein stuff, which realized £488 2s. 4d., or at the rate of over £13 per ton.

"The reef has only been proved to a depth of about 63 feet; but I am of opinion that it will continue to a considerable depth. The other antimony reefs, one of which occurs almost at the bottom of the valley at a level of about 1,500 feet below the Eleanora mine, are also stated to be auriferous, but they have only been worked for antimony.

"It is questionable whether the reefs will pay to work for antimony alone, on account of the cost of transit of the ore or metal to the shipping ports of Newcastle or Grafton, but there is little doubt that they deserve special attention on account of their auriferous character.

"Messrs. Newbery, Morley, and Cleveland, of Melbourne, have recently patented a process by which the antimony and gold can be separated and saved, and it is believed that it would be suitable for the treatment of the auriferous antimonial ores of these reefs. By this process the sulphide of antimony is converted into oxide, which is collected in flues specially constructed for the purpose; the gold remains with the gangue in the furnace, and can be extracted by crushing and amalgamation.

"In anticipation of the future development of the reefs of this locality I have recommended the reservation of the unalienated land on a creek where there are good machinery sites on account of water.

"On this creek are situated the Hillgrove Antimony Smelting Works, belonging to Messrs. Guigni, Friedmann, and Kessler, of Armidale. An exhibit of star and crude antimony from these works has been sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition.

"The country between Hillgrove and Armidale consists of slate and granite formations, which are covered in places with tertiary drifts and basalt. On the main road, about 11 miles east from Armidale, several ferruginous quartz-reefs occur near the junction of the slate and granite. I have recommended that the Hillgrove Gold-field, open to conditional purchase, be extended so as to include this part of the district."

#### ASBESTOS.

Little or nothing has been done during the past year to develop this branch of industry, though the samples obtained from time to time in various localities are very fine, and there is reason to believe that a market could be readily found for it if a steady supply were obtainable.

#### BISMUTH.

The quantity of this mineral exported during the past year is very small compared with that of the previous year. The only deposits at present being worked are those at Kingsgate, about 16 miles from Glen Innes. The Geological Surveyor in charge has furnished the following report upon these lodes:—

"The formations here are granite and altered slate, forming rough broken country, with valleys about 500 feet deep. The line of junction of the two formations is well defined, and the bismuth lodes occur in the granite in proximity to this line or within about 400 yards from it.

"The mode of occurrence of these so-called "lodes" is very remarkable; they are *pipe-veins* or oval masses of quartz of variable thickness, descending in a more or less vertical direction in the granite, as though well-like caverns of very irregular diameter had been formed in the granite and filled with quartz and metallic minerals. Thus in one lode in the Kingsgate Company's property two masses of quartz (which the Manager, Mr. W. Yates, informed me were 30 feet apart at the surface), on being followed down, united and formed one large pipe-vein about 27 feet in diameter and of irregular shape, from portions of it protruding here and there into the granite. Nests or bunches of bismuth ore (native bismuth, sulphide, carbonate, and oxide of bismuth) were obtained about these protruding portions as well as through the mass of quartz; and in order to take out the vein-stone a large excavation about 60 feet by 40 feet has been made. The vein has only been sunk upon to a depth of 50 feet. The quartz is of a coarsely crystalline nature, and contains, in patches, a considerable quantity of molybdenite. The metallic bismuth and sulphide occur in the solid quartz, but the carbonate and oxide lie chiefly in the joint fissures in the quartz. Sometimes masses of native bismuth are found between crystals of quartz in the vein, and when removed the impress of the quartz crystals is well shown. Some splendid specimens, from 4 to 6 lbs. weight, from this mine were presented by the Company to the Mining and Geological Museum; some of them have been forwarded to the Amsterdam Exhibition. The largest mass of native bismuth found here weighed nearly 30 lbs.

"Other similar veins, but smaller, have been proved, though only for a few feet in depth; one contains much arsenical pyrites and hexagonal plates of molybdenite. An average sample of these sulphides gave on assay—

Metallic bismuth, 2.6 per cent.  
Fine gold, at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton.  
Silver, at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.

"On

"On portion 25, about half-a-mile north-west from here, another large pipe-vein is being opened; near the surface it consists of a very ferruginous mass of quartz, about 13 feet by 9 feet, containing bismuth, arsenical pyrites, wolfram, and molybdenite. The screened vein-stuff is said to yield about 50 lbs. of bismuth ore per ton, which will probably be equal to about 1 per cent. of ore for the whole vein-stuff.

"A sample of the ore, consisting of mixed particles of native bismuth, carbonate, sulphide and oxide, yielded on assay—

Metallic bismuth, 69·3 per cent.  
 Fine gold, at the rate of 4 ozs. 1½ dwts. per ton.  
 Fine silver, at the rate of 57 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton.

"The result of assay of the ironstone from this vein was 0·6 per cent. of bismuth and no gold; and the arsenical pyrites gave only a trace of gold and bismuth, with silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton. The gold, therefore, appears to be almost entirely contained in the bismuth ore, probably in the metallic portion of it.

"Several veins of a similar nature have been opened on the Glen Innes Company's property, which adjoins that of the Kingsgate Company. The Company is now sinking upon a vein which is said to have been 1 foot wide at the surface, but when I saw it at a depth of 40 feet, the lowest level then reached, it was 4 feet wide. This vein is in granite, and close to the boundary of the slate formation. The vein-stuff is thickly studded with large brilliant steel-grey plates of molybdenite, some of them being more than 3 inches in diameter. Nodules of native bismuth, larger than walnuts, with carbonate, sulphide and oxide of bismuth, occur through the vein, and in greater quantity in places where the molybdenite becomes abundant.

"Another vein situated about 100 yards from this contains besides bismuth ore and molybdenite, some arsenical pyrites, which latter yielded on assay 9·2 per cent. of metallic bismuth; fine silver at the rate of 92 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton, and no gold.

"About 3 miles east from the Yarrow Creek Head Station, and about the same distance in a south-easterly direction from Kingsgate, is the Comstock Bismuth Company's mine. No work was being done here at the time of our visit; but we saw three pipe veins of hard white crystalline quartz which had been opened for only a few feet from the surface. The shafts were partly filled with water, so that the exact size of the veins could not be measured, but the largest of them appeared to be about 6 feet by 15 feet near the surface. A sample of bismuth ore collected from the heaps gave on assay:—

Metallic bismuth, 35·6 per cent.  
 Fine gold, at the rate of 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton.  
 Fine silver, at the rate of 9 „ 16 „ „

Thus, again, we see that the bismuth ore contains gold. These veins are also in granite, and distant about 200 yards from the slate formation.

"It is a somewhat remarkable feature that all the bismuth veins (eighteen) as yet found occur in the granite within a short distance from the slate; and it is probable that on further examination of the country along the line of junction of the two formations other veins will be discovered. The bismuth lode in the Silent Grove Mine occurs under the same conditions, viz., in granite close to its junction with altered slates, and it is of similar character to those above described.

"I may here mention that about 12 miles north from Glen Innes, and about 1 mile east from the Tenterfield road, several bismuth and tin-bearing quartz-veins have been discovered. These occur in a different manner from those at Kingsgate. They form irregular veins and masses of quartz traversing a fine-grained micaceous felsitic rock, which is surrounded by altered sedimentary rocks. In one place this rock for a length of about 100 yards and a width of 15 yards, is traversed by a net-work of quartz-veins. A small hole has been sunk here, and the stone taken from it contains bismuth ores, tin ore (cassiterite), molybdenite, arsenical pyrites, and wolfram. In another place, about 100 yards from that last named, a mass of hard crystalline quartz, in size at the surface about 40 feet by 20 feet, has been opened for a few feet in depth. It contains bismuth and tin ores, together with a large quantity of wolfram. Besides this, two other small veins of quartz, yielding bismuth and tin ores, crop out close by.

"I do not consider that the vein-stuff here can be profitably worked for *tin* on account of the occurrence in it of so much wolfram; but for bismuth mining, the prospects are encouraging, and the reefs should be further tested. I understand that the property belongs to Messrs. Vincent Brothers, and others, of Glen Innes.

"Some of the lodes at Kingsgate were originally taken up in 1871 for *tin* mining, but it is said that J. Feeney, a stockman on the Yarrow Creek Station, was the first discoverer of the bismuth, in the year 1877. I am informed that the quantity of bismuth ore raised from these mines during the last four

years





Soil from top of Berry's Ridge, Lord Howe Island—

Phosphoric acid, equal to  $\text{Ca}_3 \text{P}_2 \text{O}_8$ ; tribasic phosphate of lime, 9.1 per cent.

Soil from south side of Berry's Ridge, Lord Howe Island—

Phosphoric acid, equal to  $\text{Ca}_3 \text{P}_2 \text{O}_8$ ; tribasic phosphate of lime, 20.1 per cent.

Soil from Thompson's Farm, Lord Howe Island—

Phosphoric acid, equal to  $\text{Ca}_3 \text{P}_2 \text{O}_8$  } 5.6 per cent.  
Tribasic phosphate of lime

Soil from Admiralty Islets—

Phosphoric acid, equal to  $\text{Ca}_3 \text{P}_2 \text{O}_8$ ; tribasic phosphate of lime, 8.9 per cent.

*Note*:—These five samples of earth are not sufficiently rich in phosphates to export. They would be useful to enrich poor lands in the locality where they are obtainable, if such could be done at a moderate rate, say 10s. per ton, including all expenses.

Water from Diamond Drill Borehole, Randwick Asylum—

Fixed matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Saline ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.106
Organic ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14

*Remarks*:—This sample of water was of a deep brown colour, and contained much suspended matter, chiefly oxide of iron. The fixed matter yielded 1.5 grains of iron per gallon, estimated as ferric oxide  $\text{Fe}_2 \text{O}_3$ ; it also contained sulphuric acid. The only objectionable character of the water is the excessive quantity of iron which it contains; however, much of this would deposit if the water be exposed to the air and allowed to settle.

Water from Diamond Drill bore, Randwick Asylum, taken from well in which standpipe is placed—

Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.106
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.8
Saline ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.006
Organic ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.014

*Remarks*:—This water was clear and colourless, and may be considered as a good water for domestic purposes.

Water from Diamond-drill Bore, Randwick Asylum, taken from the standpipe in well where diamond-drill is bored—

Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.72
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00
Saline ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.006
Organic ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.014

*Remarks*.—This water was of a muddy-brown color. The observations made with reference to the first sample from the bore apply also to this water with regard to iron, &c.

Ore from the Southern District for qualitative examination.

Found to be a compound of the silicates of iron and zinc. It also contained small quantities of copper, &c. The mineral is magnetic.

Sand coated with carbonaceous matter, from Coast, Richmond River—

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.95
Volatile matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
Sand, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.05
										100.00

Plumbago from near Undercliff, New England (1)—

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.44
Carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.04
Gangue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.52
										100.00

Plumbago from near Undercliff, New England (2)—

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.80
Carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.80
Gangue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.30
										99.90

Water from well at Dunlop Station, Albert District.

Contained 352 grains of saline matter per gallon. This water is quite unfit for household use and for watering cattle.

Water obtained in shaft at the Dry Lake, Hilstone Road—

The quantity received (8 ozs.) was not anything like sufficient for proper examination. The following are the particulars I was able to obtain:—

Total fixed matter, 83.4 grains per gallons, consisting of chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, sulphate of zinc, &c. The water contains free sulphuretted hydrogen.

If this is the ordinary characteristic of the water as it comes fresh from the shaft, it should be exposed to the air some time before the cattle are allowed to drink it.

#### LEAD AND ZINC.

During the year the following assays have been made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

Stone from reef 25 miles from Merimbula.—Lead, 69.8 per cent.; no gold; silver at the rate of 4 ozs. 18 dwts. per ton.

Stone from Balmoral Company, Mt. Macdonald.—Lead, 6 per cent.; zinc, 5.4 per cent.; traces of gold and silver.

Tailings from Balmoral Company, Mt. Macdonald.—No lead nor zinc; gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton.

Ore from Sunny Corner.—Lead, 7.5 per cent.; copper, 10.6 per cent.; silver at the rate of 5 ozs. 19 dwts. per ton; gold a trace.

Ore from Sunny Corner.—Lead, 33.5 per cent.; copper, 2 per cent.; zinc, 29.7 per cent.; silver at the rate of 5 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton.

Zinc ore from Fairfield, near Boorook.—Zinc, 50.2 per cent.

#### SUMMARY.

In conclusion, it affords me much pleasure to be able to submit the following statement of the aggregate value of the minerals raised or exported to end of 1882. The value for the past year, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks in regard to some of the minerals, being £2,782,345, being £409,155 in excess of the value for 1881. The aggregate value to the end of 1882 being £57,859,853 12s. 3d.

AGGREGATE

## AGGREGATE value of Minerals, the produce of New South Wales, to the 31st December last is—

	Quantity.	Value.		Total value.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Quantity and value of gold prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	9,225,179·51 ozs.	34,343,857	4 2		
Quantity and value of gold raised in 1882.....	140,469 „	526,521	12 5		
Totals.....	9,365,648·51 ozs.	34,870,378	16 7	34,870,378	16 7
Quantity and value of silver raised prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	726,770·14 ozs.	178,405	0 0		
Quantity and value of silver raised during 1882.....	38,618·00 „	9,024	0 0		
Totals.....	765,397·14 ozs.	187,429	0 0	187,429	0 0
Quantity and value of coal raised prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	23,881,479·6 tons.	12,255,307	13 8		
Quantity and value of coal raised during 1882.....	2,109,282 „	948,965	12 8		
Totals.....	25,990,761·6 tons.	13,204,273	6 4	13,204,273	6 4
Quantity and value of shale raised prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	241,284 tons.	581,046	15 0		
Quantity and value of shale raised during 1882.....	48,065 „	84,114	0 0		
Totals.....	289,349 tons.	665,160	15 0	665,160	15 0
Quantity and value of tin exported prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	Ingots ..... 48,055 tons 5½ cwt.	4,339,577	0 0		
Quantity and value of tin exported during 1882.....	Ore and regulus 14,212 „ 7 „ Ingots ..... 8,059 „ 0 „ Ore ..... 611 „ 0 „	833,461	0 0		
Totals.....		5,173,038	0 0	5,173,038	0 0
Quantity and value of copper exported prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	Ingots..... 43,929 tons 10 cwt.	3,213,558	0 0		
Quantity and value of copper exported during 1882.....	Ore and regulus 3,205 „ 14½ „ Ingots ..... 4,865 „ 3 „ Ore and regulus 93 „ 1 „	324,727	0 0		
Totals.....		3,538,285	0 0	3,538,285	0 0
Quantity and value of iron raised prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	10,900 tons 8 cwt.	117,357	0 4		
Quantity and value of iron raised during 1882.....	7,476 „ 0 „	37,224	0 0		
Totals.....	18,376 tons 8 cwt.	154,581	0 4	154,581	0 4
Quantity and value of antimony exported prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	Ore..... 650 tons 7 cwt.	29,176	0 0		
Quantity and value of antimony exported during 1882.....	Regulus..... 142 „ 0 „ Metal..... 311 „ 4½ „ Ore ..... 1,015 „ 14 „ Metal ..... 23 „ 4 „	16,732	0 0		
Totals.....		45,908	0 0	45,908	0 0
Quantity and value of lead exported prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	191 tons 13 cwt.	5,025	0 0		
Quantity and value of lead exported during 1882.....	11 „ 19 „	360	0 0		
Totals.....	203 tons 12 cwt.	5,385	0 0	5,385	0 0
Quantity and value of asbestos exported during 1880.....	12 tons 8 cwt.	323	0 0		
Quantity and value of asbestos exported during 1882.....	7 „ 10 „	75	0 0		
Totals.....	19 tons 18 cwt.	398	0 0	398	0 0
Quantity and value of bismuth raised during 1881.....	12 tons 10 cwt.	2,728	14 0		
Quantity and value of bismuth raised during 1882.....	2 „ 14 „	162	0 0		
Totals.....	15 tons 4 cwt.	2,890	14 0	2,890	14 0
Quantity and value of mixed minerals exported prior to the 1st January, 1882.....	369 tons 5 cwt.	11,147	0 0		
Quantity and value of mixed minerals exported during 1882.....	7 „ 0 „	979	0 0		
Totals.....	376 tons 5 cwt.	12,126	0 0	12,126	0 0
				57,859,853	12 3

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 12th June, 1883.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary for Mines.

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the quantity of Gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of Machinery in the Colony of New South Wales, during the year 1882. (Compiled from Mining Registrars' Reports.)

District and Division.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per ounce.		Value of Gold won.	Alluvial ground worked.	Quartz-reefs proved to be auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From.	To.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.			£ s. d.	sq. miles.		£
<b>PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—</b>														
Glen Innes Division														
Uralla	135	33	55	..	65	1,164 8 9	..	1,164 8 9	70/	77/	4,474 14 8	..	..	..
Armidale	75	..	..	..	75	82 14 22	..	82 14 22	74/	75/0	312 5 2	..	..	..
Nundle	83	82	74	..	239	2,430 10 6	2,204 14 0	4,635 10 6	73/0	75/	17,307 5 8	10	..	5,850
Walcha	..	..	20	..	20	181 8 10	181 8 10	362 16 20	73/	75/6	15,673 16 3	..	..	3,000
Bingera	145	14	..	..	159	4,416 0 0	4,416 0 0	8,832 0 0	63/	73/0	15,014 8 0	..	..	..
Barraba	23	4	23	1	51	265 0 0	33 0 0	298 0 0	72/	78/	1,117 10 0	20	5	600
	461	133	172	1	767	8,942 19 13	6,835 2 10	10,778 1 23	64/	78/	38,859 19 9	30	5	9,450
<b>MUDGEK DISTRICT—</b>														
Gulgong Division														
Wellington	237	7	15	..	259	3,337 14 13	..	3,337 14 13	76/	78/6	12,307 2 9	..	..	..
Mudgee	60	3	..	..	77	755 5 19	..	755 5 19	75/	75/	2,332 3 9	..	..	10,200
Windeyer	150	10	..	..	160	4,559 18 0	..	4,559 18 0	76/6	78/6	17,668 0 0	..	..	..
Hargraves	95	80	17	..	192	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	77/	77/	5,775 0 0	300	20	3,300
	87	88	6	..	181	1,292 18 6	250 0 0	1,542 18 6	78/	..	6,000 0 0	15	1	..
	638	193	58	..	889	11,445 16 14	250 0 0	11,695 16 14	75/	78/6	45,172 7 3A	816	21	13,500
<b>BATHURST DISTRICT—</b>														
Bathurst Division														
Orange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395 5 19	60/	75/	6,306 0 4	..	..	..
Carcoar	60	..	160	..	220	..	800 7 14	800 7 14	74/	80/	3,051 18 6	..	..	1,000
Mount M'Donald Division	3	..	150	..	153	14 0 0	4,053 15 0	4,072 15 0	60/	78/6	15,272 16 3	..	..	17,500
Trunkey	30	13	30	..	73	535 3 1	400 0 0	935 3 1	77/6	..	3,317 8 6	20	7	1,100
Mitchell's Creek	20	16	30	..	66	290 0 0	592 18 0	882 18 0	40/	75/	2,943 14 6	100	15	2,050
Tuena	115	16	..	..	131	851 0 0	..	851 0 0	..	..	8,109 10 6	..	..	1,200
Oberon	7	..	3	..	10	148 12 0	5 7 6	153 19 6	70/	..	520 0 0	2	1	130
Rockley	35	16	..	..	61	286 0 0	..	286 0 0	73/	75/	1,073 0 0	20	..	4,675
	270	61	373	..	704	2,174 15 1	5,857 7 20	16,520 12 18	40/	80/	59,490 8 1	202	25	47,645
<b>LACHLAN DISTRICT—</b>														
Young Division														
Barmahman	340	33	..	..	378	1,155 10 5	..	1,155 10 5	..	..	4,404 11 2	5	..	..
Tennora Division	200	..	800	..	1,000	32,203 4 3	1,050 0 0	33,343 4 3	70/	78/6	129,224 4 11	..	..	..
Parkes	180	..	58	..	238	1,686 5 10	1,439 14 0	3,125 19 10	75/	..	9,504 11 3	20	..	0,050
Forbes	45	..	15	..	60	372 5 0	242 18 0	615 3 0	66/	72/	1,575 12 0	120	20	3,000
Grenfell	17	..	25	..	42	104 0 0	915 0 0	1,019 0 0	77/	78/	3,503 3 0	20	16	2,060
Cargo	16	..	8	..	24	300 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	70/	75/	1,450 0 0	4	24	1,200
	798	38	1,356	..	2,192	35,916 4 13	3,856 1 15	39,772 6 0	65/	80/	150,546 7 1	173	75	25,810
<b>TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—</b>														
Queanbeyan Division														
Multanna	3	..	30	..	33	..	..	2,100 0 0	..	..	8,137 10 0	1	..	3,600
Tumut	80	..	23	..	103	2,100 0 0	..	2,100 0 0	77/	79/3	2,389 12 3	10	11	3,070
Ready Flat	56	1	2	..	59	813 11 3	..	813 11 3	72/	75/	4,048 13 9	..	..	..
Tarcutta	85	4	3	..	92	1,045 1 15	..	1,045 1 15	77/3	77/6	1,600 0 0	04	4	..
Kiandra	..	..	6	..	6	..	320 0 0	320 0 0	75/0	77/10	1,500 0 0	5	6	500
Yarrara	..	50	..	..	50	851 9 2	..	851 9 2	72/	75/	3,129 5 3	..	..	..
Albury	12	20	10	..	42	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	75/	..	562 10 0	10	25	4,000
Adelong	8	..	32	..	40	60 0 0	266 0 0	326 0 0	77/6	77/10	1,263 5 0	5	6	1,000
	146	4	171	..	321	4,002 1 19	8,822 18 2	12,824 19 21	75/	77/6	48,414 7 0	20	30	70,000
	390	79	282	..	751	9,022 3 15	9,408 18 2	18,431 1 17	72/	79/3	70,045 3 3	115	83	82,150
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT—</b>														
Cundaroo Division														
Nimitybelle	2	..	20	..	2	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	75/	76/	33 0 0	5	2	..
Bombala	25	100	..	..	125	502 9 12	..	502 9 12	77/	..	1,934 10 7	25	8	1,600
Bradwood	100	30	..	..	130	1,166 0 0	..	1,166 0 0	75/	76/3	4,392 0 0	10	..	5,000
Major's Creek Division	70	..	5	..	75	1,090 13 5	27 7 0	1,118 5 5	73/	76/	4,078 14 0	..	..	2,230
Little River*	75	76	40	..	191	1,900 0 0	18 4 0	1,918 4 0	67/6	..	7,433 10 6	..	..	2,250
Araluen	290	71	17	..	378	6,867 0 0	153 0 0	7,020 0 0	68/	76/6	27,027 0 0	..	..	23,355
Nerriga	90	8	..	..	98	1,350 0 0	..	1,350 0 0	76/	..	5,130 0 0	..	..	620
Nerrigundah	30	110	..	..	140	950 18 8	..	950 18 8	80/	..	3,839 13 4	15	2	850
Norwa Division	..	..	60	..	60	..	832 0 0	832 0 0	..	..	3,120 0 0	1	2	4,000
Moruya	10	..	30	..	40	200 0 0	194 5 6	394 5 6	75/	77/6	1,603 1 6	..	..	700
Wagonga	22	5	43	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal	30	..	..	..	30	Quantity of gold not known.	750 9 4	750 9 4	76 6	76/6	2,370 10 0	4	..	3,500
	744	400	215	..	1,359	14,786 15 5	1,406 19 6	16,193 14 11	67/6	80/	61,981 2 7	61	75	48,500
<b>CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—</b>														
Nana Creek Division														
Grafton	15	..	..	..	15	90 16 0	..	90 16 0	70/	78/	338 4 3	..	15	4,300
	16	..	50	..	66	90 16 0	909 0 1	999 16 1	70/	78/	3,792 8 3	4	16	4,300
<b>NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—</b>														
Dalnorton Division														
Solferino	8	1	10	..	19	90 0 0	10 10 0	100 10 0	70/	80/6	367 5 3	308	65	5,000
Boorook	30	7	20	..	57	150 12 15	87 0 0	237 12 15	71/	73/	855 0 0	15	..	200
	46	17	31	..	114	1,000 0 0	316 0 0	1,316 0 0	68/	73/	4,006 0 0	..	..	9,420
	104	25	61	..	190	1,240 12 15	413 10 0	1,654 2 15	68/	80/3	5,818 5 3	323	65	14,620
<b>TAMBAROORA AND TUBON DISTRICT—</b>														
Sofala Division														
Hill End	150	198	50	..	398	2,847 2 14	779 5 15	3,626 8 5	75/	76/6	13,080 14 0	20	21	7,000
Ironbarks	120	267	150	..	477	4,385 1 10	2,480 0 0	6,865 1 10	74/	79/6	26,087 8 9	..	..	23,050
	113	37	20	..	175	1,133 4 8	241 0 12	1,374 4 20	75/	78/	5,225 3 0	100	26	6,000
	388	442	220	..	1,050	8,365 8 8	3,420 6 3	11,785 14 11	74/	79/3	45,052 6 6	120	47	30,050
<b>ALBERT DISTRICT—</b>														
Mount Browne Division														
	350	..	30	..	380	4,350 0 0	..	4,350 0 0	73/	79/	16,965 0 0	..	4	6,000
	350	..	30	..	380	4,350 0 0	..	4,350 0 0	78/	79/	16,965 0 0	..	4	6,000
<b>HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—</b>														
Copeland Division														
Dungog	50	..	300	..	350	178 0 0	7,540 14 21	7,718 14 21	60/	71/	27,037 0 4	..	..	7,000
	3	..	35	..	38	10 0 0	563 0 0	563 0 0	60/4	65/1	1,761 3 10	..	..	1,000
	53	..	335	..	388	188 0 0	8,093 14 21	8,281 14 21	60/	71/	28,798 4 2	..	..	8,000

\* 500 tons quartz crushed, from which yield not known.

## Summary.

(Compiled from Mining Registrars' Reports.)

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the quantity of Gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of Machinery, in the Colony of New South Wales, during 1882.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Alluvial Ground worked.	Quartz-reefs proved to be auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From	To				
Peel and Uralla .....	461	183	172	1	707	3,942 10 13	0,835 2 10	10,778 1 23	63/-	78/-	33,859 19 0	30	5	0,450
Mudgee .....	638	193	33	.....	809	11,445 16 14	250 0 0	11,695 16 14	75/-	78/6	45,172 7 3/4	315	21	13,500
Bathurst .....	270	61	373	.....	704	2,174 15 1	5,857 7 20	16,526 12 18	40/-	80/-	59,490 8 1	202	25	47,645
Lachlan .....	798	88	1,350	.....	2,192	35,916 4 13	3,856 1 15	39,772 6 9	65/-	89/-	150,540 7 4	173	75	25,810
Tumut and Adelong .....	390	79	282	.....	751	9,022 3 15	0,403 18 2	18,431 1 17	72/-	79/3	70,045 3 3	115	83	82,150
Southern .....	744	400	215	.....	1,359	14,786 15 5	1,400 10 6	16,193 14 11	67/6	80/-	61,981 2 7	61	75	48,560
Clarence and Richmond .....	15	.....	50	.....	65	90 16 0	999 0 1	999 16 1	70/-	78/-	3,792 8 3	4	16	4,300
New England .....	104	25	61	.....	190	1,240 12 15	413 10 0	1,654 2 15	68/-	80/6	5,818 5 3	323	65	14,620
Tambaroom and Turon .....	388	442	220	.....	1,050	8,365 8 8	3,420 6 8	11,785 14 11	74/-	79/6	45,082 6 6	120	47	36,650
Albert .....	850	.....	30	.....	880	4,350 0 0	.....	4,350 0 0	78/-	79/-	16,965 0 0	.....	4	6,000
Hunter and Macleay .....	63	.....	335	.....	388	188 0 0	8,993 14 21	8,281 14 21	60/-	71/-	28,798 4 2	.....	.....	8,300
	4,711	1,371	3,132	1	9,215	91,523 11 17	40,451 0 6	140,409 1 20	40 -	80 6	526,621 12 5 1/2	1,343	410	297,635

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Mining for Minerals other than Gold, Coal, or Shale, at some of the principal Mines, the quantity of Minerals won during the year 1882, and the value of same, and the value of plant.

Locality.	Miners employed.	Quantities.					Value.	Value of Machinery.	Remarks.
		Tin.	Copper.	Iron.	Bismuth.	Antimony.			
Tuena .....	20	Tons.	T. c. q.	Tons.	.....	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ore.
Rockley .....	32	.....	465 0 0	.....	.....	.....	32,550 0 0	.....	Smelted.
Cobar .....	1,330	.....	2,959 0 0	.....	.....	.....	207,050 0 0	76,305 2 6	Smelted.
Burrowa .....	60	.....	118 17 0	.....	.....	.....	7,612 0 0	7,000 0 0	Smelted.
	1,442	.....	4,492 17 0	.....	.....	.....	250,122 0 0	87,305 2 5	
Ennerville .....	2,546	3,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,435 0 0	.....	Ore.
Wilson's Downfall .....	520	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,440 0 0	.....	Ore.
Glen Innes .....	.....	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,646 13 6	.....	Ore.
Tingha .....	2,000	3,110 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,973 14 0	.....	
	5,066	7,595 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	416,495 7 6	.....	
Lithgow (Eskbank) .....	.....	.....	.....	7,476	.....	.....	37,224 2 9	.....	
Armidale .....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	581	4,885 10 0	.....	

TABLE showing approximately the Machinery employed in Gold and Tin Mining during the year 1882.

District and Division.	Quartz.							Alluvial.														
	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Crushing, &c.		Crushing-machines.	Stamp-heads.	Whims and Pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Derricks.	Whips.	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Pumping, &c.		Puddling Machines.	Whims and Pulleys.	Whips.	Quicksilver in compound cradles.	Sluices and Toms.	Water-wheels.	Hydraulic Hoses.	Pumps.	Sluice-boxes.	Derricks.	Stamp-heads.	Boring-machines.
	No.	Aggregate Horse-power.							No.	Aggregate Horse-power.												
<b>BATHURST DISTRICT—</b>																						
Bathurst Division .....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockley .....	1	8	1	1	..	..	..	1	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange .....	1	10	1	12	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount M'Donald .....	14	105	5	73	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuena .....	2	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitchell's Creek .....	3	20	3	13	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trunkey .....	1	20	1	10	..	1	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—</b>																						
Hill End Division .....	10	137	6	72	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironbarks .....	2	30	2	27	..	..	..	3	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sofala .....	6	32	6	54	..	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
<b>LACHLAN DISTRICT—</b>																						
Forbes Division .....	1	13	1	10	..	..	..	2	60	4	8	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parkes .....	4	51	2	25	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cargo .....	1	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenfell .....	2	10	2	15	..	..	..	..	.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT—</b>																						
Major's Creek Division ..	2	46	2	25	..	..	..	..	.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nerrigundah ..	1	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowra ..	5	33	5	45	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Araluen ..	1	12	2	18	..	..	..	8	85	..	..	..	..	10	2	4	24	20	20	..	..	..
Braidwood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	..	..	..	..
Nerriga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	80	..	..	..
Little River ..	5	35	2	22	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagonga ..	2	15	2	8	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—</b>																						
Adelong Division .....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albury ..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muttama ..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—</b>																						
Nundle Division .....	2	36	1	12	..	3	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barraba ..	1	12	1	10	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—</b>																						
Solferino Division .....	..	.....	..	10	..	1	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boorook ..	4	45	4	16	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalmorton ..	1	30	1	10	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—</b>																						
Copeland Division .....	7	78	7	60	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—</b>																						
Nana Creek Division .....	2	30	2	20	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## WARDENS' AND MINING REGISTRARS' REPORTS.

BATHURST DISTRICT—BATHURST, OBERON, ROCKLEY, TRUNKEY, AND TUENA DIVISIONS.

(Mr. Warden T. A. Smith, P.M., Trunkey.)

In submitting my report for the past year, I am compelled to admit that mining during 1882 has been most unsatisfactory throughout the Bathurst Division (with the exception of Burraga Copper-mine, situated on Thompson's Creek in this district) not on account of their being no payable gold obtainable but without water it was impossible to get it extracted. From January to November we had but very little rain: the creeks never flowed, the rivers were chains of waterholes, dams were empty, and springs exhausted. Horse-feed was very expensive, consequently cartage was very high. These drawbacks told against mining to such an extent that the industry was almost suspended. About 1,000 miners are working on these gold-fields, particulars of which I give below:—

*Trunkey.*—120 men working the alluvial. Notwithstanding all difficulties 985 ozs. of gold have been sold locally, the probable value of which was £3,500. More than half the gold was obtained since the rains in November. A company is working No. 7 on "Cromus" line of reefs, having baled out the old shafts and continued sinking. The results, the manager informs me, have proved highly satisfactory.

*Rocky Bridge.*—Europeans and Chinese are fossicking this creek over again, and make a living. The "Opal" mines, formerly leased by Emanuel and others and forfeited, have been taken up again by Piesley & Co.

*Back Flat.*—A wide gold-bearing reef was found here last summer, and a trial crushing raised, but as there was no machinery nearer than Trunkey it was not considered payable, and has been abandoned.

*Grove Creek.*—Like Rocky Bridge is being fossicked over again, and as the men stick to it I believe the results must be payable.

*Pine Ridge.*—Wilson's Reef, or rather lode, one of the best things in the district, but fortune has been against Mr. Wilson, for when he had a steam-engine he could not get wood on account of the roughness of the country, and since he erected the water-wheel the supply has been most irregular. When however he does get a few weeks regular work the results are most encouraging.

*Sounding Rock.*—Situate near the junction of Copperhanna Creek with the Abercrombie River. The alluvial leases are held by Thomas Knowles, who, like Wilson, has had a most irregular water supply; when a regular supply of water is obtainable a large number of men are employed.

*Burraga.*—From a very small beginning this mine has expanded into one of the best paying concerns in the Colony. It was at first worked without much success, but when it came into the hands of the present proprietary a change began. About 200 men are employed on the works. The population supported by the mine is variously estimated from 600 to 700 persons. Five or six furnaces are kept constantly at work. The value of the copper sold last year was upwards of £32,000.

*Tuena.*—180 men have worked on the creek, and the gold sold locally was 834 ozs. of alluvial; of this quantity fully one-third was obtained since the recent fall of rain. Ten quartz-reefs, representing 44 acres, have been applied for. Carey & Co. state that they will shortly erect machinery to sluice Maiden's Point. This spot was formerly very rich. The Lucky Hit quartz claim is the only-quartz-vein being worked that is said to be payable.

*Peelwood.*—Only twenty men are employed on this mine, and £3,000 worth of copper won.

*Dog Trap.*—Between Tuena and Goulburn, 6 miles south of Junction Point, several reefs are being worked, but with poor results. The names are "The Forlorn Hope," "The Lady Sarah," and "The real Sir Roger."

*Junction Point.*—The Victoria Reef is 2 miles distant, and has been worked during the year with fair results. The Phantom is to be worked again shortly.

*Rockley.*—The discovery under the "Basalt" at Sewell's Creek did not result in much. After driving into the hill a considerable distance the rain came which enabled the men to wash up. This operation resulted in giving about half wages; consequently many of the men cleared out. If a working party with some means continues prospecting this mountain I believe a rich discovery will be the result.

*Back Creek.*—Like upon many old diggings something encouraging occasionally turns up. Heaton & Co. discovered a quartz leader exceedingly rich but in hard country. This may lead to further prospecting. An attempt has been made by one of the oldest miners on the place conditionally purchasing 80 acres, including several payable claims and a lease or two.

*Bathurst.*—135 miners' rights issued for the year. At Millamurrah a slate quarry has been worked, but I have not heard how the speculation has paid. At Mount Grosvenor, near Peel, I hear a deposit of silver has been worked. I have endeavoured to get information from Mr. Howard, who I was informed acted as manager but unsuccessfully. I therefore concluded that he thinks the less said about the venture the better.

*Mitchell's Creek.*—The Mining Registrar states that the old place is looking up. That fifty Europeans and a score of Chinese are making a good living. The Chinese are only working the creeks.

*Oberon.*—No mining worth mentioning, but between Oberon and Taralga I am convinced payable auriferous deposits exist, and between Oberon and Burraga many good copper specimens are frequently picked up.

*Mount McDonald.*—230 men are working on these reefs. The gold obtained during the year was about 4,500 ozs. Great results were expected from the early discoveries, but up to date everything has gone against the speculators who purchased leases so freely from the original applicants. I do not think the field will sink any lower. The batteries are erected, the dams are full, cartage greatly reduced in price, and no doubt managers will work with economy. The population of the field is about 500 persons.

BATHURST

## BATHURST DISTRICT—CARCOAR DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden North, P.M., Carcoar.)

I HAVE little to report in the shape of mining operations in my division during the past year.

Having been relieved in the early part of the year by Mr. Warden Smith of the charge of the Mount McDonald portion of the district, that gentleman will, no doubt, in his report, furnish you with full particulars respecting the mining prospects of that gold-field.

At Galley Swamp and the Old Junction Reefs, on the Belabula River, very little has been doing. At the former place several new leases have been taken up, and the few parties at work seem satisfied with the prospects obtained.

At the Junction Reefs the company have been engaged in completing their preparations for crushing by water power, and are very sanguine as to the results when crushing has fairly commenced.

The Brown's Creek Mine, on Church and School Lands, continues to yield an average of about 300 ozs. of gold monthly, and there are many portions of these lands which might be worked to great advantage if some arrangement could be come to by the Department of Education and the miners.

In copper-mining nothing has been doing since the closing of the Blayney copper-mine, which, however, I understand, will resume work shortly.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—ORANGE DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden J. T. Lane, P.M., Orange.)

In submitting my annual report for the Orange Division of the Bathurst District, I have the honor to state that the expectations indulged in a few months ago have not been realized at Ophir. On the whole things look favourably, but there have been no such results as were anticipated.

The Belmore is looking better. A reef now being worked adjacent to it is 58 feet wide, and 20 tons of the quartz are sent to be crushed. The 17 tons that have been crushed from the tributary yielded 1 oz. 1 dwt. per ton.

Lucas's Gully promises well; the stone being raised is considered very good. The reef is 15 or 18 inches wide, and the choice pieces yield an ounce to the pound weight. Another claim in this locality is producing stone bearing 62 ozs. silver, and 2 ozs. 15 dwts. of gold to the ton; the gold is said to be very superior, worth £4 3s. per oz. The tests, wherever made on this claim, are very satisfactory. 2 tons of the stone have been sent to England for trial.

At Golden Point there is a reef 8 inches wide, bearing gold. From what has been ascertained it will yield 6 or 7 ozs. per ton. This is a continuation of the reef at Lucas's Gully.

The Drift Company is putting a new tunnel into Slater's Hill; they are in over 100 feet, and expect to obtain "wash stuff" in about 200 feet further. This company (Drs. Bassott and Spencer, Slater, &c.) has sent to England for a large syphon to empty a large waterhole underneath the basalt, as the tunnel is too high. Much credit is due to these gentlemen for their energy and perseverance in the direction of gold-mining at Ophir.

At the Black Springs, a short distance from Ophir, a reef is being opened that promises well; and good-looking stone is found between it and Golden Point locality.

At Lewis' Ponds, some 5 miles from Ophir proper, gold-mining operations are being renewed with fresh vigour, and good prospects are procured. Some of the stone, it is believed, will yield 1½ to 2 ozs. per ton.

I am not aware as to whether the company is formed to work the "Bluff." If this were achieved, the *real wealth* of Ophir might be soon ascertained. I have always maintained that private enterprise is quite inadequate to develop these localities. Companies who can hold out for 2, 3, or 5 years, if need be, are necessary.

The Back Creek, of old notoriety, is being again tried. No information touching results.

*Forest Reefs.*—The Extended Claim looks well, but the undertaking is too heavy for the few present owners, and a company is being formed in Melbourne. In October last 141 loads were washed from this shaft, which yielded 140 ozs. 12 dwts.

There is a shaft (prospecting) being sunk 1 mile from Forest Reefs, on the Spring Grove Road. This proves the confidence diggers have in this gold-field. The fact that 320 acres adjoining the Extended has been bought by a Melbourne company for gold-mining purposes at the tune of £22,000 is another proof.

I have heard nothing from either of the other old workings or localities.

Lucknow continues to go ahead. The shareholders of the principal claims appear satisfied with the results.

Copper-mining is pretty well a thing of the past in this district. I am not aware of anything worth reporting.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—BATHURST DIVISION.

(H. Hely Hutchinson, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report upon mining operations within the Bathurst division of the Bathurst mining district for the year 1882.

I regret that I am unable to state there is any improvement in the prospects of gold-mining here; in fact the country has suffered so severely from the recent drought that there has been very little, if any, gold-mining at all.

On Winburndale Creek there are now no alluvial claims, and only one man at work, who told me there was only the bare colour to be got. Several trials have been made for quartz-reefs within this vicinity, but without success. At Glanmire, Clear Creek, and King's Plains there is also very little doing. At Chambers' Creek, Tonkin's Golden Streak claim is down 70 feet; the reef, which is 2 feet wide, is fairly defined, and may go 3 ounces to the ton, but as yet there has been no crushing.

At the Mount Grosveuer silver-mine (Howard's) one shaft is down 80 feet, but they have not struck the lode yet. The assay went 120 ounces of silver to the ton. By the Napoleon Sluicing Company very little work was done, owing to a scarcity of water, and the total value of gold won did not exceed £40.

I have issued during the year 135 miners' rights and eight business licenses; also one mineral license. The amount of gold transmitted by the gold escort from Bathurst during the year ending 1882 amounted to 1,895 ozs. 5 dwts. 19 grs.

There has been very little copper-mining in my district for the last twelve months, owing to the great scarceness of water; and I find great difficulty in getting information from the miners themselves.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT—CARCOAR DIVISION.

(*W. B. Warner, Mining Registrar.*)

THE year just closed has witnessed a great lull in mining matters in this district. To a certain extent this may be shown in the total amount of gold sent by escort from Carcoar in the three years ending 31 December, 1882, which has been as follows:—

	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
1880 ... ..	5,116	19	1
1881 ... ..	8,324	18	2
1882 ... ..	6,599	4	2

Showing a falling-off in 1882 as compared with 1881 of about 1,725 ozs. This does not represent the entire yield of gold in my division, as a good many parcels of the precious metal are disposed of in Orange and Bathurst, or forwarded privately to Sydney.

Another attempt has been made to work the auriferous reefs situated on the banks of the Belubula, a few miles below the town of Carcoar, by water power. This time the scene of operations is the old junction formerly worked by steam power. Up to the present time the work has been mostly preliminary, but the manager reports that when at full work "one pennyweight of gold to the ton will pay." At this place the reefs are in horizontal veins, varying in thickness from 2 to 10 feet, all more or less auriferous. These are situated on the face of a very steep hill, and the crushing plant, worked by a turbine water-wheel, is on the bank of the river immediately at the foot of the hill. The expense, therefore, of raising and crushing has been reduced to a minimum, which is self-evident when it is borne in mind that one pennyweight to the ton will pay.

The Brown's Creek gold-mine, situated on the Church and School Estate, is still as it has been for many years, the most constantly worked mine in this division. During the year 15,499 tons of stuff were crushed, yielding 3,410 ozs. of gold. Seventy men were constantly employed, with a plant valued at £30,000. The stuff raised is obtained from a lode 70 feet in width.

The mining on the Church and School Estate is still in a very unsettled state. No leases have been issued for years, and miners and speculators are unable to invest either their time or money in developing the mineral resources of this valuable mining property. I am confident that when some definite mode of dealing with the Church and School Estate as regards its mineral capabilities, giving security of tenure both to the working miner and the capitalist, then there will be a large influx of both men and money to develop the mineral resources of this portion of the district. The alluvial workings in all parts of the district were at a standstill for several months owing to want of water.

Copper-mining is at a low ebb in my division. The Great Blayney Copper Company, which commenced the year with such brilliant prospects on their land near the Blayney railway station, have now for some months stopped working, with no immediate prospect of recommencing operations.

The miners' rights sold by me during the last three years have been as follows, viz.:—

1880 ... ..	188
1881 ... ..	464
1882 ... ..	198

The falling-off in the sale in 1882 is a good deal to be attributed to the opening of a mining office at Mount McDonald at the latter end of 1881.

Not much has been done in iron-mining lately, but there is a considerable quantity of rich ore at Newbridge, Blayney, and Brown's Creek; but the expense of carriage so far as Lithgow must enhance considerably the cost of smelting at that place.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT—TRUNKY DIVISION.

(*Alexander Matterson, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith for your information the attached papers, and I beg to state that mining in the Trunkey division during the past year has, I think, improved on the previous year. There has been no new discovery made during the past year in either alluvial or quartz reefs worth making mention of. I beg further to state that the best lines of reefs in the Trunkey division are now leased by mining speculators. The old claims, such as the Bathurst Old Company and several others, which, if they were open to the *bonâ fide* miners, would be taken up and worked to advantage, and I am satisfied that some of these claims would yield good results.

I beg again to state, in reference to alluvial mining in the Trunkey division, water has been more plentiful, and on the whole a certain amount of success has been the result.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT—TUENA DIVISION.

(*M. Jones, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report from this division for 1882.

Alluvial mining has been extremely dull during the past year owing principally to the very dry season just past.

In quartz-mining things have been a little brisker; there are at present two payable quartz-reefs—the *Lucky Hit* near Tuena, from which some very rich patches of gold have been taken, and the *Victoria Reef*, near Junction Point, which has given a very good average all the year through. There is very little to note in copper-mining, the Peelwood copper mine having just closed.

During the past year 131 miners' rights were issued, five mineral licenses and three business licenses.



## BATHURST DISTRICT—COWRA DIVISION.

*(W. B. Simpson, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to forward a report on mining operations in the Cowra district. The number of miners' rights issued at this office for the year 1882 amount to 51, which have been principally issued to persons holding mining interests at Mount M'Donald.

The number of mineral leases applied for during the year 1882 is 13, comprising an area of 440 acres, all of which have been taken up for copper-mining. Many of these leases upon a short trial have turned out useless and have consequently been abandoned. There is not one of these leases being worked at the present time. There is no gold-mining being carried on in this district at present owing to the dryness of the past season and great difficulty to obtain water. We have no crushing plants erected in this district.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—ROCKLEY DIVISION.

*(Thomas O. Cromie, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to herewith enclose you my annual returns for 1882, giving you all the information I am able to supply respecting the Rockley division during the year 1882.

163 miners' rights, 45 business licenses, and 3 mineral licenses have been issued here during the year, being a considerable increase on the previous year, owing, no doubt, to the rush at Blossom Hill, some 5 miles from here, which, in December, 1881, caused a good deal of excitement in this district and others, many miners coming here from Temora. The hopes entertained of this place were never realized, and only about 12 miners are now employed there. The prospectors and owners of No. 1 North have done a good deal of work, sinking and driving a tunnel into the basaltic hill; they are still sanguine of being able to find payable wash-dirt yet, although wages have never been made there as yet.

The old alluvial workings on Stony Creek, Back Creek, Isabella River, and Brown's Creek, are almost deserted, the seasons of late having been so dry, and the ground will not pay except by ground-sluicing.

The Chinese have nearly all turned their attention to gardening and the culture of the tobacco plant, which seems to pay better than fossicking about the creeks.

The only copper-mine in this division that is working is the Burruga Mine, some 23 miles south from here, on the falls to the Abercrombie River. These mines are now in full swing, and with every prospect of lasting for years. Through the courtesy of Lewis Lloyd, Esq., the manager, I find that there are now about 200 men employed on the mines. During 1882 there was 4,450 tons of copper ore raised, of the value of £17,400, which when smelted turned out 465 tons of pure copper of the value of £32,550. Depth of shaft, 180 feet; depth of deepest level, 170 feet; width of lode, 7 feet; dip on underlay—east. 5 furnaces are now in full work smelting the ore down to about 50 per cent. of copper. The regulus is then sent by teams to Perth railway station, thence by train to Lithgow Smelting Works, where it is turned into pure ingots of copper.

At the mines there is now a population of fully 400 people. Two stores are doing a good trade. A public school has been opened in the Union Church with an attendance of over 80 children.

For the past twelve months there has been a bi-weekly mail from Rockley, and since the 1st January now instant, a police station has been formed there.

During 1882, £59 was collected to the Public Revenue at the mines for timber licenses.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—MITCHELL'S CREEK DIVISION.

*(Samuel Shumack, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to furnish you with my annual report for this division. I am happy to say mining matters have assumed a more hopeful appearance during the past twelve months, both at Mitchell's Creek, Dark Corner, and Sunny Corner. The quantity of gold may not be more, as two of the crushing plants have been idle for the greater part of the year. Messrs. Brown Brothers, were erecting a new plant, and the Sunny Corner plant had been idle for want of water, and also repairs, but there is every prospect of a good return from both Companies the present year. There is a large quantity of stone raised at Sunny Corner now, which will soon be treated; it is expected to pay well. Had there been plenty of water the past year there would be about twice the quantity of gold obtained, but the want of water here as well as other places is a great drawback to all mining operations. I have reason to believe Sunny Corner will turn out well, and that at the end of the present year I will have a good report to make of that place, unless another dry season should prevent operations. Messrs. Brown Brothers, also of Mitchell's Creek, with their new plant, will be in nearly constant work if sufficient water; also the plant at Dark Corner (Mr. R. Smith's) expects to have a large quantity of stone to crush. On the whole I think mining has decidedly improved in this division, according to present appearances.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—OBERON DIVISION.

*(C. W. Cunyngham, Mining Registrar.)*

THERE has been a number of men prospecting during the year; one party discovered a quartz-vein at Lambert's old reef. Two men prospecting found tin at the Little River. There have been several applications for leases during the year for gold, but none of the parties are at work on the leases applied for; the only claim doing any good is Williams and Party, at Hope's Creek. Native Dog Copper-mines are idle.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—MOUNT M'DONALD DIVISION.

*(O. G. Gibson, Mining Registrar.)*

IN submitting the annual report of my division, for the year ended 1882, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, that the progress and development of this gold-field has not been as satisfactory as was expected.

This

This may partly be attributed to the delay in surveying the leases so long applied for, which has been the means of locking up over 1,000 acres of auriferous land.

Had the leases been issued it would have been the means of employing a large number of miners, as the leaseholders would have been compelled to put the labour on the ground or abandon it, and if abandoned a large portion of this ground would in all probability have been pegged out as block claims, and a trial of the ground would have been made.

At present out of 1,229 acres under application for gold-mining leases not more than 150 acres of this large area has ever had a pick in the ground.

The great monopoly of land by speculators has been very much against the development of this gold-field.

During the past year the yield of gold per ton of quartz crushed has also been a cause of much disappointment.

The Balmoral Gold-mining Company's average yield to the ton in 1881 was 4 ozs., and the past year the average was only 1 oz. 10 dwts.

In the Australasian Mining Investment Association's property, the trial crushings in 1881 gave an average of 4 ozs. to the ton, and in 1882 it only averaged 11 dwts.

The disappointment experienced in the above two large companies has been the means of deterring other large companies from being formed, and capital which was lavishly poured into the field some eighteen months since has stopped from coming into the gold-field altogether.

The auriferous belt of country at Mount McDonald is bounded south, east, and west by granite ranges, with numerous quartz-reefs running north and south, parallel with the strike of the slate, and the rock in which these reefs are embedded is composed of soft decomposed light-coloured slate on the eastern margin of the gold-field; of dark compact fine-grained slate, occupying the central portion of the field, and how far this may extend to the west is as yet an open question, as very little prospecting has been done on this portion of the field. The reefs at the southern extremity of the field near the granite are formed of quartz similar to that discovered in the eastern margin, and is characterised by its slate-like cleavage and semi-translucent character, in which fine gold can be seen embedded some depth below the broken quartz. One or two of the reefs here are very large, from 3 feet to 8 feet in width. The belt of country in which gold-bearing reefs are found extends north and south about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and about 1 mile in breadth. The formation of the reefs are very irregular, but as all workings have been so far confined to surface operations, and down to a depth of 100 feet (with one exception), there is good reason for expecting great improvement as depth is attained.

A large percentage of the gold obtained on this field is very fine, and probably a large quantity is lost in crushing for want of proper appliances at the batteries for saving the very fine gold, and great complaints are made by the various claim-holders on this account, and it is believed that had the batteries been furnished with proper gold-saving appliances, such as are used at the Adelong Gold-fields, the results from the crushings on this field would have been very different.

The yield of gold for the year ending 1882 has been 4,058 ozs. 15 dwts. 16 grs., from 4,302 tons of quartz crushed, averaging 18 dwts. 21 grs. per ton, as against 2,851 ozs. from 1,713 tons crushed, of the average of 1 oz. 11 dwts. per ton in 1881, showing an increase of gold won of 1,207 ozs., and of quartz crushed, 2,589 tons, and a falling off in the average per ton of 11 dwts. 3 grs., and sold for £3 10s. to £4 per ounce.

There has been issued 233 miners' rights, eighteen business licenses, and three mineral licenses, during the year. 75 acres have been applied for for gold-mining leases, and 710 acres for mineral leases; the greater portion of the latter has been taken up at Wargoola, some 12 miles distant from this field, and does not belong to this division.

#### *Gold-mining Companies.*

*The Queen of the Mount Gold-mining Company*, which is situated on the eastern side of the gold-field, and known as Patterson's claim, have worked their mine in a very systematic manner, and evidently with a view to permanency. The deepest shaft is sunk to the depth of 150 feet, and is, at this depth, in the second formation, which is hard blue slate. Here they have met with a large reef, 3 feet wide, containing payable gold; they have driven on its course, south, about 50 feet, and no signs of the reef getting poorer or wedging out. It is intended to continue sinking the main shaft to the depth of 300 feet. This reef is well defined, having a good hanging and foot wall, underlying east, and the shoots of gold dip south. During the past year this company has crushed 568 tons of quartz, for a yield of 631 oz. 12 dwts., and employ about thirty miners, which number will be considerably increased as the workings become extended.

*Grant's Amalgamated Gold-mining Company*, south, and adjoining the Queen of the Mount, and on the same reef, has been extensively worked by tunnels during the past year. No. 1 tunnel has been driven 256 feet on the line of reef, and at the deepest point is 110 feet from the crown of the hill. No. 2 tunnel crosses the strata, and strikes the reef at 139 feet from the entrance, where a level has been driven 84 feet south, and 43 feet north, on the reef, and also, a cross-cut west 20 feet. The reef in this tunnel averages 18 inches in thickness, and is estimated to yield 6 dwts. to the ton. No. 3 tunnel has been driven 130 feet on the east side of the reef; crossing the country before striking the reef, and from this point, a level, south, has been driven 277 feet, and 105 feet north, on the reef, which averages 2 feet in width, with an underlie of 2 feet 6 in. in the fathom, east, and is not payable. There are two shafts sunk in this tunnel, 155 feet apart, to a depth of 70 feet each. The stone crushed from this mine during the past year is 1,119 tons, for a yield of 602 ozs. 7 dwts. of retorted gold, and has averaged from 3 dwts. to 1 oz. 3 dwts. per ton.

*The Balmoral Gold-mining Company*, on the western side of the gold-field, is also worked by tunnels. No. 1 tunnel has been driven 84 feet, through very hard rock; at 75 feet from the entrance a new reef was cut carrying good gold, but nothing has yet been done on it to ascertain its true value. No. 2 tunnel has been driven 218 feet, and will have to drive 140 feet further before intersecting the north and south reef. An intermediate tunnel has also been driven 46 feet. From this, and the shafts, most of the gold has been obtained. The deepest point in this mine is 110 feet from surface. The amount of stone crushed during the year 1882 is 1,338 tons, for a yield of 2,017 oz. 15 dwts. 12 grs. of retorted gold which has realized an average of £3 10s. per ounce. The

The next mine of importance on the western side of the field is the West Balmoral Gold-mining Company, which is to the west of the Balmoral Company, and is also worked by tunnels. The main tunnel has been driven 126 feet, through hard metamorphosed slate, except the last 40 feet, which has been in clean black slate. This tunnel gives a depth from surface of 155 feet, but no reef has yet been met with. No. 1 tunnel has been driven 149 feet, and holed through to the main shaft at a depth of 65 feet; total depth from surface, 80 feet. There have also been two shallow shafts sunk about 28 feet deep. The reef, which is a north and south one, has been small and irregular, and sometimes showing very rich patches of gold. The quantity of stone crushed from this mine for the past year is 310 tons, for a yield of 196 oz. 6 dwts. of retorted gold, and has varied in yield from 6 dwts. to 1 oz. per ton.

The *Australasian Mining Investment Association* embraces a considerable area of the gold-field, having leases at different parts of the field, and includes 100 acres of conditional purchase land. A large amount of capital has been spent during the year in putting down trial shafts and prospecting trenches. The principal workings of the company have been carried on in the 100-acre paddock, where several trial shafts have been sunk to depths from 20 to 60 feet. From Nos. 1 and 3 shafts a quantity of payable gold has been extracted, some of it giving as much as 4 ozs. to the ton.

A very large reef has been worked on O'Brien's lease at the northern end of the field, which also belongs to the Association; the reef is several feet in width, running north and south, and about 3 feet of it carries payable gold. Fergusson's lease, south of the 100-acre paddock, also belonging to the Association, has also produced some rich stone a few feet from surface from a vein a few inches in thickness; about 30 tons from this has been raised yielding about 3 ozs. to the ton. Quantity crushed by this company, 746 tons for 497 ozs. 15 dwts., varying in yield from 2 dwts. to 2 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton. There is also a block claim at the northern end of the gold-field known as Patterson's Claim, from which a few payable crushings have been taken; but at present there is no work being done on it, on account of the law-suit between the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company and Patterson and party, and I would here remark that pending the decision of the Privy Council in this suit a large portion of the northern end of the gold-field is locked up, including the large copper-mine and smelting works of the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company.

At the southern end of the gold-field very little has been done, and the only claim at work on this end of the field is the "Zulu" mine, which is on a 3-acre lease, and has been until now constantly worked by a small party of men who have sunk a shaft about 50 feet in depth on a very good reef about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, and from which they have raised during the past year 76 tons for a yield of 73 ozs. The general opinion is that if this claim was worked with energy it would become very remunerative.

Pascoc and party on the south-east of the Zulu have sunk three shafts on their leases to a depth of about 50 feet, and found gold in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of a 12-head battery, but their trial crushing was not sufficiently encouraging to continue working. I think one cause of their stopping work was want of water for the battery.

*Alluvial.*—Up to the present no alluvial deposits of any importance have been met with in this division, and the only claim at work under this head is situated about 5 miles from the township, on the bed of the Lachlan River, near the junction of the Abercrombie and Fish Rivers, which I am informed yields about 1 dwt. to the load, and Messrs. Franklyn and party, the owners of the claim, gain a fair living from the gold. I am unable to give the quantity of gold obtained from this claim as they send it to the Carcoar Bank. I have applied to them for returns, but they have not sent them in. During the summer of 1882 a few miners were engaged prospecting the bed of the river Lachlan, where a little gold was found, but not in sufficient quantities to remunerate the diggers. In fossicking about the bed of the river two of the miners found two or three good diamonds and other gem stones; one of the diamonds was valued at £10, and weighed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  carat.

*Machinery.*—There are three batteries at work on the field, which have been erected at a considerable outlay of capital. The King of the West battery on the Lachlan River, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the town, has twenty-five stamp heads and a very powerful engine attached, and capable of crushing about 175 tons a week. It is provided with the ordinary gold-saving appliances, viz., copper plates, wells, blanket-tables, and amalgamating barrels. The water is pumped from the river to the battery, which enables them to have a constant supply of pure water. The only disadvantage is the distance from the mines and the badness of the roads, which make the carriage of the quartz to the battery very expensive, averaging from 6s. 6d. to 10s. per ton so that only rich stone is able to bear the cost of carriage. The company intend to construct a wire-rope tramway from the mount, which, if done, will enable this battery to crush at a much cheaper rate.

The Australasian Mining Investment Association have completed the erection of a 20-head battery capable of crushing 150 tons a week. There is at this battery, besides the ordinary gold-saving appliances, one of Halley's percussion tables for saving pyrites, and at one battery a Chinese table, consisting of canvas trays, but as neither have been in operation I am unable to speak as to their gold-saving properties. The water for supplying this battery is obtained from a large dam, which has been made, and is capable of holding 2,000,000 gallons, and with ordinary rainfall is sufficient to keep the battery always at work.

The other battery, which is a 10-head one, is the property of the Balmoral Mining Co., and is situated at Spring Vale, about 2 miles from the Company's mine. This battery is of the same description as the others with the ordinary appliances, and is not used for public crushing.

There are two batteries at the southern end of the gold-field which I have not mentioned because they have been several months idle, viz., Pascoc's battery of twelve heads and Colburt's battery of six heads. Both these batteries are very old-fashioned, and although they cost a great deal to erect they are neither of them in a fit condition to crush out the fine gold contained in the quartz of this field, and to put them in good working order would cost several hundred pounds, and the requirements of the field would not at present warrant the outlay.

The population, which was at one time over 600, has now fallen to 450 or 500, about 150 of whom are miners, all Europeans, and as a rule a very respectable body of men, and well behaved. Occasionally a few "roughs" turn up, but through the vigilance of our local police they soon find they have to conduct themselves becomingly or leave the town. The wages paid here are £2 10s. per week for skilled miners, and this scale of wages has been found to induce a better class of miners to come to the field.

The scarcity of water on the field has been a great drawback, and all the water consumed by the inhabitants is brought from the Green Gully, a distance of 3 miles, at a cost of 10s. a load of three casks containing about 150 gallons.

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The amount of rainfall during the year has been 10 inches, which you will observe is very small compared with the average of the Colony, and the scarcity of this valuable element has kept the crushing batteries at Mount McDonald idle for some time.

In conclusion I would most respectfully recommend that the labour clauses of all leases should be strictly enforced, especially in the cases where nothing whatever in the shape of prospecting or mining has been done on the leases, and if this is carried out I have every reason to believe that the gold returns from this division will be considerably enhanced.

TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—HILL END DIVISION.  
MUDGEE DISTRICT—HARGRAVES AND WINDEYER DIVISIONS.  
(*Mr. Warden Troughton, Hill End.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Warden's Report on the Tambaroora and Turon Mining District with that on the Hargraves and Windeyer Divisions of the Mudgee Mining District, of which I am at present in charge.

At Hill End the total yield of gold for 1882 is in advance of that for 1881. The increase is due to alluvial gold, the splendid rain which fell during the latter part of the year giving a fresh impetus to this branch of mining.

On Hawkins' Hill great changes have taken place during the year, an English company (the Hawkins' Hill Consolidated Gold-mining Company) having taken over the leases and property of the old Star of Peace Gold-mining Company, to which have been added by purchase, Krohmann's, Beyers and Holtermann's, and Carroll and Beards'. It will be seen that the Company has a wide field of action and great opportunities for testing the resources of the Hill. I believe that last year a great deal of prospecting was done, rock drills worked by compressed air being used during the latter portion of the year. I understand, however, that the amount of gold won during 1882 is far short of that won in 1881 by the Star of Peace Company.

The Patriarch (Messrs. Newton and Renwick) has been worked with much greater success, and indeed has given better results than any property in this division.

At Tambaroora a company recently formed in Sydney under the title of the Red Hill Amalgamated Gold-mining Company is engaged, by means of Tangye and other pumps, in draining the hill, from which it takes its name.

I am glad to report that many small quartz-claims taken to the west of the town of Hill End have been worked with great success. Crushings from these claims have paid their holders from £2 to £7 a week per man, and there are good indications of more.

In alluvial mining there has been great improvement. Rain has fallen in abundance, and on the Turon River, Macquarie River, Tambaroora Creek, Pyramul Creek, and the storm water-sheds, sluicing has been carried on vigorously and successfully.

In the Sofala Division quartz-mining is in a very hopeful condition. During last year several good crushings have been made, of the details of which the Mining Registrar will inform you. At the Red Hill, Golden Bar, Wattle Flat, Big Oakey Creek, and Solitary Creek the indications are good, and I hope that, with the improved machinery now in use, the ensuing year will be marked by some really payable and lasting discoveries.

In alluvial mining several sluicing companies have been engaged, but there is a decided falling off in the number of alluvial miners, who seem thoroughly disheartened by the want of water. Many of them have devoted their attention to farming, and many have taken work on the railway line. However, when the sluicing companies get water alluvial mining should look up considerably.

In the Hargraves Division the yield of gold was in advance of that for the previous year. This is the result of alluvial mining.

There is at present only one quartz-claim at work, and no crushing has been taken for some time. As explained in the last report the drawback to quartz-mining in this division is the absence of crushing machinery, and until that is introduced the reefs in this division cannot get a satisfactory trial.

In the Windeyer Division alluvial mining has been more successfully carried on than during the previous year, and several large nuggets have been found.

Rock-boring apparatus is expected to arrive for the purpose of testing the reefs.

No new discoveries of gold of any importance have been made in this district during the year.

I regret to say that the mineholders in this district have been unable to respond to the request for specimens made last year with a view to replacing the collection lost in the Garden Palace fire. This is perhaps due to the facts that the district is devoted almost exclusively to gold-mining and that, returns at present being low, auriferous specimens cannot be spared.

TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT.—IRONBARKS AND WELLINGTON DIVISIONS.  
(*Mr. Warden T. A. Browne, P.M., Dubbo.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my second annual report and to state that mining operations in the Dubbo division of the Turon and Tambaroora District have exhibited during the past year a progressive and improving tendency.

In the vicinity of Ironbarks, a long established auriferous centre, sluicing operations of considerable magnitude have been initiated by means of co-operative enterprise. Capital has been furnished, with the aid of which powerful machinery has been brought on to the gold-field, and every probability now exists that the extensive alluvial drifts which border the river Macquarie will be adequately tested.

Quartz-reefs, showing stone of exceptional richness, have been worked in the vicinity of the Bogan during the past year. But though no doubt can exist as to the value of a large proportion of the stone now at grass, obstacles have arisen to the placing of suitable machinery for crushing upon the field. A substantial township is now growing up at Tomingley and but little delay need now be anticipated in the fruition of the hopes raised high by tempting specimens. To the south and west of this locality other discoveries have lately been reported, and it is by no means improbable that an extensive gold-field may be at some future date discovered in the same line of country which stretches southward towards Parkes and northward to the Bogan.

At

At no great distance from the township of Dandaloo on the river referred to copper lodes have been discovered and worked for test purposes with encouraging results. The comparative proximity of the North-western line of railway affords ground for predicting that the item of carriage will be a less heavy charge than in some properties of the kind.

In other parts of the district, and notably within the boundaries of the Wellington division, a number of copper lodes, more or less rich, have been partially worked, but the prospectors are not at present sufficiently in funds to bear the expense of fuller development.

With reference to the special work done during the past year a falling off in the number of quartz-reefs in full work is observable. At Ironbarks only the Poor Man's Reef (Liddle and party) and the Trickett Reef are raising stone; from the former 106 tons of stone have been crushed by Scott's machine, averaging from 18 dwts. to an ounce per ton.

At Messrs. Boothie & Co.'s machine 164 tons have been crushed for an average of from 5 dwts. to 3 ozs. per ton. Of these crushings the best return would appear to have been that of 26 tons of stone which produced 72 ounces. Messrs. Liddle and party had also another lot of 27 tons which produced nearly 2 ozs. to the ton.

A new feature on this field has been the occupation of the largest area allowed by the Mining Act for the purpose of ground sluicing. Not less than 600 acres, chiefly on the banks of the Macquarie, have been taken up chiefly under lease. Upon one of the river claims the Cornish Point Gold-mining Company has erected pumping and winding gear. 87 ounces of gold were obtained from the first paddock.

The Mookerawa Gold-mining Company commenced operations about the month of May last by purchasing the river claim of Mr. Patrick Manning, a conditional purchaser, who has for some years past combined the profits of farmer, grazier, and gold-miner. Operating when the water served he had been in the habit of ground-sluicing by means of a race, formed at considerable expense by a well known store-keeper named White. An immense oval excavation in the drift of the river flat testifies to the industry and perseverance exhibited. It is generally believed in the neighbourhood that this expenditure of cash and labour was not wholly unrewarded.

Having secured an area proved to be auriferous, the Mookerawa Company has, without loss of time, placed a very complete and powerful machinery upon the ground, comprising a Blake steam pump, guaranteed to raise 30,000 gallons of water per hour, to a height of 80 feet. The necessary water is forced by this means into a reservoir at a proper elevation, whence it can be utilized for sluicing purposes as required.

In the event of a wet season occurring the company holds a perfect title to White's race, by means of which the sluicing of an immense area can be inexpensively effected.

It is thought by the manager, Mr. Geary, who has had great experience in such undertakings, that the true bottom has not been reached in the area occupied by the old sluice-works, and means will be taken to remove and pass through the boxes the accumulated debris.

At the Cornish Point Gold-mining Company's lease, a mile lower down, and on the opposite bank of the Macquarie, machinery has also been erected, and a considerable amount of work testifies to the confidence and *bona fides* of the lessee.

A wonderful compact and powerful Tangye-pump, working with astonishing ease and simplicity, sends the water of the Macquarie to a height of 80 feet, into a reservoir, as in the case of the Junction Point and Mookerawa Company. Between this and the river, a tail-race has been cut at considerable expense, 600 feet in length, and averaging nearly 40 feet in depth, in places having been driven through the solid rock. This company has been at work for some time, and is indeed at present upon gold, besides having procured £300 or £400 worth of the precious metal for the first paddock sluiced. If these spirited and well carried out enterprises should be rewarded by steady and increasing profits an immense impetus will be given to sluice-mining, and indeed to all leases and other properties on the field.

The total value of the gold won during the past year in the division of Ironbarks is—1,374 ozs. 4 dwts. 20 grs., of which quartz-claims have yielded 211 ozs. 0 dwt. 12 grs.; alluvial, 1,133 ozs. 4 dwts. 8 grs.

The European miners number	...	...	...	...	138
Chinese	"	...	...	...	37

175

The progress of the gold-field and township of Tomingley has been much impeded, among other causes by the want of crushing power. The want of water, and the difficulty of procuring forage, combined with a high rate of carriage, threw obstacles in the way of a settled population during the prevalence of the great drought. Since the improvement in the season substantial buildings have been erected, allotments have been surveyed, and a neat and thriving township has resulted.

The prospectors were unfortunate in their selection of the crushing-machine, known as Cook's Pulveriser, at the commencement of their enterprise. After the expense of transit and erection had been borne a week's trial showed the unsuitability of the invention. It has been taken down, and a battery, with the effective, if old-fashioned, stampers will be shortly in full work.

Large quantities of stone are at grass, both from the prospecting and other claims which are on the line of reef. The gold shows so freely in specimens taken at random from the heap that but little doubt apparently need be entertained as to the eventual prosperity of this field.

The water question has been an anxious and difficult one until quite recently, the original Ten-mile Hole Springs, from which the field at the commencement took its name, being the only available supply. But the large dam and reservoir excavated by Messrs. Davies and Uttley is now full, and from appearances will be replenished by thunder-showers from time to time.

Quartz-veins, showing specimens of remarkable richness, have been discovered at a point 17 miles south of Tomingley, known as the Ten-mile Ridge, and even much nearer the present workings. With a seasonable fall of rain, sufficient to supply the needs of the prospectors, funds of yet greater importance may be looked for in the coming year.

The number of miner's rights taken out chiefly in connection with this field is, at Dubbo, 190—business licences, 30.

The only coal-mine at present worked in the division is that known as the Ballimore, recently owned by Messrs. Burslem and party. The original shareholders have now organized a company, under whose auspices steady work in development of the mine is now being carried out.

Situated

Situated on the Talbragar River, the outcrop of coal occurs at the base of a tolerably steep hill. It is said that the locality was made known to the original occupiers through the report of a sable son of the soil, who beheld with amazement rocks that had become ignited in a bush fire, and a falling in of the "everlasting hills" in consequence.

The present shaft has been sunk to a depth of 75 feet. A seam of coal, 5 feet 5 inches in width, was first reached free from bands; lately increased to nearly 8 feet.

Twenty tons have been raised, of which 10 tons were supplied to the Railway Department for the purpose of being tested on the engines of the line. The result, it is stated, proved highly satisfactory.

A sample of the coal, analysed by Mr. W. A. Dixon, gave the following result:—

Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.35
Volatile hydro-carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.48
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.42
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.34
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.41
							100.00

It is asserted that this coal is exceptionally suitable for the production of gas.

Looking to the probability of very large quantities of engine-coal being required for the North-western and affiliated lines of railway, as also for smelting purposes, when the copper furnaces of the district shall be in full blast, the development of this mine while as a matter of profit to the shareholders will be yet more intimately connected with the general prosperity of the district.

The nearest point of the line of railway is said to be distant about 10 miles; if that be so, a tramway or light railway might possibly be constructed or subsidised by the Government, as a matter involving a public benefit.

Rich mineral indications have been observed at so many points in so many localities in this division that I would respectfully suggest, if one of the Government diamond drills could be spared, that its services be brought into requisition here.

Experienced residents, whose opinions I share, think it highly probable that, with such aid, mineral discoveries of great importance might be made at a comparatively trifling cost.

In many instances shareholders at present indisposed to embark capital might be confirmed in an estimate of the value of a mineral property by a testing with a diamond drill, while capital would be attracted to similar undertakings.

In my own opinion the division has hitherto received a very imperfect measure of testing as to its mineral resources, and I can imagine no more satisfactory and at the same time inexpensive method than through the agency, if procurable, of the diamond drill.

In the neighbourhood of Wellington mineral selections have recently been made near The Springs Railway Station, where a copper lode, shewing indications of permanency, is now being worked. Backe's copper-mine, to the eastward of the township, is now in work, and will probably commence to make returns adequately remunerative to the perseverance of a most exemplary prospector. A copper-lode immediately beyond the boundary of the Wellington Common has been taken up with a view of immediate action.

In the same vicinity as the copper-lode first mentioned, and within a short distance of the same railway station, gold has been discovered, and a few parties are said to be in possession of fair prospects. The locality is that of a basaltic hill, which forms a portion of the descent towards the Bell River.

With the exception of a few river claims, worked in the usual single-miner fashion and without machinery, the alluvial mining interest in the division is apparently quiescent.

The apparent falling off, however, both as to yield and population, in the southern extremity of the mining district of which I have charge, has been far more than counter-balanced by an exceptional development towards the north-west, where the Tomingley Reefs and the newly-discovered auriferous area which surrounds them, point to a new and possibly important centre of mining industry.

#### TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—HILL END DIVISION.

(D. E. Troughton, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my report as Mining Registrar of the Hill End Division of the Tambaroora and Turon Mining District for the year 1882.

The total amount of gold transmitted from this Division during 1882 exceeds that transmitted in 1881 by about 150 ozs., the increase being in alluvial gold.

During the early and middle parts of the year the dry beds of the Turon and Macquarie Rivers, inaccessible in ordinary seasons, were worked with good returns, and since the rains which fell so freely in the latter part of the year, alluvial mining has taken a turn for the better.

In the Macquarie River and its tributary creeks the best results have been obtained, while the Turon River, Green Valley Creek, Pyramul Creek, Tambaroora Creek, and Golden Gully, have been worked with, on the whole, satisfactory results.

The number of Chinese engaged in alluvial mining was about 200, most of whom, I believe, have been well repaid for their labours.

There has been a slight falling off in the returns from quartz-mining.

The following information about mines on Hawkins' Hill is from reports kindly furnished by the mining managers:—

1. The Patriarch Mine—Fifteen men have been employed in this mine during the year, and the stone raised has been very much better than any I have seen here in such large parcels. 251 tons of quartz have been crushed yielding 861 ozs. 10 dwts., of the value of £3,440. The vein varied from 1 to 14 inches.
2. Paxton's Lease has been worked by a tribute party of six men who have raised 146 tons of stone, yielding £341 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold of the value of £1,328. The vein averaged about 9 inches.
3. The mine known as the "Monte Christo" was worked at a loss through greater part of the year, and it seems very doubtful if the present owners will work it any more.

The

The Star of Peace Gold-mining Company's Mines, Hawkins' Hill, became the property of an English Company (the Hawkins' Hill Consolidated), who also bought Krohmann's, Carroll and Beard's, and Beyers and Holfermann's leases. This company holds many leases, and has been prospecting largely with rock-drills, worked by compressed air. As far as I can ascertain, the gold won last year is far short of the amount won by the Star of Peace Company in 1881. Possibly the results of the prospecting will be more plainly seen this year.

Prospecting last year in abandoned reefing ground in Specimen Gully revealed the existence of veins which had every appearance of being payable. Claims were immediately taken for some distance north of the prospectors claim, and for upwards of a quarter of a mile south. The line of reef is quite close to the town, to the west. The crushings up to the end of the year have paid from £2 to £7 a week per man, and all the claims are still being worked. The ground is easily worked, no blasting being necessary, and the prospects continue good and have every appearance of lasting. To the south of this line a vein has been cut averaging 1 foot in width and showing gold freely.

During the latter part of last year pumping operations were begun at the Red Hill, Tambaroora, by a Sydney Company (the Red Hill Amalgamated Gold-mining Company). I understand that the water, which has prevented the working of these mines for some time will soon be cleared, and that stone will then be raised at once.

The number of miners' rights issued from this office during the past year was 480; that is twenty-seven more than the number issued in 1881. Business licenses, twelve.

The amount of gold transmitted by escort during 1882 was:—

	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
Quarter to 31 March...	1,325	6	17
"   30 June ...	1,886	7	10
"   30 September ...	1,285	12	17
"   31 December ...	2,009	6	11
Total by Escort ...	6,506	13	7
By private hands ...	278	8	3
Total ...	6,785	1	10

#### TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—SOFALA DIVISION.

(M. Fagan, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to forward my report relative to the mining interests in this division for the year 1882, and in doing so I regret to say that a considerable decrease is noticeable in the returns of gold as compared with that of previous year.

*Red Hill, Sofala.*—This ground, about 1 mile east of Sofala, on a ridge between Big and Little Oakley Creeks, originally opened by Mannell and Davis, and which proved so very rich for some time—one crushing yielding over 24 ozs. to the ton, but afterwards abandoned through losing the vein—has lately been taken up by Swain and party, and by steady perseverance the reef has again been found, about 1 foot wide, showing good gold in places, and promising to prove a remunerative venture. Two men are continuously at work driving at a depth of 50 feet.

*Golden Bar.*—Prospectors' Claim: About the middle of the past year great excitement was caused in the district by the discovery of some exceedingly rich stone on the Round Ridge, about 1 mile from the famed Golden Point, on the north bank of the Turon River, and about 1½ mile from Sofala. After surfacing out some 10 or 12 ozs. of coarse gold and specimens, the discoverers for some reason or other gave it up. It was subsequently reoccupied by Davis and Lloyd, who succeeded in securing even richer shows than the former party—"ounces to the dish." One-third share soon changed hands at about £350. The shaft is now down 26 feet on a vein 15 inches in width, and the party have about 25 tons of good looking stone on top.

*No. 1 North.*—Tonkin & Co.: A 5-acre lease, purchased from the original holders for £700. In this ground there have also been obtained some splendid specimens and rich stone at a depth of 84 feet. The reef varies from 1 to 3 feet in thickness, and about 70 tons of stone have been raised. The plot for machinery plant has been marked out; but in the absence of the necessary appliances for testing the stone it is impossible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the value of those claims. The holders are, however, sanguine as to the results. There are several other veins in the vicinity being prospected but not yet fully developed.

*Erskine Flat.*—Gold-mining Sluicing Company, Thompson, Palmer, & Co.: This is a 10-acre claim of a once remarkably rich flat, on the south bank of the Turon, 1½ mile above Sofala. On the ground is erected a portable 8-horse power engine, with pumping gear for sluicing purposes; but on account of the long drought and consequent scarcity of water supply the work has been greatly retarded. The ground is about 30 feet deep, with 10 or 12 feet of really good wash-dirt, besides intervening top veins in patches. As originally worked, the drainage water both from hill and river necessitated a large portion of the underground being left unworked, or, at best, imperfectly cut out, and this should prove a rich harvest for the enterprising claim-holders. The trial shafts have proved encouraging. There are now eight men with horse and trucks stripping off the top soil. They have at present a paddock 80 feet by 40 feet, which will be operated on in a short time should there be a sufficiency of water, and no doubt with beneficial results. A trial-washing gave 9 ozs. 5 dwts. to three loads of dirt.

*Golden Point.*—Sluicing Company, Thompson, Palmer, & Co.: The same party have also a neat but more powerful engine, also portable of 16-horse power, raising the water to a height of 52 feet, which is carried in boxes on scaffolding a distance of 400 feet to the point to be sluiced away. Eight men are now employed cutting up sluice and tail-race, and in the course of eight or ten days they will be in full work. Should these parties succeed it will induce others to occupy more of the once very rich points and flats along the Turon River.

As regards other alluvial workings in this neighbourhood they are chiefly confined to Chinamen reworking the old bed of the river in large parties, with the aid of races and water wheels, numps, box-slucing, &c. The miners not otherwise employed content themselves with sinking on old blocks, and fossicking in abandoned ground with varied success.



## WATTLE FLAT.

*Old Surface Hill.*—Gold-mining Company: The true value of this old favourite mine has never been as yet realised, as the work carried on has been mainly on the tribute system. There have recently been five parties of miners raising stone on this system, and from the crushings had before the holidays every inducement is held out to the proprietors to proceed on a more enlarged scale in developing the auriferous resources of their valuable holding. No doubt a main shaft or a tunnel, for the working of which latter there is every facility, and piercing a number of rich veins, would bring to light the as yet hidden treasures of the famed old hill. In support of this opinion it may be stated that M'Dowell and another, in close proximity to the company's ground, have only lately obtained 11 ozs. loose gold, and 11 ozs. more from 13 tons of stone; while Holmes's party secured 11 ozs. from 8 tons, still nearer to the company's works. The remaining portions of this hill are being prospected and fossicked by private individuals now and again, who occasionally drop on some rich patches.

*Otter's Hill.*—O. K. Line of Reefs, Big Oakey Creek: There are three claims on this line continuously at work, and with most remunerative results. First is Vasala and party's ground, four men, which from the start has proved one of the best paying on Wattle Flat, situated as it is in the face of a steep hill overhanging Big Oakey Creek; while having every advantage in the manner of tips it has the disadvantage of both difficulty and danger in getting the stone carted to the battery, some distance from the mine, which disadvantage is now further increased, as that plant has been sold to a party at Solitary, some 3 miles further, and has again been shifted from the district to Kings's Plains, near Bathurst. An immensity of work has been done in this as on the adjoining claims, and it can be truly stated that the returns in every case have been highly satisfactory, the latest yield being 48 ozs. gold to 15½ tons of stone.

*Frenchman's.*—Gus and party are at present engaged in timbering. They have lately crushed 21 tons of stone for a return of 65 ozs., and have about 20 tons at grass awaiting the stampers. The same general remarks apply to this claim as in the foregoing, with the exception that here the stone has to be carried from the shaft up hill to be accessible by the drays.

*Grice & Clark's.*—On the Oakey Creek: Also partakes in a great measure of the character of the last-mentioned claim, the vein varying from 2 inches to 14 inches in width, and jumping in and out, at times entirely disappearing, causing a deal of lost time in again picking it up and following it. The ground being soft and easily worked, has been the means of making up in some degree for other drawbacks. Here also, as in the former case, the stone has to be carried up a very steep and rough pinch to the drays. The last crushing yielded over 1 oz. to the ton, and the average about 14 dwts.

*Whelan's Hill.*—From some cause, not easily understood, this ground principally leased by a Sydney company, seems to have been entirely abandoned. Some little tributing has been done during the past year, but at present there is only one party at work carting surface and clay to a puddling machine. It seems strange that this hill, so full of auriferous veins, yielding from 15 to 23 dwts. to the ton, and easily worked, should be so utterly neglected. I have no doubt that in time it will be again in active operation, tending to uphold the golden returns from this division.

*Solitary Creek.*—Solitary Creek Gold-mining Company have the most powerful and complete machinery and crushing plant that has ever been in this district. A great deal of capital has been expended on this mine, and although the returns have not been so satisfactory as might have been expected, still, with the body of stone in the mine, and the experience and determination of the manager, great results may yet be obtained. Some crushings on this line and in different claims have paid most handsomely, and the prospects of the present proprietors are by no means bad. The expenses for wages in preparatory works militated against the complete success of the venture from the outset, but from the yield of the different lots treated, a conviction of the payable nature of the mine has been arrived at. There is now a party of tributors at work in the deep ground, from whom good results are confidently looked forward to, and if the works are successfully carried on a proof will be forthcoming as to whether or not the Wattle Flat reefs, like those on Hawkins' Hill in the Hill End division, will carry rich deposits as they are followed down, and if so, give an impetus to the reefing industry of the neighbourhood. This company have just bought a share in Lawson's reef on the opposite side of the creek for £125.

*Lawson's.*—This claim, situated on the opposite side of the creek from the above, has on the whole been one of the richest on this line, with a well-defined vein, and a yield of from 1 to 3 ozs. The holders have been amply repaid for both outlay and labour. The engine and plant formerly belonging to Sanden, in the neighbourhood of Surface Hill, and which I have previously mentioned, was purchased by this party, for the convenience of those prospectors who had small lots of stone for trial, and who having no means of testing the stone raised were obliged to cease work, or go on as it were in the dark; but this boon did not last long, as the plant has again been removed to King's Plains, and they have now no resources but the battery of the Solitary Creek Company, to whom Lawson's party have just sold a share as mentioned, for £125.

*Scott and Clarke.*—This is an adjoining claim to the last, and of the same nature. The water is also here very troublesome, but with the newly-erected appliances a great saving of labour as well as of time will be effected. Their last returns were 24 ozs. of gold from 18 tons of stone.

*Bullock Flat and Allendale.*—In this part of Wattle Flat little or no reefing is being done. The attention of the miners having been principally directed to the rich alluvial deposits on the flats and in the gullies and blind creeks. The whole dependence for water supply being the occasional thunder-storms and heavy rains which, unfortunately, have been of rare occurrence during the past year. At present many of the large dams are well filled, and a few puddling machines are at work upon old worked ground, surface, and shallow clay. The same may be said generally of alluvial matters on Wattle Flat. In the absence of water a great number of the miners devote their time and labour to the cultivation of the little agricultural areas they have secured all over the flat, from which excellent crops of wheat, hay, maize, and potatoes are annually gained, tending greatly to the comfort and support of themselves and families. A great number of them have also during the past year found employment on the railway extension line from Wallerawang to Mudgee. When the permanent water supply works are carried out, the site for which has been surveyed, it will be the means of bringing under sluicing operations a large extent of ground which at present for want of water benefits none, and thereby a considerable increase in the returns of gold from this field will be the inevitable result.



*Box Ridge.*—Britannia Reef:—Mr. M. J. Hammond has had two men constantly prospecting on this reef during the last four years, and they have recently sunk a shaft to a depth of 120 feet, and driving south obtained some very good prospects. The work done this year, in addition to the shaft alluded to, has been 28 feet of driving, at a cost of £250. There has been no returns, except a small parcel of quartz, which is supposed to contain £50 worth of gold.

*Tobin's Oakley.*—During the year Tom Brothers have crushed at their mill 50 tons of quartz from the Golden Spur claim, which yielded only 8 ozs. 6 dwts. 5 grs.

From the Struggler's Reward claim, West Hill Top, 176 tons, for a total yield of 41 ozs. 17 dwts. 6 grs.

Work has been carried on steadily during the year by Tom Brothers, who are sanguine of getting a good return for their outlay from these claims.

The following results have been obtained from several small parcels of quartz raised in this division during the year:—

	Tons.	ozs. dwts. grs.
Lawson and Co., Solitary Reef.....	187	188 9 0
Solitary Reef Co., .....	294½	73 10 0
Scott & Clark, .....	38	59 18 0
Vassala, Williamson Co., O.K. Reef .....	26	74 11 0
Clark and Ellis, Bullock Flat .....	31	30 3 0
Geenens & Beath, Frenchman's Reef .....	47	125 2 0
Dein & Co., Blackfellow's Reef .....	31	26 5 0
Ellis & Clark, .....	20	15 10 0
Grice, Oakley Creek .....	9	14 15 0
Surface Hill Co. (tributors), Surface Hill .....	16	20 1 10
M'Dowall & Others, .....	23	30 13 0
Kelly & Co., Eldorado Reef .....	12	21 6 0
Moyle & Co., Surface Hill .....	5	7 10 12
Sundry lots, various reefs .....	58	41 8 6
Tom Bros., Hill-top Reef .....	50	8 6 5
„ West Hill Top.....	176	41 17 6
	987	779 5 15

The following amount of gold from all sources has been transmitted from this division by gold escort and other means during the year 1882, viz.:—

	ozs. dwts. grs.
For March quarter .....	473 8 10
For June quarter.....	715 2 4
For September quarter .....	989 0 2
For December quarter .....	795 10 13
Total by Gold Escort.....	2,973 1 5
By other means during the year .....	653 7 0
Total .....	3,626 8 5

being a decrease of 1,891 ozs. 2 dwts. 12 grs. from previous year.

539 miners' rights and sixty-one business licenses have been issued by me, and eighteen gold-mining leases have been applied for, during the year.

I enclose herewith a return of all machinery in the division; estimated value of same, £7,000.

#### TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—IRONBARKS DIVISION.

(S. Y. Smedley, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to make the following report for your information in respect of the mines and mining:—

I regret to say that during the past year quartz-mining in this district has not shown that increased activity so confidently anticipated during the early part of 1882.

Liddell and party, on the Poor Man's Reef and Marshall's Trickett Reef, are at the present time the only quartz-claims working. During the year 1882 there has been crushed at Scott's machine 70 tons from Marshall's Trickett Reef for a return of 18 dwts. per ton; Ginger Reef, 27 tons 6 dwts. per ton; Splitter's Gully, 6 tons 9 dwts. per ton; Golden Gully, 3 tons 2 ozs. per ton.

At Boehmes machine, Liddle and party crushed from Poor Man's Reef 26 tons, yielding 72 ozs.; Dreier and party, Madman's Reef, 37 tons, 18½ ozs.; Adolf Chump Reef, 5 tons, 8 ozs.; Liddle, 27 tons, 40 ozs.; Dreier, 19 tons, 8 ozs.

No fresh discoveries in quartz-mining have been made. The alluvial mining still continues to yield small wages to a number of miners, although no extraordinary finds have been made.

The Macquarie during the past year has been the great centre of attraction for the miners. The Cornish Point Company have erected pumping and winding gear with a view to ground sluice as far as possible, and haul up the bottom with the winding engine. They obtained 87 ozs. from one paddock, but have done but little work since.

Junction Point Company have erected a powerful Tangye pump, and have just commenced ground sluicing on a large scale, and are the first to introduce the hydraulic system in this district.

The Mookerawa Company are erecting their machinery for the same purpose, consisting of a 70 horse-power boiler and a Blake steam pump, capable of lifting 40,000 gallons per hour to a height of 60 feet. As these companies have only just started work no returns are to hand as yet. At the same time the proprietors are very confident as to the ultimate success of their undertakings.

All available ground is taken up on the river for a distance of 15 miles, and should success attend the present operations the Macquarie will form a vast field for surplus labour.

The aggregate value of these three machines and pumping gear is £5,000.

The total yield of gold for the year 1882 is 1,374 ozs. 4 dwts. 20 grs., of which 241 ozs. 0 dwts. 10 grs. is from quartz, and 1,133 ozs. 4 dwts. 8 grs. from the alluvial mines. The value of the crushing power in the Ironbarks Division is £1,600. There are 133 European and thirty-seven Chinese miners. In 1882 175 miners' rights were issued and nineteen business licenses; thirty-eight applications for gold leases have been received, representing an area of 602 acres; and one mineral lease of 20 acres has been applied for.

## MUDGEE DISTRICT—GULGONG DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden P. Snape, P.M., Gulgong.)

In pursuance of instructions I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, an account of the mining operations in the divisions comprising the Mudgee Mining District during the year 1882.

The figures in regard to the yield of gold show a considerable falling off compared with the returns of previous years. This fact, in my opinion, may in a great measure be attributed to the severe drought that prevailed during the early part of the year, paralysing as it did, to an alarming degree, every industry—the pastoral, the agricultural, but more especially the mining industry—compelling those engaged in this pursuit to seek employment in other parts of the colony.

The rain fell in October last, but not in sufficient quantities to induce the absent miners to relinquish the remunerative labour in which probably they may have been engaged to return to a district where water for many miles in dry seasons is almost unattainable, and for the want of which mining operations have been arrested, prospecting being out of the question; the miners, therefore, were forced to seek other occupations. Another cause may also be assigned to the diminution in the yield, and which I omitted to mention in the last report, namely, that the gold from Hargraves, Windoyer, and Wellington, which was considerable, is now included in the returns furnished by the wardens of Hill End and the Turon, as in 1881, these places were separated from the Mudgee district. In the event of a cycle of wet seasons setting in I predict that large accessions to the ranks of the mining population will take place.

*Gulgong.*—The Gulgong Quartz-crushing Company, established in 1881, at a cost of £1,300, owing to the unparalleled dryness of the season, only commenced crushing operations in August last, with the following results:—

Tailings, 281 tons, yielded 15 ozs. 15 dwts.

From quartz-reefs, 267 tons produced as under—Cross and party, 125 tons, 12 ozs. 10 dwts.;

Zimler and party, 6½ tons, 8 ozs. 12 dwts.

Orlovich, 8½ tons, 1 oz.

Brennan, Red Hill, 101 tons, 10 ozs. 15 dwts.

Wilson and party, Old Gulgong Reef, 26 tons, 28 ozs. 18 dwts.

Small as these beginnings are, I desire to chronicle them, with the view of comparing them with results in the future. These crushings have been regarded by those interested as satisfactory on the whole, as the width of stone showing gold was very narrow, but it is anticipated that the veins will widen out as the reefing advances. The company have lately leased the mill and plant to Mr. Orlovich, an able and experienced mining manager. Crushing operations are now at a standstill for want of water, although heavy rains have fallen; the dam being comparatively a recent construction, fails to retain the necessary catchment of water for any length of time. This is much to be regretted as the manager informs me that he had two years work in crushing tailings alone on hand, irrespective of any, that might be brought to the mill to be operated upon from the reefs in the neighbourhood, to which precedence is invariably given when the mill happens to be at work. Limited as the crushing powers of the plant appear to be, it is of immense advantage to Gulgong, as it will tend to stimulate those engaged in quartz-reefing to persevere, feeling assured that the result of their labour can be readily and expeditiously ascertained by taking their quartz to the mill and crushed, and which was expressly erected by those interested in the advancement of the district with the view of encouraging the quartz-mining industry. Already several quartz-mining claims have been taken up and worked which were not in existence when I penned my last report.

*The Black Lead.*—There are only two claims at this place, Scully's prospecting claim and Myers and party, besides a few fossickers. Scully's claim is not yet completed, but is slowly and steadily progressing; the plant and surroundings appear to be all that can be desired. Preparations are in progress to carry the main shaft to the depth required; the engine is of 20-horse power; it has been tested and found sufficiently powerful to keep the water under. The operations on this claim are regarded with no ordinary degree of interest. If the undertaking should prove a success a great impetus no doubt will be given to mining interest by inducing capitalists to follow in Mr. Scully's wake. From a reliable source I gather that the gold from this lead alone purchased by the banks in Gulgong between the years 1871 and 1881 amounted to upwards of 76,908 ounces. In the opinion of many practical miners the deep ground only wants properly testing to prove equally rich and more permanent, and that it will eventually be the means of reviving mining interests in Gulgong. For the last two years Mr. Scully had been conducting his search under very trying circumstances, he richly merits success, and it is to be hoped that he will prove successful.

*Three Miles.*—This field a few months ago was all but deserted; there are now fifteen men working here with varied success. The depth of the sinking averages 15 feet. As the diggings are situated in a kind of basin, surrounded by gold-bearing reefs, it is more than probable that some rich finds may sooner or later be unearched. On the Canadian only four claims are at work, affording remunerative employment to some twenty persons. 150 feet is the average depth of the leads. Six puddling machines worked by horses are kept going. The White Horse claim still continues to reward the fortunate proprietors, who are receiving, it is reported, £12 per week each man. Owing, however, to an unexpected influx of water, the owners have been compelled to open up new ground, but in a different direction; the wash-dirt at present only yields 5 dwts. to the load; some of the drives extend to 50 and 60 feet. The shaft now being operated upon is down 132 feet. This well-known claim was opened up for the first time nine years ago. It is to be hoped that the present shareholders will be able to see their way to place some powerful steam machinery on the ground with requisite pumping gear. If this were done I predict that the result would prove most gratifying, not only to the owners themselves but to many others who indirectly participate in the success of those engaged in mining enterprises. Many years will elapse before the auriferous alluviums on the White Horse and adjacent claims will be finally exhausted.

*Home Rule.*—There are five claims here, the Union, the Good Hope, besides three on the Christmas Lead. There are also three whips and six puddling machines, four being worked by steam and two by horse-power. Fifty men are employed on the field. There are besides two steam engines with the customary appliances, costing £2,000, and £1,000 respectively. The Union claim is owned by the Messrs. Paul. The shaft is 185 feet in depth; this drive is 400 feet from the bottom of the shaft; the yield is only 3 dwts. to the load, but as they are driving towards the old Christmas lead they anticipate the yield will



*Cinnabar or Red Sulphuret of Mercury.*

This valuable ore has been found 6 miles south-east of Cudgegong in an auriferous alluvial drift. It has been asserted that as much as half a pound weight of ore can be obtained from a cubic yard of this drift, besides from half a pennyweight to a pennyweight of gold. The land on which the discovery has been made is but of limited extent. A cinnabar mine was worked in the direction of Rylstone many years ago; it is not improbable, therefore, that the recent discovery may turn out to be on the same lode. In view of the well known fact that quicksilver ore exists among the Cudgegong Mountains it appears somewhat strange that mining for this metal should have been so much neglected, or when undertaken, seldom if ever prosecuted with that amount of energy that generally animates those engaged in other mining ventures. Cinnabar is frequently associated with gold and gems.

*Stony Pinch.*—The Winefred Gold-mining Company are carrying on their operations with vigour, but at the present time it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty as to the success of this extensive undertaking, as no information can be gleaned in regard to the gold won, but the prospects may be regarded as sufficiently satisfactory to induce the large outlay of capital that has been expended here; it is reported that £6,000 has already been invested in the undertaking. It is to be hoped the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their efforts in endeavouring to develop the auriferous deposits on their property.

*Silver-mines.*

Early in the month of July last I reported the result of the inspection of silver ore made by Mr Christian Knowblanch, mining manager, whilst prospecting for copper among the mountains in the direction of Denison Town. When I furnished my report I sent down at the same time several specimens. The discovery of silver ore was deemed of sufficient importance that Mr. Brown, the geological surveyor, was instructed to examine the locality. The report being regarded as highly encouraging, several enterprising residents of Mudgee established a company styled the Great Narangaree Silver-mining Company. On the occasion of Mr. Brown's visit the shaft was only from 15 to 18 feet deep; it is now about 95 feet. In the first 50 feet the walls showed quartz and granite, but principally quartz, the lode varying from 1 foot to 3 feet. At the 80-ft. level the lode pinched out; when the 90-ft. level was reached it widened out to 2 feet, and has continued at that for some time. The walls are composed of solid quartz, showing no granite; the quartz is now very damp as if the sinkers were approaching water. The lode trends in a north-east direction; no gold indications are as yet discernible. There is no work progressing on any of the other claims, fourteen in number. The Great Narangaree Silver-mining Company has already incurred a considerable outlay, and it is to be commended for the energy and enterprise it has displayed. In the event of the undertaking proving a success a material benefit will have been conferred on the mining community. The discovery of a silver-mine in the Mudgee Mining District cannot be over-estimated. It will give employment to hundreds of men and open up some of the surrounding country which is now scarcely known.

I append a statement, courteously handed to me by Mr. Clark, one of the shareholders, showing the result of the assays of some of the stone from this mine.

In conclusion I must observe that the extensive mining district of Mudgee possesses hidden stores of untold wealth, requiring only capital and enterprise with well directed labour to assist in their development.

It appears that since the establishment of the first escort in 1871 to December, 1880, upwards of 17 tons of gold were sent to Sydney, and it is the opinion of many competent judges that the Mudgee Mining District is far from being worked out; indeed it is confidently predicted that the future finds of gold will far exceed what has already been discovered, and that when we consider that silver-mining and copper-mining have until lately been almost ignored, it is probable that if these industries are properly developed it will lead to such a revival of mining in the district as will make it one of the most flourishing parts of the colony. I desire to add that the estimated value of machinery at present at work amounts to £13,800 (more or less).

*Miners' Rights, &c., &c.*

Mudgee .....	132	Business Licenses .....	11
Gulgong .....	259	do. do. ....	37

The amount of gold sent down by escort during the year 1882 is as follows:—

	ozs.	dwt.	grs
Mudgee ... ..	4,559	17	18
Gulgong ... ..	3,337	14	13
	<u>7,897</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

The Great Narangaree Silver Mining Company, near Denison Town, County of Bligh.

TABLE showing the results of assays of samples of ore from the mine at Narangaree :—

<p>92 R. J. Parker, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>88 J. White, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>89 Nicholson, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>83 G. M. Clarke, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>82 T. O. Millar, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>90 C. W. F. Bedford, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>91 H. H. Smith, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>
			<p>87 C. W. E. Bedford, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>840 Wilton, M.C.P.</p>	<p>86 G. M. Clarke, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	
			<p>790 D. Cameron, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>80 G. M. Clarke, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>81 S. H. Wilton, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>	<p>86 Nicholson, 40 acs. M.C.P.</p>

Those marked with O are the property of the "Great Narangaree Silver Mining Company."

		Ozs.	dwt.	grs.
15th May, 1882.....	Silver.....	98	17	5
	Gold .....	0	11	15
31st May, 1882.....	Silver.....	87	13	23
	Gold .....	0	13	17
1st August.....	Silver.....	33	0	8
	Gold .....	0	6	6
17th August.....	Silver.....	20	6	9
	Gold .....	0	7	5

Gold has been obtained as high as 2 ozs. 17 dwts. to the ton.

MUDGE DISTRICT—GULGONG DIVISION.

(H. De Boos, Mining Registrar.)

In consequence of the three years drought which had left its mark upon Gulgong and the surrounding country, the commencement of 1882 presented a very gloomy look-out for all concerned in mining operations in this district. The dams were all dry, the crops had mostly failed, vegetation seemed to be killed, and the cattle and horses were starving for want of grass and water. The summer was unusually hot, the thermometer ranging from 125° to as high as 140° in the sun. The dry weather continued all through the winter, and it was not until October that the rain made its appearance.

From the above causes little or nothing was done in mining during the first nine months of the year. Prospecting has been impossible, and many miners have been compelled to leave their claims for want of water; in fact things have been at a standstill, and hardly any work has been done worth recording for the last twelve months in this portion of the Mudgee district.

The

The Gulgong Quartz-crushing Company, which was established in 1881, has commenced work. The machinery was started in July last, but owing to the dam giving out the work has been of a very intermittent character. Since commencing operations they have crushed 281 tons of tailings and 267 tons of stone. The tailings yielded a little over a dwt. to the ton. A trial crushing of 6 tons from the "Morning Star," situated between the Old Gulgong and Louisiana reefs, yielded 22 dwts. to the ton, and 26 tons from the Old Gulgong Reef about the same quantity. One lucky digger on the Old Gulgong Reef dropped upon a patch consisting of decomposed quartz and clay, which gave him over a pound weight of gold for his week's work. There are some six or eight quartz-claims at work in the immediate vicinity of Gulgong, all showing good stone, and the proprietors seem to be very well satisfied with the prospect before them. Capital is, however, wanted for the proper opening out of the reefs, and until the work is carried on in a more systematic manner I am afraid that it will never prove very remunerative.

At Home Rule the Good Hope and Union Extended alluvial claims have both been idle during the greater part of the past year. They have lately started work again, and it is to be hoped that they may prove successful, as a large expenditure has already been incurred on both these claims. The extended claim of Tatton and party, adjoining the Union, and situated on the Old Christmas Lead, has lately been giving very handsome returns. It is always difficult to get the miners to give an exact account of their gains, but I have been informed that the owners of this claim have averaged from £10 to £12 per week per man for some time past. At the Canadian the White Horse claim is at the present time the only claim that is paying. The party are now working at the 130 feet level, with a face of dirt from 14 to 16 feet. The ground runs to 160 feet in depth without a bottom, showing plainly the immense depth of wash that there is in this claim. At the 160 feet level the water has hitherto stopped work, as machinery is required to keep the ground dry. The shareholders state that the wash yields from 5 dwts. to 12 dwts., and at the lower level the average is fully 12 dwts. to the load.

The Cooyal Gold-field is nearly deserted more, I think, on account of the unfavourable seasons than from being worked out.

Two-mile Flat seems to have been improving a little lately. There are more men now at work in the neighbourhood of this place than at the time of my last report. Some of the claims promise well, though none have yet paid more than wages.

At Tallawang there are some twenty-five men at work, and perhaps as many more in the immediate vicinity, but owing to the causes already stated most of them have only earned a bare subsistence during the last twelve months.

During the year 259 miners' rights and thirty seven business licenses have been issued from this office.

The amount of gold sent by escort from Gulgong for the year ending 31st December was 3,337 ozs. 14 dwts. 13 grs.

#### MUDGEES DISTRICT—MUDGEES DIVISION.

(F. S. Isaacs, Mining Registrar.)

IN forwarding my report for 1882 I regret to state that alluvial mining in my division has been during the past year completely at a standstill; with the exception of a few workings in old and abandoned ground there has been little or no mining on Crown Lands. A few miners still remain at the old gold-field at the Log Paddock, but they appear to be earning little. Cox's Paddock, which I mentioned in my report for last year, appears to be worked out. Very fair prospects were obtained at Cooyal at the beginning of the year, but were not followed by payable results. The alluvial mining at Mullamuddy, also reported upon last year, was exhausted some months back, and no fresh finds have been made. The applications for 1882 have been as follows:—Old, &c., ground, three; new ground, two; and water-races, three. The number of miners' rights for 1882 were 130, business licenses eleven, and mineral licenses twenty-two (these were obtained for mineral workings out of my district).

#### MUDGEES DISTRICT—HARGRAVES DIVISION.

(T. O'Brien, Mining Registrar.)

IN forwarding my report for the year 1882 I have the honor to report for your information that there has been but little progress in mining pursuits in this division during the year. Gold-mining operations have been principally confined to fossicking in old and abandoned ground years ago, both by Europeans and Chinese. There has been one quartz-claim at work during the year known as the old Eureka Prospecting claim, the yield of gold from which amounted to 250 ounces, representing in value £975. The average yield of gold won from this claim would reach about 27 ozs. to the ton. The claim has never had a fair trial, owing to the want of machinery, for which this field has been destitute for some time. There is no doubt a great deal more energy would be displayed in quartz-reefing if there was a crushing plant at Hargraves.

I have been informed, a day or two ago, that the claim known as the Old Eureka Quartz Prospecting is about to change hands; if so, I believe the purchasers will erect a crushing plant on the ground, which would be the means of giving quartz-mining an impetus in this locality.

The number of miners' rights issued at this office during the year 1882 and those issued the previous year are about the same as is the business licenses. I issued 181 miners' rights in 1882—ninety-three to Europeans and eighty-eight to Chinese; also eleven business licenses to Chinese.

An accurate return of gold won from the alluvial workings in this locality cannot be accurately ascertained, as some has been taken to the Banks at Mudgee, and more taken to the Mint, Sydney, privately.

I shall now give a rough calculation of gold won from the alluvial and quartz mining in this division during 1882:—

	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Alluvial .....	1,292	18	6
Quartz .....	250	0	0

The above is not an accurate return of the alluvial gold won, but it is what passed through my office, as Gold Receiver, in transit to the Mint, from various persons in this district.

MUDGEES

## MUDGEE DISTRICT—WELLINGTON DIVISION.

*(F. Marsh, Mining Registrar.)*

In furnishing my report on the state of the gold-fields in the Wellington division of this mining district for the year 1882, I very much regret that I shall not be able to write in such favourable terms as I was led to expect when making my report for the preceding year of 1881.

There is an undoubted falling off in the quantity of gold won, but this may be attributed in some measure to the long succession of dry years which have prevailed. Certainly the present summer has been more favourable, but the depressing influences of the past are still felt, by the alluvial miners particularly. Another reason is the total cessation from work during the whole of 1882 of the only two quartz-crushing batteries in this division of the district. I have in former reports fully described these really first-class plants; and it is a pity that they should be idle, having good reefs in connection with them to operate on. Having also on former occasions mentioned the local names of the different surrounding alluvial diggings, I shall at once proceed to explain that the quantity of gold won in this division from all parts amounts to 755 ozs. 5 dwts. 19 grs., showing a decrease in the yield for 1881. This is to be deplored, but considering the dry nature of the past few years is not to be wondered at.

Within the last few days gold has been reported to have been discovered at a new place near Newrea, about 7 or 8 miles from Wellington, but until the ground (which is alluvial) has been tested no information can be offered.

While regretting that the quantity of gold won in 1882 is not equal to what was obtained in 1881, I am still sanguine that with a recurrence of the favourable seasons which have been enjoyed in the past the Wellington division, as a gold-producing district, will again take its proper position.

## MUDGEE DISTRICT—WINDEYER DIVISION.

*(T. H. Price, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to report that for the greater part of the past year alluvial mining in this division has suffered considerably from the scarcity of water, but the late welcome rains, coupled with the prospect that the drought of the past two or three years has ended, gives an assurance that alluvial mining in this locality will recover itself from its almost stagnant condition.

In March a nugget weighing 29 oz., with other smaller ones, was obtained by J. Ward in a blind gully leading into the Upper Meroo, also in April a nugget weighing 32 oz. was unearthed at the Pyramid.

In quartz-mining during the year four gold-mining leases were applied for, and two quartz-claims were taken up under the Mining Board regulations. The Catherine Company obtained suspension of work for six months to obtain efficient machinery; also Mr. Eisenstaedter obtained suspension of work on two 5-acre leases for four months, and it is intended by that gentleman to use air compressors and rock drills, and to that end a mining engineer of great experience, named Mitchell, the inventor of this labor-saving apparatus has been engaged, and who is now occupied in carrying out the preliminaries for a start in earnest in a short time. I therefore anticipate in 1883 a great development of the reefs in this division.

Miners' rights issued during the year:—Europeans, 89; Chinese, 71; total, 160. Business licenses, 33, with one exception issued to the Chinese.

Herewith I enclose return of men employed in gold-mining and an approximate estimate of gold won.

## LACHLAN DISTRICT—FORBES, PARKES, GLENFELL, AND CARGO DIVISIONS.

*(Mr. Warden Sharpe, P.M., Forbes.)*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Mines, my report for the past year on the mining district under my charge.

I regret to have to state that mining is in the same depressed state as it was when my report for the year 1881 was written. During the past year some discoveries, which appeared likely to turn out permanent and profitable, were made, but up to the present time the value of these mines remains to be proved. At the Belmore, which is situated some 2 miles from the township of Canowindra, some very rich quartz specimens were obtained, and as a consequence a small rush took place, and some claims and leases were pegged out. It appears that the discovery was made on some land claimed by a Mr. Collis, a storekeeper at Belmore, as an additional selection, a party of miners held a protection area, and part of this area encroached on the selection claimed by Collis. As regards the richness of the discovery, Mr. Collis states that he was visiting the selection in question one morning, and found two miners engaged in sinking a shaft on it; he enquired how they were getting on, and was informed that they were on pretty good stone; he was shown, or saw, some good specimens, and then told the miners that they were on his land; they did not believe him; he then tried to come to terms but could not. Finding that he could not get them off the land he claimed without taking legal measures, he applied for and got a Supreme Court injunction. The miners left, and Collis states that he is informed on good authority that some £2,000 worth of specimens were obtained from the small shaft about 10 feet deep, which they sunk on the land in dispute. Whether any further valuable discoveries will be made remains to be proved. Claims have been pegged off, and leases, and as these conflict, each party wanting the same ground, where the valuable specimens were obtained, disputes have arisen which, I am afraid, will take a long time and much money to settle. As a consequence, the mine remains unproved.

At the Pinnacle Reefs, which are situated some 24 miles west of Forbes, a number of miners are engaged in prospecting, and from what I can learn it is probable that they will be fairly successful. These reefs have been known for many years past, and although they are of a fair size, well defined, and yield good prospects, for some reason the country has never been properly prospected. The reefs, which are pretty numerous, and contained in an extensive belt of auriferous country, have been traced on the surface about 7 miles. Shafts have been sunk at intervals along the line (the deepest 190 feet) and a good deal of work done in some of them; but what the results were, owing to the lapse of time, I have been unable to ascertain, but it is reasonable to suppose that so much labour would not have been expended unless



some of the claims found payable stone. The miners at the Pinnacle say that the reefs there would have received more attention in time past but for the want of machinery; that the stone had to be carried a long distance; and that this and the expenses consequent swallowed up all the profits. This drawback does not exist now, as a large battery has been erected at a convenient distance from the reefs by Messrs. Nicholas and Raymond, who are largely interested in these reefs, and will doubtless soon ascertain whether they are payable or not. I am informed that no expense has been, or will be, spared to make this crushing plant and appliances for saving fine gold as complete as possible. The Pinnacle Reefs do not appear to be rich, so far as they have been tried, but their size, and the favourable nature of the country as regards obtaining stone, should make a small return payable. I have particulars of crushings from the claim known as Shanks and Partys. These men raised 89 tons of quartz from the surface to a depth of 25 feet from a reef between 3 and 4 feet wide, and obtained a result of 51 ozs. 12 dwts. and 6 grs. I may add that the first crushing from this reef—taken from another claim—of 80 tons of quartz, yielded 38½ ozs. The miners, some of whom have been prospecting in the neighbourhood for a long time, seem to think that they will eventually discover an extensive alluvial gold-field, and their efforts have been chiefly turned in this direction, but so far without success. A little gold has been found in the small creeks and gullies, but nothing of any consequence. I am inclined to think that if the attention which alluvial mining has received had been turned to the reefs in this locality very probably some valuable discoveries would have been made. The Pinnacle Reefs are situated in an out-of-the-way place, and it is difficult and expensive to obtain supplies, and these facts together with the attraction of the recent discoveries at Temora, Barmedman, and other places, have doubtless caused the Pinnacle auriferous country to be neglected, except by a few miners who still hope that they will discover in this locality either a rich alluvial field or payable quartz-reefs. At the present time nine men are employed at the Pinnacle Reef and two at the Ironbarks, a line of reef in the same neighbourhood. As I have already stated, a quartz-crushing plant, the property of Messrs. Raymond and Company, of sufficient power, viz., 10 stamps, has been erected in the immediate neighbourhood of the reefs. This battery, I am informed, is at present idle, owing to some improvements being required; consequently any stone raised must wait until these improvements are completed.

In the vicinity of Forbes what appears likely to turn out a valuable mine has been discovered. The locality is at a place called the Bald Hills, about 6 miles north of Forbes. Two gold-mining leases have been taken up, and on one of these a shaft has been sunk 165 feet deep. Some driving was done with results so favourable that the owners of the mine, Pennington and party, sunk another shaft and raised 90 loads of washdirt, which gave them the satisfactory return of 120 ozs. of gold. It appears that the only drawback to the rapid development of this mine is that the ground is wet and requires machinery to work it properly. I am informed that arrangements have been made to put the mine into the hands of a small company, who will provide the necessary machinery for pumping, &c. This discovery—of what appears to be a rich lead—has caused several leases to be taken up in this neighbourhood, which will no doubt be worked if the prospects of the leases held by Pennington and party continue as favourable as they are at present. At the Queen's Lead, which is situated about 6 miles from Forbes, on the Parkes' Road, various parties have been prospecting, and I am informed have been fairly successful. One party of miners, working an abandoned prospecting area, got over an ounce to the load for nine loads of dirt, but the gutter was very narrow, and it remains to be proved whether it will widen. On the Caledonian lead Matheson and party have sunk two shafts without success, and are now sinking a third, feeling confident that they will ultimately succeed. This party of miners have much to contend against, and deserve every credit for their determined efforts to prove what they believe to be a payable lead.

A prospecting party are out in the Barrow Mountains, 10 miles east of Forbes, but so far have not reported any discovery of importance. Near Marsden, at a place called "Billy's Lookout," some miners have marked out claims on an abandoned reef, which was worked some years since, and very favourable accounts have reached me concerning its value. A trial-crushing of a few tons of stone has been raised, and the result will determine whether the reef is worth working or not.

#### PARKES.

Parkes and its neighbourhood is the place in this district where most mining is being carried on, and I regret to have to report that very little is done even here. It appears that alluvial mining is almost exhausted, and there is little hope that fresh leads will be discovered, although every now and then some very valuable patches of alluvial gold, that have been overlooked or neglected, are found and give very satisfactory returns. For instance, on the "No Mistake," an old, and when first discovered, a very rich lead, a party of miners lately raised forty loads of dirt and got 5 dwts. to the load. This claim was abandoned after this and taken up again by another party; they raised twenty loads of dirt and washed up 6 dwts. to the load. At the present time on this lead two or three claims are raising payable wash-dirt. About Parkes and the neighbourhood there are still a good many men working—fossicking at one time, and following agricultural or pastoral pursuits at another—according to the season of the year, and thus obtaining a comfortable livelihood for themselves and their families. Most mining townships are supported by this class of men, who, when the alluvial or quartz gold is exhausted, in many instances become small sheep farmers or agriculturists, and gradually take the place of another class who can well be spared. Quartz-mining at Parkes is almost at a standstill. At the present time I am informed that there are not more than a dozen to sixteen quartz-claims at work. On what is known as the "Possum" line three claims are at work; one of them, Hales and party, crushed some time since over 100 tons for a yield of 13 dwts. per ton. The other two claims, before mentioned, are raising stone, but have had no crushing for a considerable time. On Medlyn's line only one claim is working, viz., Stewart and party. They crushed 160 tons for a yield of 3½ dwts. per ton, but they are now raising stone which appears to be payable. They have, I am informed, about 100 tons at grass. On the Bonnie Dundee line only two claims are working, viz., "the Germans'" and Medlyn and party. The former had a payable crushing lately which yielded 9 dwts. to the ton for 40 tons of quartz. They are now raising stone, and have upwards of 50 tons at grass. On the Buchanan line there are three claims working; one of them, called "the Germans'," and considered the best claim in the district, is raising stone estimated to yield an ounce per ton. The last crushing from this claim gave the handsome yield of 18 dwts. per ton for some 130 tons of quartz. The other two claims I have mentioned are prospecting, with a probability of success attending their efforts. At the Ten-mile Ridges, some 20 miles north of Parkes, there is a prospect that

some



some valuable quartz and alluvial discoveries will be made. I observe, in a late newspaper published at Parkes, that there are about fifty miners in the locality. 10 tons of stone have been raised as a trial crushing, and a quantity of quartz has been sent to the Mint for assay. The prospectors, Messrs. Dean, Kelly, and party, speak favourably of the place as regards alluvial and reef mining.

#### Copper.

On what is known as the Limestone Reserve, on the Coobang Run, 5 miles north-west of Parkes, copper has been discovered, and a few tons of very fine ore raised. The mine is the property of Messrs. Friend and party, who are sanguine that they have a valuable property. I visited this mine a short time since, and found that a shaft had been sunk on the lode 82 feet, and the lode was described to be from 6 to 15 feet wide. In the hands of a competent manager, prospecting would be carried on properly, and the value of the mine proved with the least possible delay. I am informed that another copper lode has been discovered about 14 miles from Parkes, but I have no particulars except that little work has been done towards developing the mine. I purpose visiting the place as soon as opportunity offers.

#### Grenfell.

At Grenfell mining is much in the same state as in other parts of this district. In alluvial mining the returns have been small, owing to want of water. A few claims are working, from which the average yield is about 5 dwts. to the load, which is payable, provided water is abundant and close at hand. A prospecting party is out about 6 miles east of Grenfell, searching for alluvial, but it is not known at this time what success they have met with. As regards reefs, that known as the Enterprise is considered the most valuable, the average yield being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to the ton. I may also mention the reefs known as the "Welcome" and "Lawson's," the former has crushed  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per ton, the latter 2 ozs. Other lines are at work, but have been so recently occupied that nothing can be said concerning their prospects.

#### Cargo.

At Cargo very little mining is going on, with the exception of one claim. The few miners in this division barely make a living; the claim excepted is that of Messrs. Odgers and party, at Gum Flat. This alluvial mine has been worked for the last ten years. The Mining Registrar reports concerning it as follows:—"In this claim a lode has been worked from a depth of 40 feet to a depth of 350 feet, at which depth it became poor and narrow; but further prospecting at the 40-foot level discovered what may be called a feeder to the main lode. On this alluvial deposit the owners have a face of 70 feet wide, with a depth of wash 18 inches, and the wash-dirt is estimated to yield about 8 dwts. to the load. Messrs. Odgers and party during last year washed 500 loads of dirt, from which they obtained 200 ozs. of gold."

In quartz-mining in this division only two claims have been working, viz., Messrs. Tom and party and Simmons and party. Tom and party's claim of three men's ground is at Boney's Rocks, 10 miles from Cargo. This party has raised about 50 tons of stone during the year, from which they expect 3 ozs. to the ton. The vein they are working is narrow, and the country very hard. Simmons and party, at Cargo, are working on the Homeward Bound Reef; they have raised 45 tons of quartz, and expect a fair return, as gold can be seen freely through the stone. Complaints are made of the want of machinery to crush the quartz when it is raised. There is a crushing plant at Cargo, the property of a public company, but I am informed that it is out of repair, and consequently useless.

At Forbes 689 miners' rights were issued last year, most of them, I believe, to enable the holders to occupy land as residence areas, as stated in my report for the year 1881. A very large quantity of land is occupied illegally in the neighbourhood of Forbes, and the quantity has been greatly increased during the last year in consequence of an opinion of the Attorney-General, which was published in the papers, and construed to mean that all that was necessary to entitle persons to occupy residence areas or 2-acre blocks in any number was to put on the improvements required by the Act, and that residence was not required. Numbers of persons combined together, each taking out a miner's right and fenced in large paddocks, which, in many instances, are studded with little huts, which are useless and valueless. There is plenty of valuable land about Forbes, and it is a great drawback to the prosperity of the place and district that it is not legally occupied. I am of opinion that legal occupation is not sufficiently encouraged on gold-fields, and that illegal occupation would be stopped to a great extent if an official notification of what constitutes legal occupation was posted up at every Lands Office on the gold-fields. Having this to direct them persons would have no excuse for lodging applications, which can never come to maturity, but which largely interfere with the settlement of the district. I annex a return of the gold won in this division of the Lachlan Mining District during the past year.

Return for the year, 1882, of gold won in the Forbes Division of the Lachlan Mining District:—

	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
Forbes ...	520	0	0
Grenfell ...	1,019	1	20
Parkes ...	2,020	8	15
Cargo ...	400	0	0
Total...	3,959	10	11

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—YOUNG DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Robinson, P.M., Young.)

I HAVE the honor to make my report for the year 1882. For several years past mining interests have languished very much in this division. This is accounted for by the general prosperity of the district. Interests other than gold-mining being more attractive greatly absorb both the capital and labour of the place. During the past year we issued 354 miner's rights, 44 business licenses, 1 mineral lease, 1 mineral license, and 18 gold-mining leases.

So far as I can gather, the gold won during the above period amounts to 1,153 ozs. 10 dwts. 4 grs., and of the money value (say) £4,494 11s. 2d. Some three years ago the rush to Scrub-yards, then to Temora, and latterly the attractiveness of Barmedmen, have enticed a number of practical miners from this

this neighbourhood. Notwithstanding these drawbacks mining prospects at Young are brighter than they have been for many a day. Eighteen applications have been recently made for gold-mining leases in the immediate neighbourhood of the township and in close proximity to Burrangong Creek. The ground is well known to be auriferous, but hitherto the miners have been driven out by a heavy under-ground flow of water. This difficulty will now be remedied by expensive machinery appliances, which will speedily be brought into requisition. Minter and party have already splendid machinery on the ground; the engine and working gear are of the newest and most approved principles. Water and wash-dirt will be brought to the surface simultaneously. The supply of water will be ample for all purposes connected with working the mine. The shaft, which is down to a depth of over 70 feet, is of large dimensions, and the engine is steadily at work pumping. The working of this area and that of the Burrangong Company will be taken as a test for the other sixteen leaseholds. These holdings form a chain running from east to west, adjoining each other, and comprise an aggregate area of 301 acres. The applicants are mostly men of means, and many of them thoroughly practical miners. Competent authorities freely predict that these ventures will turn out very successfully. The tunnel and shafts of the Burrangong Company have already cost over £4,000. During the year two expensive shafts were put down, and a third one is at present under operation. At Murrumburrah there are about 100 diggers, and a few on Demondril Creek. These men are making fair wages. At Wombat the ground pays well, but there are no adequate means for storing anything like a sufficient supply of water for sluicing purposes. About Young there are a few parties who have good sluicing claims which pay well when water is anything like plentiful.

LACHLAN DISTRICT—TEMORA DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden De Boos, P.M., Temora.*)

I HAVE NOW the honor to make my report on the Temora Gold-field for the year 1882.

The history of the Temora Gold-field for the past year is but a repetition of that of every other alluvial gold-field that has ever been worked in this or any other country. At some time or other the alluvial deposits must be worked out, and the question of the time when this result is attained is the only one in which these histories differ.

At Temora the period of decadence has set in sooner than usual, owing, first to the arid nature of the country, and next to the limited area within which work has been prescribed.

Taking the first of these causes, the long period of drought completely—I had almost said disheartened—the miners; but such a word cannot fairly be used towards those who have displayed so much courage in working on in spite of every impediment, and hoping against hope, have persevered in the face of difficulties which in any other avocation would have driven men to despair. However, they were so far prejudiced against the field that whenever a sufficiency of water was available the owners of the richer claims, who could afford to pay the high price for puddling then demanded at the water shafts, 7s. and 7s. 6d. per load, got their dirt washed up, and having obtained the proceeds, cleared out from the field which offered them so few inducements to remain, instead of as in other places risking some of the gains in prospecting for further deposits. These having quitted the field, there would then only be left behind those who with poorer dirt could not afford to puddle it until better times came, when water was more plentiful and puddling cheaper. These men, who had to live hardly enough as it was during this period of expectancy, had not the means of undertaking anything like a systematic prospect of the country, still less to incur the expense of deep sinking, such as I shall hereafter refer to. Intermittent efforts were however made, but only limited in extent. Discouragement succeeded discouragement, and as no outside aid came in to assist them—for almost all outside capitalists who bought into claims were unfortunate, and burnt their fingers—no sustained efforts were made either to trace out the old lead or to discover a new one. This cause has been in operation during 1882, and the mining population has gradually thinned down in consequence.

But the first heavy blow and great discouragement that the field received and that has added materially to the ill effects of the course first mentioned was when the main lead was suddenly lost a little below the Frenchman's claim. Having run a distance of about 2 miles, along which the lead was tolerably well traceable—though intermittent in several places—it suddenly ran out nearly in a line with the "London Tavern." And yet near this very spot were some of the richest nuggetty claims on the field, Buckley's, Nugent and Adams, the Frenchman's, &c. Attempts were made to pick it up along a course of fully a mile and a half, and at one time it was thought that it had been struck at the Grecian Bend, but without success, the Grecian Bend proving to be nothing more than a patch, and a very poor one at the same time. There was thus no prospect of any extension of the field, and consequently every miner who was not interested in one of the claims then at work was left without a prospect of employment, and if he had the means was not slow in leaving the place.

It may, however, be mentioned here that though efforts were made to trace the lead in the direction I have indicated, that is, down the surface water-way, or north-east, no sustained or systematic attempts at prospecting for it were made crossways, to the left or west of the lead, where a low ridge forms the boundary of the existing water-way. But this ridge or rise is a mere surface indication, and there is every reason to believe that it consists of nothing more than alluvial deposit, and not of rock, or that at all events there is an exit through it by which the lost lead may have pushed its way into what appears now by surface indications as another water-course. Whether this be so or not, and the question is really worth trying, the mischief was done when the lead gave out, as the work was narrowed down to that portion of country that had been opened up to that time. It was lost on the northern end, whilst it could not be extended on the south-eastern end, as there the range was unmistakably rocky, having been so proved to be in every direction by quartz-claims.

The field thus limited, it can be easily understood that the end was almost in sight, depending as it must upon the time when the heaps should be washed up. Then came the copious supplies of water that filled the dams, tanks and reservoirs in every direction, in the latter part of the winter and the early spring of last year, enabling the miners to wash up their dirt at a reasonable figure, and to make available wash that under other circumstances must have been left on the ground. So much was this the case that as the heaps of wash-dirt disappeared one after the other, water became of no value since there was no longer dirt to wash, and the puddlers in many cases undertook the work for mere wages, that is, for the

cost

cost of carting and puddling, giving the water in. Even with this many of them could not get use for their water, and in several instances they set in to wash the mullock heaps around the shafts in immediate proximity to their machines, with the hope probably of coming across some patches of wash that may have been cut through in sinking and unnoticed at the time.

Such things have occurred here, and in one notable instance a rich layer of wash was left behind at (I forget the exact depth now), but at all events somewhere about half-way down to where the wash-dirt was expected to be found; and it was only by the accidental displacement of a nugget of more than usually interesting size that the run of auriferous drift was made manifest. It may be considered as very probable that more than one good nugget still lies buried in the heaps of mullock that bank up the staging of the shaft's mouth, for unlike other fields the run of wash at Temora has been exceedingly irregular in depth, even 30 and 40 feet of difference having been found in several instances. In the early days of the field when water was unobtainable, payable patches of drift may have been cut through unobserved, as prospects could not be tested; but whether the mullock heaps will pay for washing or not is another question. It may suit puddlers with full tanks and nothing else to do to set in on them, but I hardly expect that taking them all round wages will be made from them.

Of the many claims on the lead which have been opened and worked there remain only some ten or a dozen upon which work is still carried on. The chief one of these is the Golden Gate, which, to all appearance from the wonderful depth of wash-dirt found in it, will find work for its shareholders for the next twelve or eighteen months. The Chief Geological Surveyor, Mr. Wilkinson, has visited and reported on this claim, which, from the deep gulch in what is apparently the bed rock that has been found there, forms a geological problem, the solution of which would be of the greatest interest.

Apart, however, from the lead already worked, and which may be said to be virtually worked out, the indications of deep ground which have been given along the whole length, from Upper Temora right down to the worked end of the lead, are such as to suggest the possibility, if not the probability, of the existence of a deep lead at some considerable depth below that recently worked. Some of the water shafts have been put down to a depth of about 400 feet through a purely alluvial deposit, and without touching the bed rock. In Wearne's water-shaft at Lower Temora a gravelly or rather sandy grit, with some few water-worn stones, was gone through without coming to anything that in any way indicated a proximity to the bed rock. In the same way the indications given at other shafts, and more particularly at those on the Deep Lead, would almost lead to the inference that there must be a deep gutter somewhere. Whether it is auriferous or not is another matter; but, seeing that all the gold hitherto discovered is pure reef gold, lying almost *in situ*, for it is little, if at all water-worn, and seeing the immense amount of alluvial action that must have occurred to cause the deposit of these deep beds of alluvium, it is not by any means improbable that the older water-courses underlying those hitherto worked may contain deposits lodged there in ages antecedent to those which placed the Temora nuggets in the spots whence they have been so recently unearthed. Were such a field as Temora found to exist in Victoria any number of speculators would be found willing to risk a few thousands in endeavouring to find this deep gutter, quite content with the possibility of finding it, and next with the possibility that when found it would richly repay the enterprise of the investors.

Whilst alluding to the alluvial working it may be remarked as a singular thing that no alluvial deposits, either surface or deep sinking, have yet been found at Barmedman, although the reefs there are unquestionably rich, and although prospecting shafts have been sunk in every direction and in every position that would seem to indicate a probability of success. It would almost seem that even in the midst of the great pluvial force which must have been employed to deposit the immense mass of alluvium that has rendered this part of the country almost a level, filling up the gullies until they are barely to be distinguished from the hills, it would seem that with all this force there had been no abrasion of the reefs, but that these had been quietly silted up by the deposits brought down from a region, whose softer strata had yielded to the aqueous action. The reefs here are very numerous, and are nearly all buried under an alluvial deposit. In the majority of cases no surface indications of their existence are offered, and this would to some extent bear out the theory just indicated.

With regard to the reefs at Temora proper, I have no great expectation of their turning out anything wonderful. The appearance of the stone is not very promising, though it may possibly improve at a depth sufficiently to become payable; but only then by a proper system of working being adopted, and by means being secured for crushing at the claim, so as to save the ruinous cost of carting. The rich veins opened up by Lucas and party were nothing more than a few limited patches, for they ran out within a very short distance. Similar veins will in all probability be struck from time to time in some of the claims, but more especially in the vicinity of the diorite dyke which runs along the eastern range from Upper to Lower Temora. It is, however, really a question whether these veins thus placed do not in reality rob the main reef instead of feeding it, for as yet no good body of reef-stone has been found in proximity with the veins, and the evidence hitherto has gone to show that the reef-stone has been all the poorer for the riches of the vein. It would almost seem from the position *in situ*, and the unworn character of the alluvial gold at Temora, that there had been a net-work of these veins at some former period; that from their softer and disjointed character, owing to the large amount of gold they held, they had been broken down and formed the deposits now working; and that the harder, less yielding, and poorer quartz of the reefs had resisted abrasion and atmospheric action through the very qualities that now render it valueless.

Up to the present the yield from crushings has been anything but satisfactory; but as no systematic work has yet been done to test the stone at different levels these crushings hardly form a criterion for what may be done. It will not be until the reefs fall into good hands, that will give them a fair test at various depths, that anything like a correct estimate of their value can be formed. Under any circumstances a totally different system to that now followed will have to be pursued before the Temora stone can be made payable.

Barmedman is a very promising reefing country, so much so that it appears strange that it should have been allowed to remain neglected for so long a time. The reefs were originally taken up some ten or twelve years ago, but after going through various vicissitudes they ultimately dwindled down and languished until the only parties who were plucky enough to stand by them were the Brothers Quail. These gentlemen, with an amount of perseverance that does them infinite credit, through good report and evil report, through hard times, and times good only by comparison, hung on to the claims on the Ada reef for

for seven or eight years, and, I am happy to say, at last got their reward. Part of their ground was jumped, a law-suit ensued, public attention was drawn to the spot, the law-suit was arranged, the claims were floated for a good round sum, and they now form what is known as the Barmedman United Gold-mining Company. Some idea of the character of the stone may be gathered from the circumstance that during the time the Messrs. Quail held and worked the ground something like 1,500 tons of stone were crushed. The battery at which the crushing took place was only a very poor one, the tables were even worse than the battery, and water was so scarce that only a very moderate quantity indeed was allowed to the boxes. Yet, with all these drawbacks, the average yield of gold on the 1,500 tons was 13 dwts. to the ton. The main reef is from 5 to 7 feet thick, enclosed in well-defined lodes, and making as it goes down.

In close approximation to the Barmedman United are the Italians', Jackson's, Fanny Park, and another claim recently floated in Melbourne. All these, together with Wright's, and one or two others near by, are in active work; and by the time this report appears in print there will be the unmistakable test of crushing in a good and reliable battery applied to the reefs.

A very large body of underground water is found generally all over the Barmedman field, at an average level of about 60 feet below the surface. It is very strongly mineralised, but as there is reason to believe that it is nothing more than surface soakage it is expected that it will become purer as it is used, until it, at all events, becomes fit for generating steam. That pumped from the Barmedman United shaft is now being stored in the Company's reservoir, to be employed for the tables, and if necessity should compel in the boilers. If, as it is surmised, this water is merely a surface supply from soakage, it cannot be regarded as permanent; and should two or three of the companies start crushing plants at the same time the supply must necessarily become exhausted, and water from some other source will have to be introduced. Some of the old residents of the place say that this will not be difficult, but the question of water supply is certainly the most serious, and should be the first for any Barmedman Company to settle.

The reefs have been traced along a distance of some 4 miles in a S.E. direction, passing by the Hard to Mind to the Phoenix, in the direction of Tomora. Good payable stone has been raised at both the abovenamed localities, and if straightforward honest mining be carried on without the market rigging that too often accompanies the action of companies, there is a good future before Barmedman.

The people themselves seem to entertain the same idea. A nice little township has been established here, with streets of the regulation width. Mr. Surveyor Metcalf was sent up by his department, luckily in the very nick of time, and in conjunction with myself selected the site of the township, and aligned the main street. This having been done, I have to thank the energy and public spirit of Mr. James Fraser, for keeping the tents, &c., in line, and preventing miners and others from encroaching on the street during my absence. The main street presents a very respectable appearance, and there are two really first-class hotels erected, besides others of a secondary character.

Sebastopol, which some years back occupied a considerable amount of attention, but which, in common with other mining localities, fell into neglect at the time of the great mining collapse of ten years ago, and for no other reason than that every one had been so bitter as to be disgusted with the very name of reefing, has once more commenced to raise its head. It has been brought into notice under good and reliable auspices, and parties of character and position have taken up the reefs, which were so heedlessly deserted. Some very excellent returns were obtained from here when the reefs were formerly worked, and it seems hard to conceive however they could have been suffered to fall into neglect unless upon the supposition above given. Trial crushings have recently given sufficient returns to give confidence, and as there is a large body of stone in the several lines of reef it is not at all unlikely that Sebastopol will once again be established as a reefing district.

It is strange that here, as at Barmedman, no alluvial has been found, despite a large amount of prospecting that has been done in search of it. It is the more strange, as here the country is more undulating than is the level country to the north-west, whilst the very pronounced character of the hilly slopes would naturally, in conjunction with the numerous reefs, lead to the expectation that alluvial deposits would be found in the valleys. Nothing of the kind, however, has yet been found.

A large battery has been erected at Possum Power, but owing to mismanagement no good has been done with it.

Two or three prospecting parties were at work at the beginning of the year testing the country about Buddegower and Wyalong, but nothing favourable has been reported, though there seems to be an opinion amongst old residents that a lead of gold exists in that direction. The geological formation of the country favours that impression, consisting as it does of numerous slate ridges seamed with quartz-veins.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—FORBES DIVISION.

(F. S. Osborn, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1882, and to state that mining within the Forbes division of the Lachlan mining district was, in the early part of the year, in a very depressed condition, there being no water or a blade of grass for miles. During the last five months a revival has taken place both in quartz and alluvial mining, payable gold having been obtained at the Bald Hills Lead and Pinnacle Reefs, which reefs are situated on the Grenfell Road, near Forbes.

Several parties have started out prospecting, with every chance of success.

#### *Alluvial mining on the Bald Hills Lead.*

Pinnington and party are working two gold leases which have been approved of; a shaft has been sunk by them 165 feet deep on the western side of the gutter, and driven 75 feet to the east, when a dip of 14 feet bottomed on gold. A drive was then put in 36 feet, showing gold all the way. A load of wash-dirt was puddled at the Queen's Lead, and gave the handsome return of 1½ oz. to the load. The party, now knowing they had a payable claim, started to work with a will to sink a second shaft about 100 feet east and 30 feet south of their first shaft, and bottomed at 175 feet on the eastern side of the gutter; a drive was then put in 53 feet north, on gold all the way, crossing first drives about 11 feet from the end, where about 90 loads of wash-dirt was taken, which returned the splendid yield of 120 ozs. of gold.

The party are now engaged erecting a whim, as the water is too great for a whip, when it is intended to drive south 200 feet, and then block back.

These claims are now in process of being brought under the No Liability Act, with the idea of disposing of a small part of their interest to enable them to purchase machinery, as the ground is too wet and deep to work near the old workings without pumping gear.

Several other leases on this lead have been applied for, and I have no doubt that a large yield of gold will be returned next year from this lead, and will be the means of causing others to prospect the adjacent leads, which are now abandoned.

On the Queen's lead, 6 miles from Forbes, various parties have been working during the last six months, and small parcels of gold obtained. One party named Hlasenkam lately took possession of the old prospecting claim, and in driving to the east came across a more defined gutter than those previously worked, and from 9 loads of wash-dirt won 10 ounces of gold; the gutter is very narrow, but they have hopes that it will widen out. Should this be the case another rush will take place to this lead, as there is plenty of untried ground, and a first-class puddling machine.

On the Caledonia lead Matheson and party are still working, having sunk two shafts without success, but are so sanguine of ultimately obtaining gold that they are now sinking their third. This ground is wet and very difficult to work. The Madman's, Thompson's, and other old leads, have been fossicked during the year, a little gold obtained, and then abandoned.

A party of eight men, backed by eight others, have started out prospecting on the Eurow Mountains, where gold was found years ago; the sinking will be about 220 feet, and they seem determined to give the place a fair trial. Should they succeed there will again be a chance for Forbes, and a large gold-field in our midst.

#### Quartz-mining.

On the Pinnacle Reefs, near Forbes, a great deal of work has been done, but as yet only two claims have proved payable, but as the machine owners intend shortly to improve their machinery to enable them to save the fine gold, which is like flour, and for which these reefs are noted, should this be accomplished a number of claims which now crush 4 dwts. to the ton would return half an ounce.

The following is the number of tons of quartz crushed by Messrs. Nicolas and Raymond at their quartz-crushing machine on the Pinnacle Reefs, near Forbes:—

	tons.	ozs.	dwts.
Croakers ... ..	70	54	2
Pinnacle ... ..	171	33	9
Soldiers ... ..	62	19	4
Ironbark... ..	78	9	7
Prospecting claim ... ..	8	3	12
No. 2 South ... ..	80	40	0
Brown's claim ... ..	50	8	12
Roymond's lease ... ..	18	22	0
Shanks' claim ... ..	89	52	12
	626	242	18

These crushings were obtained from the surface, down to 80 feet, no drives.

*Strickland's Reef, near Forbes.*—No work of any consequence has been done on this reef during the year, as there seems to be some difficulty in floating the same into a company.

At Marsden, on the Bland, a party of miners have taken up an abandoned reef at a place known as "Billy's Lookout," showing good gold. They intend to send about 7 tons of quartz to Barmeldman to test the reef, and, if payable, will cause reefing to look up in that part of my division, as there are several known reefs there and at the Humbug Creek which only require machinery on the ground to make them payable. No minerals or metals, other than gold, have been found during the year.

Number of miners' rights issued during the year, 659. The greater part of these rights were taken out to secure Crown lands for residence purposes.

Number of business licenses issued during the year, 35.

Gold leases applied for ... ..	4
Mineral leases applied for ... ..	6
	10

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—PARKES DIVISION.

(W. C. Weston, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to make my report for the year 1882, and transmit herewith details of the several heads as collected by myself and the Bailiff of the Warden's Court.

The number of claims registered by me during the past year was fifty-one, and six applications have been made for gold-mining leases.

2,220 ozs. 8 dwts. of gold have been purchased by the Banks at Parkes, but 3,125 ozs. 19 dwts. 10 grs. have been really won from the earth during 1882, which is valued at £9,504 11s. 3d., and a great quantity of stone raised in 1882 is waiting to be crushed, which ought really to appear in last year's yield.

The dry seasons have much impeded mining operations. No sluicing is done in Parkes District.

There is some talk of new reefs at the Ten-mile Ridges, about 30 miles north of Parkes, but as these are not in my district I cannot say anything about them.

373 miners' rights were issued by me in 1882 as against 365 in 1881, and 23 business licenses as against 25 in 1881.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—CARGO DIVISION.

(R. Hutton, Mining Registrar.)

GOLD-MINING in the Cargo Division has been during the year that has past almost at a standstill. Each year for some time past it has been my duty to report a falling off from the preceding one, but this year it may be truthfully said that mining has almost ceased.

In alluvial one claim (that of Odgers and party, Gum Flat) has paid good wages, and it is the only claim in the division that has done so. It is about ten years since this claim was first taken up, and it has paid well ever since. A load in it was worked from a depth of 40 to 350 feet, at which depth it was poor and

and narrower than before. The parties then came to the 40-ft. level, and found what may be termed a feeder to this lode, and on it they have been working during the last year. They have at the present time a face 70 feet wide, with 1½ feet wash, which they expect to yield about 8 dwts. to the load. They raised during 1882 about 500 tons, which when washed yielded 200 ozs. of gold.

About twelve other men have been working on this flat during the year, but to use their own expression they have only made tucker.

This is all the alluvial that has been done in the division during the year.

In quartz-mining only two claims have been at work.

The first of these is Tom and party, London Reef, Boney's Rocks (about 10 miles from the town of Cargo). This is a claim of three men's ground; the parties have been at work during the whole of the year, but have had no crushings. The ground is particularly hard and the vein narrow. They have however about 50 tons raised, which they expect will yield about 3 ozs. to the ton, and from what miners who have seen the stone say this result may be confidently expected.

The other claim at work is Simmeon and Martin on the Homeward Bound Reef, near Cargo. This claim was taken up about six months ago, and has been constantly at work since. They have about 45 tons raised which shows gold freely, and no doubt will give the parties good wages when it is submitted to the stampers.

The Cargo Gold-mining Company had a few men at work at the beginning of the year; work however was stopped about the 1st June and nothing done since. They sent some stuff to Sydney to be treated, but what the result was or what are the future intentions of the Company are a perfect mystery; all that is known is that the leaseholds are idle.

The Ironclad Gold-mining Company have done no mining during year; they had two men employed for a short time each day during the first eight months of the year keeping the water down. What their object was by this waste of labour would be hard to tell unless it was to prevent the cancellation of the lease. They lately sent a prospect from their extreme depth to Sydney for treatment, which is said to have turned out well. Their crushing plant has not been at work during the year: it has been allowed to fall out of repair, and it will require a considerable outlay to put it in order again. The idleness of this plant is the most serious drawback to reefing in this place as it is the only machinery for crushing in the division. There are numbers of small veins out of which small crushings, payable crushings, have been got, but the miners cannot afford to work them, nor will they prospect for others, as there is no likelihood of their being able to get their stuff crushed. In fact the owners of the two claims above reported upon as being at work are to be sympathized with as they are short of funds, but have the quartz to grass which, if they could get it crushed, would give them very good dividends instead of which it is very probable these men will be compelled to abandon all they have done.

#### *Canowindra Gold-field.*

The excitement caused in the latter end of 1881 by the rich find by Rea and party in Glazier's Reef, near Belmore, has completely subsided. This vein was very rich; the parties only crushed about 2 cwts. of stone by hand and got about 200 ozs. of gold, half of which was got in 1881 and the remainder in 1882. Why this ground should be idle is a mystery. The shaft, if shaft it may be called, is only 10 feet deep, and to abandon it after getting such returns at 10 feet speaks badly for the pluck of the miners. Sixteen applications to lease were made in the vicinity but the ground was never tried, the only breaking of the surface in many instances being the L trenches at each angle. During the last ten months there has not been one miner employed on this field. The want of machinery may have led to this result.

Nine applications for gold-mining leases were made in the division during the year; twenty-four miners employed; seventy-eight miners' rights and four business licenses were issued. 100 ozs. gold was obtained from quartz and 300 ozs. from alluvial, making 400 ozs. the gross yield for the division during the year.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—GRENFELL DIVISION.

*(W. M. Hazelton, Mining Registrar.)*

I REGRET to say that I cannot give a favourable report of the progress of this division for the year ending 1882, but I am of opinion that before the end of the present year I will have to report good returns from those parties now prospecting.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—YOUNG DIVISION.

*(T. E. Blomfield, Mining Registrar.)*

IN forwarding my report I have the honor to remark that my term of office since November last has given me such limited experience of mining operations at Young that an exhaustive report from me can scarcely be expected.

During the elapsed year (1882) from this office were issued 354 miners' rights, 44 business licenses, 1 mineral lease, 1 mineral license, and 18 gold-mining leases. The produce of gold for the period (1882) amounted to 1,153 ozs. 10 dwts. 4 grs., of the value of £4,494 11s. 2d.

From current reports I can gather that mining interests are looking up generally throughout the whole division.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—TEMORA DIVISION.

*(Thomas Love, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward all the information I have been enabled to collect for Annual Report, together with returns for the year 1882. The quartz-mining is in a very depressed state, owing to the poorness of the trial crushings, the expense of crushing and want of machinery. There is only one 10-stamp battery on the field. There is good reason for the belief that this will be a good reefing district when the reefs are properly tested and good machinery erected. The alluvial is nearly worked out, and very little present prospect of anything new being opened.

Conway Brothers report discovery of new reef containing a fair show of fine gold 21 miles north-west of Temora on 24th December, 1882. Prospecting claim granted, four claims taken up.

During the year, 1,710 miners' rights and 197 business licenses were sold in this division.

LACHLAN

## LACHLAN DISTRICT—BURROWA DIVISION.

(W. J. E. Wotton, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the Burrowa mining district for the past year of 1882. With regard to gold-mining, nothing had been done in my division during the last 12 months. In the early part of 1882 a large number of miners' rights were taken out on the strength of a supposed discovery of gold a short distance from the Frogmore copper-mine, but although the locality is known to be auriferous, more or less, the rush came to nothing, and as no miners' rights have been applied for this year, it is presumed there is no prospecting going on here at present.

*Copper.*

With regard to copper the Frogmore Copper Co. (Limited) are at full work, and have produced this year 118 tons of copper, 12 tons of which were produced by the "wet process" lately introduced, and scarcely in proper working order, and which was mentioned in my last report as the sulphuric acid process for utilizing poor ores; a great deal of trouble and expense was necessary to erect the chamber, but the producing powers of the system having been established, it is considered that it will prove an important adjunct to the furnaces, there being thousands of tons of poor ores at grass.

No. 1 shaft is down 373 feet, and No. 4 is down 360 feet, and the lode in both shafts holding out well at the bottom.

The Company are about to erect one of "Hancock's Patent Jiggers" to treat the poor sulphurets now on hand, and which have accumulated for years past, and when concentrated would yield at least 1,000 tons of 12 per cent. ore.

The prospects of the mine are good, and the operations could be very much extended if sufficient capital was supplied.

## LACHLAN DISTRICT—BARMEDMAN DIVISION.

(William Forbes, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to forward the returns as to gold-mining in quartz-reefs at Barmedman. In doing so I may explain that I have purposely delayed sending my report till the success of the Pulveriser a newly-invented quartz crushing machine, was established or otherwise. I may mention that the probable wear of the machine was known to the purchasers shortly after its arrival, and it was only expected to work properly with certain improvements which were ordered from the machinists. The articles not arriving in time the manager commenced to work the pulveriser in order to test the actual capabilities of the cast-iron bearers and spindles. The result was rather in excess of the anticipation, for the wear by friction was excessively great. There was no attempt made to test the suggested improvements, but shareholders insisted that stampers should instantly be procured, and the progress of mining should not be delayed.

This machine is placed on the ground owned by the Ada Gold-mining Company, which comprises Nos. 3 and 4 of the north line of the Ada Reef, formerly owned by Quail Brothers. Jackson's Reef also intersects this reef, the ground being within a few yards of Jackson's main shaft, from where a great crushing has been recently obtained.

No paddock-stone has been yet crushed by the Ada Gold-mining Company, but the reef was cut yesterday in the main shaft at 120-ft. level, at a distance of 50 feet from the shaft.

Jackson's Reef Gold-mining Company occupy ground contiguous to No. 2 North Ada and to the previously named company.

Jackson's Reef was discovered some fifteen or sixteen months back, and was eventually sold to Messrs. Hunter and Solomons, and has since been formed into a company. Three cwt. from this reef, crushed in Sydney, gave at the rate of 130 ozs. per ton. A week ago a second trial of 25 cwt. crushed at an ordinary battery gave the return of 100 ozs. 9 dwts. of gold per ton.

The stone in the paddock promises at least 2 or 3 ozs. per ton, and this I consider the lowest possible estimate.

No. 2 North Ada has lately proved itself to be the best claim at Barmedman, so far as the width of reef is concerned. Although the P. Claim is equal in width it has not yet been worked in the same systematic style as the No. 2. The P. Claim I may mention is termed by miners as a pick and shovel claim, its undoubted prestige being announced by giving the following returns from about 1,500 tons of stone crushed at an inferior battery (condemned by the Barmedman United Gold-mining Company at Barmedman), the reef being crushed throughout at an average width of from 10 to 20 feet. The P. Claim and No. 2 have both been treated by the local machine, erected by Messrs. Minter and Maher, and such crushings have yielded an average of 13 dwts. per ton, there having been crushed about 1,500 tons.

Quail's Prospecting Claim, now known as the Barmedman United Gold-mining Company's, has been worked for the past nine years. About 750 tons of quartz have been crushed from this reef, giving a return of from 12 dwts. to 13 dwts.; in many cases the return has been greater, but  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. may be considered the correct return, as verified by bank slips.

The Fanny Park has always been considered by me as one and the same reef as the Ada. Although apparently separate it still has the appearance of being a shot-over, or, as we term it in mining, the cap of a reef being turned over. The Fanny Park is considered very rich. When the Quail Brothers were working the Prospecting claim, the richest gold was obtained from the same quartz as now being raised by the Fanny Park.

The Fiery Cross is, beyond doubt, a continuation of the Fanny Park, the surface stone being of a soft, crumbly nature, and very easily crushed. This reef varies in width considerably, but at water level, where it seems to be better defined, it averages from 4 to 5 feet.

To the south of the Fiery Cross two claims are occupied, in which many shafts have been sunk; however there has not been any payable returns, the only gold discovered being some months back, by a party of foreigners, who procured some a few feet from the surface.

Wright and party's reef is in a southerly direction from the Barmedman United Gold-mining Company's ground, and, being an exception to most of our reefs, lies in an easterly and westerly direction. This reef carries exceptionally fine gold, and from various tests (owing to the want of machinery) to which it has undergone, it is fully supposed to yield at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or 2 ozs. per ton. There are already 300 tons of stone at grass, awaiting treatment.



Lett and party's is a parallel reef to Wright's, and, presumably, a continuation of the Ada line. Mr. Sice's and my own opinion both coincide that the Ada, Fanny Park, and Fiery Cross is one and the same reef, and that Lett's and Wright's are merely diverging branches.

The Hard to Find, the principal claim being the lease owned by Roderick and party, which has been worked a considerable number of years, it is situated about 2 miles from Barmedman. Although this reef has been so long worked there has only been about 300 tons of stone crushed, which yielded from 20½ dwts. to 28½ dwts. This reef, although comparatively small, being in some places not over 8 inches, is extremely rich.

Wright and party occupy some ground situated between the lease and Morellis', No. 1 North Hard to Find, in which they have recently obtained a very promising reef; but, being like most other reefs obtained in close proximity to the water, prevents individual capital from fully developing same.

At Morellis and party's, the reef apparently narrows at the southern end, but continues its width, viz., 2 feet, in the northerly end of the workings. The best specimens were obtained at water level. A cwt. taken out before attaining that depth was forwarded to the Mint, and yielded at the rate of 160 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton.

The No. 2 North is owned by Barnett and party, and contains a very large reef, varying in width from 4 to 5 feet. This is an almost new discovery, and has, owing to the want of machinery, been very little worked. However, it is unanimously asserted that, with the exception of Jackson's, it will yield the most handsome returns on the field.

Attwell and party are sinking for Barnett's Reef, but owing to the great dip which most reefs in this district take considerable difficulty is experienced before cutting same. The Moonlight is a line of reef situated east of the Hard to Find, and has been opened some few months back. The vein has been traced through the prospectors', viz., eight men's ground, and shows very good gold. The width of the reef is from 6 to 12 inches, but it is supposed that other large bodies of stone intersect this ground. The walls are well defined and are of slate and sandstone formation. There are three claims under occupation at the Phoenix, a distance of 3 miles from Barmedman; the deepest shaft is the No. 1, owned by Fraser and party, their main shaft being 106 feet, at which depth they have cut a very well-defined reef, carrying very good gold. The prospecting claim on this line, the proprietors have most unfavourably been engaged in seemingly an interminable law dispute, which has considerably retarded the progress of their claim, also prevented capital being expended, as speculators are very dubious about investing in any claim which is likely to result in a law-suit, that luxury being considered rather expensive.

The total amount of quartz to grass is about 5,000 tons. There not being any crushing plant little energy is displayed in raising of same. There is an abundance of water, and although being of a brackish nature can be utilized by the machines; it is obtained at about the 70-foot level, and appears to be a general thing, as at the Hard to Find, as well as at the B.N.G.M. Co.'s claim, a subterranean channel appears to exist.

I may further add that on yesterday the Ada Gold-mining Company cut the reef after driving some 20 or 30 feet from main shaft, and have continued with the drive a distance of 8 feet without meeting with any walls, and as this reef is 20 feet wide in some places in the adjoining claim it may be a considerable time before its width can be accurately ascertained.

The value of the machinery may be estimated at about £10,000, the B.N.G.M. Company's plant consisting of half of this amount.

The number of miners' rights issued for the past year were ten, and business licenses eight; but the population coming from another mining centre, in which most were provided with miners' rights, accounts for the small demand.

There has not been any alluvial gold discovered yet, and but very little prospecting for same, the nature of the country being very flat, and any indications are quite discernible and surface water very scarce.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—ARALUEN, BRAIDWOOD, LITTLE RIVER, MAJOR'S CREEK, AND NERRIGA DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. Warden Aldcorn, P.M., Araluen.*)

ANNUAL report of mining operations in the Araluen, Braidwood, Little River, Major's Creek, and Nerriga Divisions of the Southern Mining District.

Mining operations in some of the abovenamed Divisions, for the year 1882, have not been so successful as circumstances led me to anticipate they would be when I wrote my report for the previous year.

In the Araluen Division individual miners and small claim-holders have had very little opportunity of obtaining gold from ground sluicing, because of the scarcity of water, the rainfall having been much below the average of past years, except that of 1881, which was also a very dry one. This, on the other hand, has been favourable for the large stripping claims in the Araluen River, some of which have to be kept dry by pumping, and others by long and expensive tail races. Some new pieces of ground have been opened in this way, the result being a considerable increase of gold on the previous year. In consequence, however, of the great expense of working these claims and the patchy distribution of the gold, the holders are not very sanguine as to being able to continue operations with such returns as have been obtained lately.

As regards the Braidwood Division, Jembaicumbene, and the Shoalhaven River and tributaries being the gold-producing localities therein, a gradual falling off in the production of gold must be expected, as the ground at the former place (Jembaicumbene) has been pretty well worked out. However, had the season not been so dry there would probably have been a less deficiency than is shown in the subjoined statement. The return of gold from the claims on the Shoalhaven River, including the Nerriga portion, would indicate that the precious metal is not by any means worked out, and that by the aid of gold-saving appliances still larger returns may be obtained. A company who applied for permission to mine on the Oallen Reserve are importing some improved machinery from England, until the arrival of which they have applied for suspension of labour conditions.

In the Little River Division very confident anticipations of success in re-opening some previously worked quartz-reefs, as well as in the opening up of new veins, were indulged in by several parties, which have not to any extent been realized. As stated in my last report, one company had gone to considerable expense



expense in the erection of machinery, and during the past year they continued operations in connection with three claims, chiefly in the way of erecting buildings and adding to machinery for pumping, crushing, &c. Some trial crushings of a few hundred tons of stone have been made, as well as from the claims referred to as from several new veins applied for to lease by other parties, but so far the results have not shown that the reefs can be profitably worked. I understand, however, that it is the intention of Eisenstaedter and Company to test their claims more thoroughly by sinking to a greater depth. It is questionable whether it would not have been more prudent to have spent more of the funds of the company in effectually ascertaining what was underground rather than in buildings which may prove to be useless. There is a falling off to a considerable extent in the quantity of gold from Little River, but the scarcity of water for ground sluicing is, I have no doubt, the cause of this.

The anticipations of satisfactory results as regards the Major's Creek Division have been quite disappointed. Several parties have experimented at not a little expense on the reefs, but it would seem unsuccessfully, as nearly all working has been stopped, and most of the machinery is being removed. Ground sluicing and puddling, which at one time in this Division produced large quantities of gold, has been all but stopped during the past year from want of water, and consequently a large number of the miners have left the district to work on the railway lines and other roads. It is, therefore, not surprising that there is a large deficiency in the return of gold from this Division.

The reefs at Bell's Creek, to which I referred in my last report as being worked by a Mr. Brown, have not proved remunerative to that gentleman and those associated with him. The veins are so narrow and the ground so expensive to work that Mr. Brown has been forced to the conclusion that the gold obtained will not pay expenses, and he is about removing his machinery.

In conclusion, I would just remark that in view of the number of years during which gold has been obtained from the above divisions of the Southern District, and the exceptionally dry weather which has prevailed during the two past years, the quantity still produced must be regarded as satisfactory.

Place.	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Araluen .....	5,861	6,800	939	.....
Major's Creek .....	1,967	1,263	.....	704
Little River .....	1,792	1,327	.....	465
Shoalhaven River and Nerriga .....	757	1,176	419	.....
Jembaicumbene and Bell's Creek .....	761	530	.....	231
Total.....	11,138	11,096	1,358	1,400

As I have for several months acted in the absence of Mr. Warden Russell for the Queanbeyan Division of the adjoining District (Tumut and Adelong), I may add to the foregoing report that at Captain's Flat, near the Molonglo River, an extensive quartz reef has been discovered, extending it is supposed for a distance of 2 or 3 miles, and of great width. About forty claims and leases have been taken up or applied for, and two powerful batteries have been erected by Messrs. Blatchford and party and Holtermann and Company. From the results of trial crushings already made there is every prospect that this will prove a payable line of reef.

A copper lode has also been discovered in the same locality which is supposed to be valuable, but nothing has as yet been done as to working it.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MORUYA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden H. M. Keightley, P.M., Moruya.)

IN forwarding the annual report for 1882 there are not many fresh discoveries to chronicle.

At Montreal the terraces have been, and are still, continuously and successfully worked to the borders of Wallaga Lake; there the permanent traces have been abandoned from want of energy and capital.

On the summit of Mount Dromedary has been erected a smart eight-horse battery in connection with a company, but I have not yet received information as to their success, the leaders or veins in this locality are narrow, and occasionally rich.

On the east side of this mountain some fine veins of pyrites have been discovered, especially in the leases of Messrs. C. Brice and others, the assay exceeding 3 ozs. of gold to the ton. Without reference to the silver, this discovery, although at present in its infancy, will hereafter engage the attention of intelligent capitalists.

New reefs have been discovered at Whittaker's Creek, near Wagonga Heads, and as far as at present opened, indicate a soundness, and what is more necessary, a permanent future.

The sinking at present is from 30 to 40 feet, extending over several leases, and from 2 to 4 feet in width, with fair indications of gold which ought to prove payable, and in some cases rich.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a stamping battery, which will soon operate on the various heaps at the surface.

The Donkey Reefs, near Moruya silver-mines, have been re-opened with varied success.

At Mogo some of the old reefs have been re-opened, and in one instance recently a leader has been discovered of unusual richness.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—NOWRA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Lovegrove, P.M., Nowra.)

THE past year has been uneventful in the quiet gold-field under my charge. The mines generally have paid their expenses barely, with the exception of the Pioneer, which has worked steadily and returned a higher average per ton crushed than any other. The total yield for the year has been 828 ozs. from 2,029 tons.

The Pinnacle, which has crushed very poor stone, under 5 dwts., is registered for six months to enable the working bees to get rid of the drones who will not pay calls. The sale takes place immediately, and the purchasers will have a very handsome and complete plant, and a mine requiring the eye of a civil engineer and a practical gold-miner.

The

The Eclipse has crushed throughout the year for an average of about 8 dwts., but the last lot which was only completed in January, has averaged 14 dwts., and straightened matters considerably for them.

The Pioneer and Homeward Bound are both on good stone; the last parcels will average more than an ounce to the ton.

The Golden Crown, which was again started in new hands, crushed out of surface stuff, 12 ozs. from 47 tons, not very bright certainly, but a good deal better than dead work. The two working miners, who were also shareholders, differed as to further progress, and left the mine. A bystander gave me immediate notice that the conditions were not being fulfilled, so that law proceedings will probably delay the further development of this mine for the present.

#### *Copper.*

There has been a small revival of interest in this metal. The former manager of the Eclipse has been prospecting two lodes, with capital at his back, but nothing definite has yet been reported to me. The Tonga copper-mine, formerly in the Supreme Court, and before a Select Committee in Parliament, has been taken up as a mineral freehold by a well-known firm in Sydney, and will be developed if the tests are satisfactory.

Nothing has been done in any other metal or mineral held under lease, or under the 28th clause, and the sale of miners' rights has been much reduced.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BERRIMA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden F. R. Wilshire, P.M., Berrima.)

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that the various mining operations carried on in the mining district recently assigned to me have not been very extensive; indeed, concerning that portion of the said district laying south of the police district of Berrima, I have nothing to report, having received but one application in connection with mining from that locality, and this was for tin-mining, whereon no mining operations have yet been commenced, and, never having seen the locality, I am unable to furnish any information, &c., concerning it.

Four miners' rights were issued to the members of a party in November last, who reported to have discovered gold in the neighbourhood of the junction of Bundanoon Creek with Kangaroo River, and spoke of taking up prospecting claims, but I have heard nothing of them since.

The recent discovery of gold reefs, &c., near Paddy's River, in the neighbourhood of Marulan, upon the prospects of which I reported unfavourably last year, has since proved a failure as a payable gold-field, and all the workings have, I believe, been abandoned as unprofitable.

With regard to coal-mining, Mr. Baker's mine (Erith Colliery) has continued at work, with more or less success, with an average output of about 50 tons per day, most of which is supplied to the Railway Department; and the coal, I hear, is giving tolerable satisfaction. It is generally used mixed with Newcastle, in which manner, I am informed, it gives better results as a locomotive fuel than if used alone.

The Berrima Coal-mining Company (Limited) have also continued at work during the past year, the output averaging about 60 tons per day, most of which also is supplied to the Railway Department for locomotive use, mixed, I believe, to some extent with Hartley coal, which is said to improve both coals for locomotive use. 1,000 tons were also supplied by this company (*via* Albury) under an order from the Victorian Government, for locomotive use; and it is confidently expected that large quantities of this company's coal will find a market over the Victorian border as soon as the Murray is bridged and railway connection established.

Some new seams of coal have been opened at Emu Creek, some 6 or 8 miles west of Bundanoon Station, as also at Meryla, some 8 or 10 miles east from Moss Vale. The coal of both places is said to resemble in character most of the other seams found in this district, and efforts are being made to further test and develop them.

A "boring" for coal was also started at a place on the Great Southern line, about 2 miles north from Bundanoon Station, with what results I have not heard, but I hear that the boring has now been discontinued.

Several other seams are reported to have been found in the vicinity of Mittagong, but I do not hear that any positive action has been taken to develop them. As a rule the coal-seams in that neighbourhood have not proved very good, and the same may be said, in a general sense, of many of the other known, though undeveloped, seams in this district.

The seams discovered near Marulan last year have since been proved and abandoned as unworkable, through narrowness of seam, &c., &c.

The Joadja Kerosene Shale and Coal Company still continue extending and improving their extensive works, and an important and valuable industry has now been fully established by this enterprising and persevering company, with every appearance of most successful results.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BOMBALA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Giles, Bombala.)

IN forwarding my annual report for this portion of the Southern Mining District, I have the honor to state there are not any fresh discoveries to chronicle.

The details of gold found in the division, so far as could be ascertained, will be found in the report of the mining registrar.

I anticipate that at Nelbothery there will be a considerable number of persons engaged in mining operations during the ensuing six months.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BRAIDWOOD DIVISION.

(W. F. Robertson, Mining Registrar.)

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith in tabular form the information asked for by the circular letter of 21st November, 1882, and with reference thereto I would point out that the yield of gold from the Braidwood Division of the Southern Mining District for the year 1882 has not only equalled but has considerably exceeded that of the year immediately preceding it, notwithstanding the many drawbacks that

that have existed to the successful working of these gold-fields, from the want of sufficient water and capital to develop them. The rainfall was so very small during the year that following as it did a succession of five or six dry seasons, there was not during the greater part of the year a drop of water available for sluicing purposes, except at a few claims on the Shoalhaven River and the Jembaicumbene Creek; and for that reason some of the claims had large quantities of washdirt stacked at the end of the year ready for the first good downpour, while others had to be abandoned as unworkable. Had that dirt all been washed, and those abandoned claims been worked, the results in the gold yield might have been at least 100 per centum larger, and I anticipate that for the ensuing year of 1883, with a large quantity of wash-dirt ready at the beginning of the year for the first available water supply, a far greater quantity of gold will be gained, and consequently the earnings of the miners will be considerably increased and be more satisfactory to them. I think there is but little difference in the numbers of men employed on those mines, but it is very difficult to arrive accurately at the numbers. The number 130, given in my returns, though less than my former estimates, does not prove that there is a reduction in the number of men employed. The reduced estimate is accounted for by a portion of the division being now included in another division, and although several of the miners have occasionally been induced by the high rates of wages offered on the railways, and other large works of a public and private nature, to leave for a time their old occupations, yet I think that has not made any appreciable difference as might be supposed, for they have invariably returned to their claims again within a few weeks, finding them no doubt more profitable. The large area of ground referred to in my last report as having been taken up at Jembaicumbene has remained unworked from the want of the capital requisite to cut a race sufficiently deep to drain the ground (which is in the bed of the creek), although the auriferous deposits are said to be very rich there. Several portions of Church and School lands were applied for and offered at auction to be leased for mining purposes, at Warri, on the Shoalhaven River, but from the absence of means to work the ground the applicants gave up for the time their intention to lease it, though from there for several miles up the river there is a very large area of ground which is said to be very rich in gold deposits, and more especially of very fine gold, which it is most difficult with present appliances to save, but which will eventually, when properly worked, be of immense value. I believe an attempt will be made in the ensuing year to work some of this ground by means of sluicing, the water to be raised by pumps or races to the required level.

Search has most perseveringly been made during the year by two enterprising miners in some of the ranges of hills in this division, for a silver lode, which it is alleged exists, and which one of them says he found whilst out cattle-hunting some years ago, but I have not been able to get any information of their operations, as they wish to proceed quietly and without molestation in the gaining of their prize, as they hope it may prove to be.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—ARALUEN DIVISION.

(*E. F. Carlile, Mining Registrar.*)

MY returns for the year 1882 show an increase in the quantity of gold won in the division as compared with the previous year of about 700 ounces. The amount is 7,020 ounces, of the value of £27,027, being 6,867 ounces from alluvium and 153 ounces from quartz and pyrites. The increase is attributable to some of the large claims (as anticipated in my previous report) having been on better gold rather than to any actual extension of the works. Indeed, my numerical return of miners shows a diminution thereof, as several of the men have obtained suspension of work on their ground-sluicing claims in consequence of the continued dry weather, and with others sought work on the railway-line. Two of the larger claims were producing no gold for some months in consequence of one of them having changed ownership and the other removing to a new face; both are now, however, in full work.

It has long been the opinion of some that a good run of gold existed on the eastern side of Araluen, far away from the present workings. The proprietors of part of the private land determined to test the question, and undertook some extensive and expensive prospecting, but unfortunately so far without payable results.

I have to make the same remarks as before in reference to the difficulty of obtaining individual claim returns. Those accompanying this report are deficient in one of the principal items for determining an average yield, viz., the quantity of wash-dirt operated on. It is almost impossible in alluvial claims to get at this, as correct accounts (if any) are not kept of the number of cart or truck loads passed through the sluice-boxes; even if the superficial area of the ground washed during a given period were measured, the depth of vein varies so much (from a few inches to as many feet) that no satisfactory result could be arrived at. I know, however, that a day's washing last week yielded 10 ounces of gold from 180 tons (or truck loads) washed, which was considered very payable, but that cannot be taken as a general average.

A considerable quantity of ground has been taken up on lease at Fairfield and Wyanbene, on the Upper Shoalhaven, principally by a gentleman representing some English capitalists, but as the ground is waiting survey, little or no work has been done. I am credibly informed that arrangements are being made with some Melbourne brokers which will probably result in the formation of a company for working the ground on a large scale.

Quartz-mining has been principally confined to Bell's Creek, where 203 tons have been crushed with a yield of 9 dwts. 9 grs. to the ton; this was got from a depth of from 60 feet to 140 feet, chiefly below the water level. At the same place a reef of micaceous stone which was worked some time since, has again been started; 295 tons were crushed, with an out-turn of 3 dwts. 5 grs. to the ton. Some pyrites (8½ tons) have also been treated, which yielded 3 ozs. 6 dwts. 11 grs. to the ton. For this work a Wheeler's pan and two large vats (for chemical treatment) were erected. The works are at present stopped, the result, I am informed, not being satisfactory.

I have heard of some good washings within the last few days, so that the miners are starting out on the new year with renewed hope.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MAJOR'S CREEK DIVISION.

(*J. Heazlett, Mining Registrar.*)

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of 21st November last, I do myself the honor to forward herewith to your address my statistical report for the year ending the 31st December, 1882, and in which I have endeavoured to give an accurate account of the progress made in mining generally, and also the number of miners distributed throughout my division.

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In drawing up this my statistical report for the year ending the 31st December, 1882, I am reluctantly compelled to state that no progress has been made in either quartz or alluvial mining. There has been a decrease of seventeen in the number of miners' rights issued as compared with the number sold during 1881. There has been a considerable decrease in the quantity of gold purchased as against that of the preceding year, viz., 221 ozs. odd; but those acquainted with this place and the seasons for the past three years are not at all surprised, indeed the wonder is that so much gold has been bought at this place, and all of which has been obtained within a radius of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. A few parties only have been doing well, having found some sound blocks, but most have done remarkably well, otherwise the quantity of gold would have been much less than it is.

To account for the reduction in the miners' rights, there is a large portion of private land within my division and a great many reside on their own allotments and need not pay 10s. a year, unless they can obtain a piece of ground worth working, and the fact of having had no floods for some years past, there was no encouragement to remain on the field, hence very many left in search of employment elsewhere, and only those who have water-races and water-rights, dams, &c., took out the miner's right. The long drought, and next to nothing being done at quartz-mining, is the cause for the falling off in the yield of gold.

It will be seen by a glance at the tabular form herewith that no less than three crushing machines have been removed from my division during the past year, leaving only two remaining, and if report speaks truly one of these has been purchased recently and will be removed very soon.

*Long Flat.*—One party excepted, the miners at this place have not done so well during the past, as what they have done during previous years. No doubt the ground is becoming poorer in gold every year, and probably not good enough to pay for working by puddling machines, though still good enough to pay by means of sluicing; and strange to say the more it is worked the better it pays during heavy rains. The secret of this is that the more the ground is pierced with shafts and tossed about the greater quantity of stuff can be sent away in flood time. With a good main tail-race into the Back Creek and a supply of top water the Long Flat would yield a large quantity of gold for many years to come.

*Major's Creek.*—This place is and has been at a stand-still for want of water, indeed with one or two exceptions all alluvial claims are worthless when dry seasons come, and one party only have been able to do a little, and this was owing to their having a race into Back Creek and three large reservoirs, and even this party have done very little compared with previous years. Quartz-mining is a thing of the past as regards this division. The Dargue's Reef Gold-mining Company, Spring Creek, crushed a few tons "mundic stone," which yielded about 2 dwts. 18 grs. free gold to the ton, *not payable*, hence work ceased many months ago. The Snob's Reef, at Big Hill, has not been worked since the Messrs. Field & Co. gave up, some two years since, and so it is with all other reefs, with one or two exceptions.

Having shown the dark side of the picture it is only fair that I turn it round and allow a glimpse at what may be termed its bright side, which, although sullied, may yet appear much brighter than at present; and as a beginning to this end I may mention that Mr. W. C. Newman, who a short time back made an application for a lease of 8 or 9 acres on Red Hill, known as the Rise and Shine line of reef, having raised a capital of some £3,000, has began work in earnest, and already has a shaft down about 80 feet, slabbed with sawn timber; it is 8 by 3 feet 6 inches. The same gentleman has, I am informed, secured a large block on the Old Commissioner's Hill (private land), and of which I have heard favourable accounts regarding the quality of the mundic, which in some places can be dug out without the aid of even a pick. These two blocks of ground, if as good as report says, then Mr. Newman has secured good property, and no doubt the reason they have not been worked to a greater depth is that the original holders were unable to treat the mundic (pyrites); should their two holdings prove to be as rich in gold as what they are expected to do, then there will be encouragement to the owners of other leaseholds. The fact is that our reefs have not had anything like a fair trial; even what is known as Dargue's Reef has not been worked as it should have been. It is true that opinions differ widely regarding this vast mine, some believing it is no good, whilst others believe the contrary, and say that had the money which has been expended in useless machinery, making a great show on the surface, been expended in sinking the mine to a greater depth, something good would have been met with, and at the worst there would have been the satisfaction of knowing it had got a fair trial and was found wanting; and this is not a solitary case of such bungling. Working miners will not act as companies are in the habit of doing, but will first prove ground and then, if payable, will get the appliances to carry out the work.

The future prosperity of the Major's Creek Gold-field depends on whether capital and common sense, *i.e.*, good management, be brought to bear on our quartz-reefs, and wet seasons for the alluvial ground; the latter so far as Major's Creek is concerned, will not make it yield large quantities of gold, but if the reefs be properly tested and found to pay, both together would keep up the prestige of the place for some years to come; but otherwise the people cannot, and will not, remain here, and even at the present time there are not over half-a-dozen young men to be found in the division, and a few married men with their families, finding they could do no good cleared out; and I may safely say that within the past twelve or fifteen months over six score have left, some temporarily and others altogether.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—LITTLE RIVER DIVISION.

(P. J. Galway, Mining Registrar.)

THE drought which has prevailed here since 1879 has caused most of the race-holders to abandon their claims and seek employment elsewhere, and from the high wages to be obtained by trained pick and shovel men on the railway contracts I fear that, until favourable seasons for ground sluicing sets in, the alluvial population will not increase.

The constant dry weather has been ruinous to this gold-field. Water races of an aggregate length of 170 miles, and costing £40 per mile, are now lying idle or abandoned.

It was stated in my last report that a fresh start had been made in quartz-mining, several leases having been applied for, and some extended quartz-claims taken up. More leases have been marked out, together with extended claims, during the past year. None of the leases have yet been granted, and no work of any kind done.

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The same remark with regard to work tending to test the reefs applies in many cases to the extended claims. Some expensive top work has been done on one or two, and poppet-head pumping and winding gear fixed, tanks erected, and others cut out of surface and other preparatory work finished, but no shaft, new or old, had been worked as deep as was done by the previous owners, who some twelve years back originally worked the reefs now held as extended claims, and then continued, with heavy water to contend against, to raise some 2,096 tons of stone, which yielded 2,772 ozs. gold, together with over 1,200 ozs. taken from specimens.

The following leases have been applied for, together with the extended claims mentioned below, and all information respecting them that could be procured will be found on the proper forms. I must also state that it is with the greatest difficulty that information can be had, the managers of the two principal companies refusing to give the yield of gold obtained from the stones raised and crushed at their own batteries:—

Shaw and party, Homeward Bound Hill, 4 acres.

James M'Donald and party, Swiper's Hill, 4 acres.

James M'Donald and party, North of Pride of Mongarlowe, Swiper's Hill, 5 acres.

Same parties, on Dibbs' old line of reef, Box's Creek, 10 acres.

Same parties, on Davis' old claim, Perseverance line of reef, 5 acres.

Same parties, on Burrell's line of reef, Settlers' Flat, 5 acres.

James M'Donald, William Clark, and Arthur Hogan, south of prospecting claim, Swiper's Hill (first taken up as an ordinary claim, and then applied for as a lease), 2 acres 32 perches.

This is the only lease on which any work has been done, and that mostly when held as an ordinary claim. This company is known as the Lady Mary Company, limited liability, and holds 31 acres 32 perches. No machinery has been erected with the exception of a 12-stamper battery.

Arthur Hogan, Nuggetty Hill, Fagan's Creek, 5 acres.

Pride of Mongarlowe Company, adjoining prospecting claim, 5 acres.

Arthur Hogan, Swiper's Hill, 10 acres.

John Jeffries and Company, Broad Gully, 4 acres.

Roderick M'Donald, Jeppett's Hill, 5 acres.

Homeward Bound extended quartz-claim, taken up September, 1880, by Denis Eisenstaedter and Co., was not in working order until the latter part of 1881. This is the only claim on which proper machinery was placed, and a Tangye pump, driven by a 25 horse-power boiler, was used to keep down the water. There is also winding gear and a 10-head battery on the ground. The old shaft, which was 120 feet deep, was cleaned out, and a level put in at 80 feet. A quantity of quartz, 250 tons, taken to grass and crushed; returns unknown. This quartz was left by the original proprietors, who obtained 600 ozs. of gold in specimens, and from a trial crushing of 46 tons 37 ozs. 5 dwts. They sunk the shaft an additional 30 feet, but were forced to abandon it from inability to cope with the water. The claim is at present at a standstill from the same cause, and the company are procuring more powerful pumping power.

*Alma Extended Claim, on the Alma line of reef.*

D. Eisenstaedter & Co.—Work has only lately been commenced on this claim, the old shaft cleaned out and newly timbered, a Tangye pump fixed in shaft, and winding gear erected. The shaft will be sunk a further 50 feet.

*Dog's Head, and Red, White, and Blue Claim Company.*

A shaft has been sunk on the Red, White, and Blue 70 feet and timbered. Water heavy in shaft, and a pump required. An old shaft on the Dog's Head end of claim cleaned out and timbered. Water found at 40 feet. There is a pump on the ground, and more machinery expected. No quartz has been raised. When first worked the Red, White, and Blue gave 2 ozs. per ton from 200 tons quartz, and the Dog's Head 17 dwts. per ton from 30 tons.

The Great Britain is another claim held by Eisenstaedter and Co., and also includes the Republican reef.

Payable stone was obtained on this line when first opened. No work has been performed on this claim by the present holder.

*Pride of Mongarlowe Prospecting Claim.*

A trial crushing from this claim gave 1 oz. per ton, but a further crushing of surface stone only gave 5 dwts. per ton. No proper shaft has been sunk, and the ground only fossicked; it is now held by a Sydney company, who intend to give the claim a proper trial.

There are several other claims from which quartz has been raised, particulars of which will be found annexed. There have been 523½ tons quartz crushed during the past year.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT—NERRIGA DIVISION.

(*Samuel Woollan, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report with regard to mining generally in my division for the past year that it has been a most disastrous season for prospecting new ground or developing claims on the tableland, but it has been an exceptionally good one for working the bed of the Shoalhaven River, as the continued dryness of the season made it particularly favourable for workings of that description. I have no large finds to report, but a general satisfactory return from the claim-holders, who have been enabled to operate on ground they could not approach for many years previously, consequently I have a larger amount of gold to report from the alluvium, and a small increase in the number of miners employed. I have issued sixty-two miners' rights this year as against fifty-eight for 1881.

No mines for metals other than gold are being worked in this division at present, but report says some very rich discoveries have been made, and will shortly be developed by the aid of Melbourne capital.

SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MONTREAL DIVISION.

*(John Berry, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to report that there has been very little alteration in mining matters on this field during the past year. Sinking on the eastern and western slopes of the Beach Terrace still continues, but the returns from the wash-dirt, I am sorry to say, are very small indeed. The beach is only now and again worked by a few fossickers, the general work being confined to the Terrace.

The average depth of sinking is from 30 to 45 feet, and the wash-dirt averages from 1 to 3 feet. Timber has to be used in all the drives.

There are two puddling-machines on the shores of Lake Wallaga.

Since the last report the lease of 25 acres, applied for and obtained by a company in Sydney, to work a portion of the bed of Wallaga Lake, has been cancelled.

There has been a great reduction in the population during the past year, there being only about twenty-four miners now on the field.

Several prospecting parties have been out to the south and north of Montreal during the year, but all have returned unsuccessful.

The returns of the yield of gold for the year is about 750 ozs. 9 dwts. 4 grs., including what has been taken by private hands.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—NERRIGUNDAH DIVISION.

*(H. O. S. Cowdroy, Mining Registrar.)*

THIS gold-field shows no progress during the year. The Europeans still continue to fossick in the old alluvial workings. The Chinese (being more co-operative) get the largest share of gold, several of whom have gone to the Flowery Land during the past year.

Prospecting for reefs has been carried on to some extent, and although rich specimens have been obtained no reef has been found payable. That *payable reefs exist* there seem to be no doubt, and there appears to be a very good field here for the energetic prospector, and also for the introduction of machinery to re-work the old alluvial ground.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BOMBALA DIVISION.

*(C. G. Kyle, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to report that there were issued from this office for the year 1882, 29 miners' rights, 12 business licenses, and 1 mineral license. As mentioned in the last annual report furnished by my predecessor, the gold-miners are nearly all Chinese, and the greatest difficulty is still experienced in collecting from them the fees for miners' rights.

No mines for metals other than gold are being worked in the Bombala Division of the Southern Mining District.

The quantity of gold purchased by the banks in Bombala from gold-miners in the division for the year 1882 was 502 ozs. 9 dwts. 12 grs., value £1,984 10s. 7d.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—WAGONGA DIVISION.

*(Archd. M. Smith, Mining Registrar.)**Wagonga North Heads.*

SINCE my last report wherein I noted that good prospects of coarse quartz gold had been got in the creeks and blind gullies about 3 miles north from Wagonga North Heads and about 1 mile inland from the coast, inducing a search for gold-bearing quartz, I have the honor to report that a payable reef has been discovered averaging 2-2½ feet in width, the stone from numerous trials yielding 1½ to 2ozs. per ton. for the quantity tested. There are at present seven claims at work, representing an area of 28 acres applied for to lease. Arrangements have been made for placing a ten-stamper battery on the ground as soon as practicable. After machinery is at work, and the confidence expressed by the miners, every claim being upon gold, tends to the belief that this will be a permanent field, and as the ground is opened up give employment to many reefers whose wages here are £2 10s. per week, eight hours work. No alluvial diggings have as yet been discovered in this neighbourhood, and the ordinary digger could do little good in surfacing shallow ground without water. The only men likely to find employment must be thorough practical miners. There is room enough for investment of capital with the prospect of remunerative returns.

*Mount Dromedary.*

Cowdroy Brothers' claim has been continuously worked during the year to advantage.

Work in the Star of the South Gold-mining Co.'s claim has been much retarded in consequence of the delay in erecting their battery, which was expected to have been completed by the 1st of June last, but not in position till the end of December. The company have two tunnels, each about 400 feet in length, the upper tunnel, 70 feet above the lower tunnel, carrying gold in oxidized quartz; while the lode in the latter consists of pyrites, which from assays has yielded as high as 40 ozs. of gold per ton. I understand that it is the intention of the company to send the pyrites to England for treatment; about 250 tons of stone to grass, and it is expected that crushing will be commenced about the middle of January. The creek claims on the mountain have yielded fair wages to the holders.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MORUYA DIVISION.

*(H. W. Barton, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to state the following in reference to the alluvial and quartz mining in the above division, which embraces Mogo Gold-field, Donkey Hill, and the locality where the old silver-mine was worked.

Mr. Francis Guy has still his machinery on the ground, consisting of a 20-horse-power engine and boiler with a battery of 10-stamps erected on the old silver-mine, and which machine Mr. Guy informs me has upon the average for the last twelve months crushed about 40 tons per week, realizing from the crushing 6 to 20 dwts. per ton all round. The reef is considered payable, and about twenty-five  
to

to thirty miners have been at work. The depth of the sinking in and about the locality has only reached some 40 feet. The reefers at present depending upon realizing from rich leaders—leaders which have given out in many instances 2 and 3 ozs. to the ton, but the granite casing is so hard that it is most expensive to get through, rendering the diggers unable to make more than wages sometimes, yet they stick at the work, and as far as I can learn are satisfied with the results.

The 194 ozs. 5 dwts. 6 grs. mentioned in printed form annexed does not come near what has been obtained. There have been 40 tons crushed per week during the year at Guy's machine, but the exact amount realized I cannot learn.

The manager of the Bank of N. S. Wales, Moruya, reports in writing to me that 601 ozs. 14 dwts. 8 grs. have passed through the bank principally from Nerrigundah, Donkey Hill, Moruya, and Mogo. The manager also states a private hand conveys a considerable amount of gold to Sydney from Mogo and the coast gold goes the same way. There is at present an impetus given at Mogo by an association of miners numbering about twenty, who have at present sunk about 50 feet and got on a reef about 2½ feet wide, and in their course have found good specimens. The shaft that has been sunk is a continuation of an old one that in 1873 was known as Corrigan's Reef, which at that period realized 12 to 13 dwts. to the ton, but was abandoned in consequence of the crushing machinery being removed. The above association have shown me specimens that are very rich and gold seems to be spread through the stone. There seems to be little question that notwithstanding all the difficulties and prejudices that once were to the fore that thousands of tons of payable quartz can be obtained in the Mogo district if proper machinery is put upon the ground. The gold is a flowery gold and requires very careful manipulation, and the old machinery, when I say the old machinery I mean the battery that was erected and removed some years ago and in which the amalgamating process was singularly defective, as large quantities of quicksilver were found afterwards in the creek.

I have perhaps been too general and discursive in my report, but I have written thus in the absence of filling in most of the printed forms which could be in most cases only nil in their respective columns.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—NIMITYBELLE DIVISION.

(*G. W. Myers, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report of the Nimitybelle division of the Southern Gold-fields, Kydra. I regret to state that the mining interests of this division during the past year have not made very good progress. Nothing much has yet been done towards developing the field, the deepest shaft only being about 70 odd feet, and many of the claim-holders had to abandon their claims in consequence of not having sufficient capital to continue. The quartz is most expensive to raise. Thirty odd claims were taken up during last year, but only about a dozen is now working. Three or four parties are applying to have their claims converted into leases, and it is rumoured that other claimholders are likewise in treaty with sharebrokers in Sydney, with a view to the same object, and forming a company. This is considered the best course, as all miners would then work amicably. During last year there was a deal of litigation at Kydra, which I have no doubt retarded the progress of the field. Much credit is due to Mr. S. McDonald for the venturesome speculation in purchasing and erecting a crushing machine, at considerable expense on an untried reef, with but little proof of its turning out prosperous. Nearly 500 tons of quartz was put through this crushing machine between July and September, but owing to the shallowness of sinking the return was not very good. Through the courtesy of Mr. Mullens, manager to J. S. Bank Cooma, I am placed in a position to state that miners of Kydra, during last year, sold to him 172 ounces 3 penny weights of gold, at an average price of £3 11s. per ounce. The number of miners' rights issued here during 1882, are 155; business license, 1.

I hope to be able to report more favourably on this field in my next annual report.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—GUNDAROO DIVISION.

(*A. Agassiz, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report that mining in this locality may be termed a thing of the past. The reefs have been entirely abandoned. The machinery owned by the "Suburban Gold and Diamond Company," which was lying idle for about 18 months, has been removed to the Foxlow diggings. But two miners now reside on Brook's Creek, and the result of their joint labours in the alluvium for the past year has been about 10 ounces of gold. These men do not confine themselves to fossicking alone, but follow shearing, reaping, etc., in the season.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—TUMUT DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Vyner, P.M., Tumut.*)

I REGRET that the report I have to make of the state of mining in that portion of the Tumut and Adelong mining district under my charge is not much more favourable for the past year than it was for the previous one.

I think the population employed in mining has decreased, more or less, on every gold-field; the yield of gold, however, has not very materially diminished.

More rain has fallen in 1882 than in 1881, but still there was a marked deficiency during the latter year of that kind of rain which provides a permanent supply of water during the summer months; and a good many claims are now idle in consequence.

On the whole I am afraid that I must state that in the division under my charge mining prosperity is gradually declining, and I see no reason to hope for a revival of it at present.

There is no mining other than for gold being proceeded with.

The several mining registrars in my division have already furnished you with the usual statistical information.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—GUNDAGAI DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden W. Love, P.M., Gundagai.*)

IN submitting my annual report I regret to state that gold digging has almost ceased in many places in this division, where numbers of men were formerly employed, the chief reason being that the returns were not sufficiently remunerative.

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The only payable gold-field at present is at Muttamas, some 20 miles from Gundagai. From the report of the mining registrar at that place I send the following extracts:—

This field was opened more than twenty years ago as a quartz-mining district; from that time till the present there were opened and tested twelve lines of gold-bearing reefs, one of which was worked to a depth of 230 feet. This was a large and well-defined reef, and yielded from 8 dwts. to 15 ozs. per ton. It has been lying idle for nearly four years for want of sufficient capital to erect adequate pumping machinery. The Eureka, Stringy Bark, Excelsior, and Doctor's lines of reefs have all yielded from 18 dwts. to 8 ozs. per ton.

A new reef was opened last year by the Brothers Guy, from which they crushed 10 tons, yielding 4 ozs. of gold per ton; they have now disposed of it to a South Australian Company, with a nominal capital of £30,000. Since purchasing, this company has erected a dam, and cut out a site for a crushing plant; the company is also putting in a tunnel to cut the reef, and sinking a shaft. A great impetus will be given to quartz-mining when the crushing-machine is erected.

In alluvial mining I have to report that in the early part of 1882 a rush took place to a lead opened by Messrs. C. Wilson and party; this runs at right angles to and leads from the Doctor's reef. There are ten payable claims of six men each on Crown Lands, and four claims on private property. The deep ground at the lower end of the lead has not been tested in consequence of too much water. There are now about eighty men at work. The quantity of gold raised amounts to 2,100 ounces, valued at £8,137 10s. The gold is a coarse, waterworn sample, and brought from £3 17s. to £3 19s. 6d. per ounce at the Mint.

The depth of sinking is from 30 to 110 feet; width of lead, from 15 to 100 feet.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—COOMA DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden R. Dawson, P.M., Cooma.*)

I HAVE the honor to furnish my report on the gold-fields within the Cooma division of the Tumut and Adelong mining district for the year 1882.

The only place where mining has been carried on during the year is at Kydra, where the miners numbered from twenty to fifty, very few of whom procured sufficient gold to pay expenses. The quantity of gold obtained was about 200 ozs.

I am of opinion that if a company were formed, with capital sufficient to thoroughly test the ground, and the present claims amalgamated in one lease, it would in all probability turn out a payable investment.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—ALBURY DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Maunsell, P.M., Albury.*)

THERE is a fair amount of mining carried on in my district considering the disadvantages miners have to labour under and the number of other gold-fields opened up during the past year.

Slattery and party's claim, Cherry-tree Reef, at Nail-can, being four men's ground, has been continuously worked for the last twelve months with good results. A new shaft was sunk to strike the lead, which has been found at a depth of 75 feet and at the bottom of the shaft. The claim is now 90 feet deep, and a crushing of 52 tons yielded 78 ozs., being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to the ton, which realized £3 17s. 10d. per ounce. There are still 25 tons on the grass. It is more a shoot than a well-defined reef, varying in width from 2 to 6 feet, and dipping south.

The new Nail-can Company (late the Albury Gold-mining Company) have not been at work for some considerable time until lately. The new company have put in a cross-cut at the 70 feet level, and at 20 feet a trial crushing of 18 tons yielded 8 ozs. Reef is 3 feet 6 inches wide.

Meredith and party's lease at One-tree Hill, Black Range, at a depth of 60 feet, has yielded 116 ozs. for 66 tons. The leader is still small (from 1 to 3 inches wide), but very rich.

Goldsworthy Brothers, at Black Range, are down about the same distance, and have crushed 21 tons for 35 ozs. Width of reef, about 12 inches.

Several claims are being worked at Portuguese Gully, near Black Range, and the prospectors' (A. T. Johnson and party) shaft looks well.

Portuguese Gully is an old alluvial ground, but the workings are now in quartz, and have been discovered during the last six months. The country here is much softer than at either Black Range or Nail-can.

The Hawksview Gold-mining Company (private property) are still tunnelling and are in 200 feet, but expect to have to drive another 100 feet through hard granite before touching the reef.

A crushing from Polkinghorne's claim at Hawksview returned 43 ozs. for 17 tons.

The machinery here consists of a battery, 8 head of stampers.

There is very little alluvial working in my district, not more than about 60 ozs. having been obtained at the Black Range for the past year, and nearly all by fossickers.

The Black Range Alluvial Company (25 acres lease) are idle at present, not having machinery to keep down the water. Should this ground turn out well—and there is every probability of its so doing—miners will again turn their attention to the alluvial.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT.

(*Warden Hare, Corowa.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward you the annual report as to the prospect of the Corowa Gold-fields.

For several years the idea has been prevalent amongst the inhabitants that gold was procurable in the neighbourhood of Corowa; from time to time parties had fossicked with various success; gold was there, but whether in payable quantities or not was the problem to be solved. A company was started the beginning of this year with a capital of £3,000, a lease of the supposed auriferous land was signed, and the necessary arrangements made for working the ground. On the 12th of August the battery was started crushing, and the following results were obtained from the mine:—From 130 tons of quartz crushed the gold was 61 ozs. 3 dwts. The manager, when raising the stone, estimated the yield at 1 oz. per ton; but I am informed that this average would pay very well had the run of gold not been lost at 60 feet. Since then 90 tons of mullock taken from the same shaft have been put through the battery, yielding 14 ozs. 7 dwts. of smelted gold, which shows that there is a little gold along the sill of the reef.

Gold



Gold has also been found by trenching 600 feet south of this shaft, where the payable gold was first obtained, but at the depth of 25 feet the gold run out. In the western shaft, at a depth of 50 to 70 feet, very fair gold was obtained in a small leader for a few feet, but it did not extend any depth; also gold was found by driving west, but this lead also was very short; about 3 tons of this leader was crushed, which realized 4 ozs. of smelted gold. From what I am informed I fancy that a payable reef will be found in the locality, but the ground leased by the Company is too confined, and the owner of the land declines at present to sell or lease any more of his land on which the reef is situated. A meeting is to be held shortly to decide what further steps are to be taken.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—TUMUT DIVISION.

(George F. Scott, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to state that there is very little doing in mining in this district, the principal work being done on Sandy Creek. Fitzgerald Bros. bring in about 20 ozs. a month, which does not appear in returns, being sent for collection; they also have won about 1½ ton of tin (stream) during the year. Evans Bros. have erected a small crushing-machine I hear, and have opened out a reef, but have not yet crushed, and others in the district seem to be making a bare living, with the exception of Otto Moehmig and party (3) on the Goobarangandra River, who have been getting about 10 ozs. a month lately.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—ADELONG DIVISION.

(John James, Mining Registrarr.)

THE gold-mining industry, particularly on the main reefs, in this division continues unabated as the returns of the annual output, viz., 8,800 tons will show. During the latter half of the year additional capital and energy have been called into action to further development and research. Notably the late Williams' Amalgamated Company, on the Victoria line, purchased by the Messrs. Amos Bros. forms with their holdings the Flag Staff, a large and valuable property. A powerful winding-engine has been erected, and all the latest appliances fitted to prosecute deep sinking. Ever since the late Williams' Amalgamated Company collapsed a prevailing opinion gained ground that payable veins existed in the walls. The Messrs. Amos Bros. procured a first-class diamond-drill, &c., of American manufacture at a large outlay, and for the first time in this division the work of boring commenced. The plans laid down were for penetrating the walls at sundry deep levels, and to prosecute a search at the same time by sinking the main shaft. The granite penetrated by the diamond-borer was pronounced as hard as adamant; and in consequence the process slow and expensive. Not deterred, the diamonds continue to do their work. The shaft is now approaching 900 feet, showing intervals for lode making, but nothing of a permanent character as yet discovered. The mining manager, Mr. Joseph Hosken, has superintended the works of the mines with untiring fidelity, and sanguine hopes are entertained of the payable future of these once valuable tenements frequently alluded to in past departmental reports.

The Perseverance Gold-mining Company's mines, of which a correct descriptive account is given in the published report of 1881, have not ceased in that continuous work of well-devised plans of mining with energy—with machinery to aid, expedition and economy are obtained. The company, through their mining manager, Mr. John McLennan, has been steadily carrying on the works and such projects of tests wherever made feasible.

The Challenger Gold-mining Company's tenements, comprising all that portion claiming the remarkable outcrop of old date, and known in mining circles as the Old Hill Reef, Mount Charcoal, has no lack of all the latest requisites for elaborate and extensive mining. The company is of local status, and employs about fifty hands. The monthly output is between 300 and 400 tons. A new and powerful winding engine was substituted for a portable one which had been in use. It is not discarded however, but made to do duty as an additional hauler from secondary shafts on the line of lode. A large new boiler gives an extra supply and the motive power found abundant. Mr. William Ellis is the mining manager, and well has he sustained a reputation for thorough business supervision.

The Great Victoria Gold-mining Company's tenements are gradually assuming larger proportions. It now includes the late Annetts & Co.'s tenement. By the way it is as well to notify that small holdings hitherto existing on the main reef have nearly all merged into companies. The last on the list is the Research, which is likely to share the same fate. But to resume—the Great Victoria Gold-mining Company's tenements rank among our best mines. Every department is worked with systematic energy compatible with a large undertaking. Here may be seen the motor drawing its laden freight daily to the Perseverance battery. Mr. John McLennan is the mining manager of this as well as the Perseverance, and the combined supervision is carried on with exceptional regularity and thoroughness.

The northerly extensions of the main lodes are alleged to be in the valley of the Caledonian, and on the adjacent heights of Donkey Hill and spurs. Here much remains for the speculator of the future. The numerous discovered veins have been worked a trifle below water level and abandoned. At present isolated tenements are held at the usual disadvantage minus larger resources.

The Currajong Co.'s leases, on a spur of Donkey Hill Range, terminating at the Adelong Falls, contained at one time the richest yielding vein in the division. During the year a rich shoot of stone was discovered, presumed to be a diverging link of the old, with a steady looking make northerly, in new ground, and a few lots crushed yielded 10 ozs. per ton. The divergence alluded to points to a new course. The lessees are troubled with too much water, and machinery is needed to cope with it, and to effectively work the mine.

The Gibraltar Range, a mile below the Adelong Falls, with its numerous auriferous veins of great extent running east and west, has had the experience of many fitful trials. The tenements of the Perkins Bros., on a spur, have been remarkable for steady monthly outputs for several years past, yielding from 1½ oz. to 2½ ozs. per ton. The range, rugged and steep, has a tempting aspect for the prospector.

I may now, in passing, allude to the new and large tracts of auriferous country in the vicinity of Mount Adrah and Tarcutta. The numerous veins discovered at the former place are of payable quality, and frequent tests at Adelong have verified the fact. Tarcutta has had a large share of notice on previous occasions, which I need not recapitulate. One thing is evident, that these outlying places require large crushing plants to encourage mining industry.

The

The Gap Range, near the township of Adelong, with its numerous tested gold-bearing veins, awaits the future for further research. Another new leader was discovered during the year, with a splendid show, but the gold was of light make, and the yields were not up to expectation. Small lots submitted yielded from 1 oz. to 2 ozs. After the surface was penetrated the yields deteriorated, to be only followed by abandonment.

The imperfect sketch given of the quartz-mining industry in the division is inadequate to convey a correct conception of the whole. Yet sufficient has been noted to form the idea that the division maintains its position, backed by representative capital, to rank among the best gold-producing divisions in the Colony.

#### *Alluvial.*

The extensive and expensive operations of mining carried on in the bed of the Adelong Creek, opposite Shepards town and Grahamstown, are such as to class them among the best systems in vogue. A new shaft, 8 x 4, bottomed on the upper portion of Mr. A. D. Shepard's tenements yielded 14 ozs. of gold, and the wash in the several opening drives promise an equally good yield. About 100 men are employed. Mr. Wm. Ryan is the mining manager, whose thorough knowledge has gained for him a reputation for making the ground pay handsome dividends with astonishing regularity. Thousands of pounds worth of machinery and appliances are on the ground.

Below Mr. A. D. Shepard's leases are the tenements of Mr. Travers Jones. Here is another costly undertaking growing daily into importance, and proving the extension of auriferous deposits lower down the creek. Ere long these tenements will vie with those of older date.

Noticing the alienation of large tracts of the flats of the creek, below the tenements of Mr. Travers Jones, now lying intact, resumption is needed. Another matter is the limitation, by present Regulations, of mining areas, where even a large preliminary expenditure is needed. To foster and encourage the industry larger measures are wanted to meet exceptional cases, and the immediate concessions sought are within the scope of liberal legislation. No sane man will embark a large capital, such as will be required to work the lower portions of the Adelong Creek, without first securing his holdings to an extent commensurate with the speculation in more regards than one.

There is no doubt that Mr. Travers Jones feels his limitations with some anxiety, and now that a first struggle is over he fosters the future status of his now remunerative tenements by additions which liberal measures may procure for him.

I cannot close this report without allusion to our quartz-crushing plants. During the year the Messrs. Wilson and Ritchie, proprietors of the Reefer batteries, have completed an addition to their already large motive water-power. By purchasing the late Williams' Gold-mining Co.'s water-rights, they extended the purchased race to their plant, and secured thereby an additional fall of 26 feet, making, in all, 58 feet of available fall, equal to 60-horse power. They are enabled to use the water twice over, so that, in the driest seasons, there will be sufficient power to drive the whole of the machinery. The batteries have two water-wheels, and to take advantage of this large power, provision was made for the erection of another five head of stampers. No pumps are needed, as water is obtained by gravitation to supply stamper boxes, while giving a constant flow to the tables and amalgamators. Thus the Reefer quartz-crushing and gold saving machinery is perfected as much as it is possible to do, and the proprietors have gained the confidence of the mining public that at their machine the saving of the minutest particle of gold is effected.

The Perseverance batteries, of twenty stamps, is as complete for the manipulating process as obtains in the Colony, and is constantly employed.

The above are the only machines in the Division, and from far and near test trials are brought to them, invariably giving entire satisfaction.

In conclusion, I may state that a forecast points to the assumption of next year being marked with a growing progress of enhanced value.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—KIANDRA DIVISION.

(*W. D. Bailey, Mining Registrar.*)

I FORWARD report for 1882. We have had an unusually severe winter; consequently there was not as much work performed as could be wished. From Messrs. Sharpe & Clifford, gold-buyers, I find the amount of gold bought is 951 ounces, but there are the Chinese storekeepers who also buy, and large quantities are forwarded to the banks and merchants, consequently no correct estimate can be formed of the amount actually won. The number of miners' rights issued is 188; this is an increase of 50 over that of 1881. My predecessor has so well described the old claims that he leaves me nothing to say, except that they are all being worked when water is available. On the Four-mile Messrs. Patrick, Mullens, Bogertitch, Patterson, Cox, Powell and Glennie are still at work and getting payable gold. On the Nine-mile, Colhoun Marshall and two Chinese parties are at work. On the Fifteen-mile Mr. Gipps has secured Mr. Stram's valuable property, and is having everything done that is necessary to work a large claim by hydraulic mining; he has several miles of race cut and is also erecting a crib dam. On the Twelve-mile Mr. S. Grant has taken up a prospecting claim to prospect for quartz; he has struck a leader varying from 1 to 18 inches in thickness, bearing very good gold; as there has been no crushing it is not known what the result will be. There are several claims taken up adjoining him, but the holders have not struck gold as yet. A few Chinese are still working on Pollock's Gully and also in the bed of the Eucumbene River, but they are very reticent as to what gold is won by them; the answer invariably is "Not much, welly poor." Heddy, Roberts, and Shinnick have applied for a 20-acre lease on the Six-mile, which they purpose working by hydraulic power. Mr. Roberts has been engaged for some time making surveys and other necessary work to bring on the water. Enclosed is his report at length. On the Three-mile the Kiandra Gold-mining Company have here erected a dam of 42,000 cubic yards, capable of impounding 436,000,000 gallons of water; the embankment is 45 feet high, 500 feet long, and 14 feet wide on top; when full it will cover about 60 acres. The water will be conveyed from this to the Company's workings on New Chum Hill by a head race 2—2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, equal to conveying about 700 miners' inches of water. Owing to the broken nature of the country this race is over 4 miles long and empties into a reservoir of 153,000 gallons capacity; from this it will be conveyed to the hydraulic nozzle at the face of workings by 20-inch pipes reduced to 14-inch at nozzle. A tail-race has been tunnelled

in 596 feet 4 x 6 x 7; this shows an extra 15 feet of auriferous wash. In this race sluice-boxes with all the latest improvements are being laid to a distance of 700 feet, at which distance two under-current tables to save fine gold will be fitted, and then the tail-race will be continued for a distance of 1,000 feet, making a total of 1,700. The company expects to have a washing about the end of March. One of the shareholders recently visited all the Californian gold-fields, and his opinion is that they are not nearly so rich as those of Kiandra. Drummond & Nuttall are still tunnelling here, and Barclay is sluicing near the creek bed.

At the Eight-mile, the Eight-mile Company have cut about 5 miles of a head-race of two by 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, and about 2½ miles of the main head-race 5 x 2 x 7 feet. A tail-race 6 x 7 feet is being tunnelled at 300 feet; they will strike wash and then commence operations whilst continuing the race 400 feet further, making a total of 700 feet. This will all be laid with sluice-boxes with all the newest improvements. A reservoir is being constructed capable of impounding 1,150,000 gallons of water; about 1,200 feet of piping will also be required. Another dam is also being constructed by them about 4 miles from the mine of 250,000,000 gallons capacity.

On the Nine-mile the Empress Company have cut about 650 yards of main head-race 4 by 2 feet 6 inches by 7 feet. There is about 1½ mile more to cut when it will branch into two races two by 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet for about 2½ miles each, the right hand branch or south-easterly branch eventually tapping the Doubtful River.

On Township Hill, Eastwood, O'Brien and party have been working with all available water. Altogether, the field is in a prosperous state, and when the companies commence operations will remind the old residents of Kiandra in its palmy days.

“Victoria Mines, Kiandra, January 10, 1883.

“Mining Registrar and Warden's Clerk, Kiandra,—

“Dear sir,

“In reply to your letter of inquiry as to work to be carried out on our Six and Twelve Mile Works this season, I have pleasure in informing you that as soon as my surveys are completed we shall commence to cut races, the united waters from which will be equal to at least 800 miners' inches for the Six-mile.

“The first to be cut will be the head waters of the Eucumbene River, together with a dam of about 10,000,000 gallons capacity. This portion of our works present no engineering difficulties, the ground being easily worked. The average waters to be derived from this source will be: Winter, 200 in.; summer, 100 in.; pressure, 120 ft. Our other waters source present heavy engineering difficulties; such, indeed, that the old residents deemed it an impossibility. We derive these waters from three sources, all having their origin in the Governor Hill, and from which at summer levels we expect to get fully 600 inches without any dams being required at all, whence we carry it in open races up to within a mile of the works, when we have to carry it over a valley some 200 feet below the pipe head dam. This we purpose doing by an inverted syphon about 3,500 feet in length, hence to the pipe head dam by 2,000 feet of fluming, the total length being about 9 miles. We have also to cut a tail race up a flat from the water falls, a distance of 2 miles, but in so doing we hope to be rewarded by getting a fair show of gold, as the flat is between two hills, both pliocenic in character. The gold has been traced some distance down, but was not workable on account of heavy under current and flood waters. In the bed of this race we shall adopt all the latest improvements in under currents, electro-plates, &c., that are now being successfully employed in some of the mines I have been engaged upon in California.

“The Twelve-mile waters present no difficulties whatsoever, and will give us in a ditch of 18 miles about 1,000 inches of water at summer levels.

“With regard to inquiry as to probable value of this field, all I can say is that were it in California, or Victoria even, we should have no trouble in placing from £100,000 to £1,000,000 sterling upon it. But as the operations of your mining laws are so complicated it is a matter next to impossible for a stranger to understand them, and the dilatory ways leases are surveyed and granted and withheld, together with high rental and compulsory working clauses (rent, 20s. *versus* 5s. California, 10s. Victoria; miners' rights, 10s. *versus* 5s. Victoria), that I find it next to impossible to induce foreign capital to invest at all, knowing even as they do that the drifts here as compared with those of California are as penny-weights to grains, without the heavy incubus of 500 to 600 feet of top material to remove, the heaviest here being only 200 to 250 feet, a serious consideration.

“I find that beds here are closely assimilated to those of the Yuba and Trinity Rivers, California, having here as well as there coniferous trees in the lignitus and wash, and the layers and foliations are so alike that one has no doubt as to their value. I firmly believe that we are on the brink of a great era in gold-mining in Australia, as the pliocene beds I have traversed personally extend some hundreds of square miles in this colony alone, and wherever they have been broached they have been done so by men who have had no experience in hydraulic mining either as to power of water or methods of gold-saving, fully one-half of the alluvium gold of this colony being lost, and more than that in heavy alluviums where clays predominate, such as Kiandra.

“Most of the miners of the colony would only laugh at the idea of an average of 4 cubic yards of material being removed per diem by each inch of water, or in our case by 800 in. on the Six-mile about 2,500 cubic yards per diem, and 4,000 cubic yards on the Twelve, the whole only requiring about thirty men; hence the small quantity of gold necessary to pay good dividends.

“Yours, &c.,

“W. CRAN ROBERTS, M.E.”

TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—YARRARA DIVISION.

(J. K. Armstrong, Mining Registrar.)

THE efforts of a few enterprising prospectors on this gold-field during the past year have had some very favourable results, not so far as actual returns are concerned but as to the promise of more prosperity in the future.

Several of the old reefs on Four-mile Creek and Yarrara have been again taken up, with the apparent intention of working them. In one instance (the Rangatira) the shareholders have been, as far as I can judge at present, remarkably successful. A new shaft to a depth of 80 feet was sunk, and then

a drive put in towards the reef, under the old working. In the face of much difficulty and danger from the heavy influx of water the reef was reached and a prospect obtained, which has yielded, it is stated on good authority, a little over the rate of 15 ozs. per ton, gold, standard value. On the strength of this a company has been formed to work the mine. Just now work is suspended for a time to procure suitable machinery, and when this is accomplished a rapid revival of mining may be expected.

In alluvial work there has been rather a falling off of late, but prospectors are still sanguine and keep trying again and again, especially in deep ground, when, unfortunately, the water is more than a match for them.

In April last a mineral lease was taken up in this vicinity for tin. The lode, however, proved on trial to contain more silver than tin-ore, but not enough of either to pay, and was consequently given up in a short time. Some stream tin was then obtained in another locality not far off, but this too has been abandoned, the ore though of good quality not being in sufficient quantities to be remunerative.

At Jingellic, tin-mining promises better. To the old workings under new management I am informed fresh impetus has been given, while a few miles higher up the river (the Murray), on the Jingellic Estate, some very fine looking lode-tin has been found, and now, I believe, a company has been formed under the auspices of the proprietors, Messrs. Hastings, Cunningham, & Co., of Melbourne, for the purpose of working what is considered a very valuable mine. The specimens I have seen cannot well be surpassed in richness and quality.

Several mineral leases and selections have been taken up in the Jingellic neighbourhood, and prospecting is being carried on with some vigour.

Thus it will be seen that those who expressed themselves hopefully in times past of mining prospects in this part of the country have not done so without some reasonable cause.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—ALBURY DIVISION.

(*Charles A. Conley, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to furnish my report for the year 1882. Mining in this district during the past year has not improved. No new finds of any consequence having been made very little prospecting is being done owing, no doubt, to more likely fields, such as Temora, being opened up. There are about forty miners at work in this district. The workings are principally quartz, the alluvial being almost confined to fossicking, with the exception of the Black Range Alluvial Company, who have applied for a lease of 25 acres. The company are not working at present, awaiting machinery to keep down the water. This is generally considered a good show. The total amount of quartz crushed was 193 tons, which yielded 266 ozs., average value of which is about £3 16s. 6d. per oz. In addition to the above there are about 105 tons of quartz uncrushed. There are only two parties at work on the Nail-can at present, viz., Slattery and party and the New Nail-can Company. Both these claims promise well, especially Slattery and party.

At Black Range there is very little doing at present, but directly the leases are tendered for execution the whole One Tree line of reef will be worked.

At Portuguese Gully, which is situated north-west of Black Range, there are two claims (quartz), Johnson and party and Usher and party, which look well, and from the formation of the country there is no doubt but that a rich reef will be found in this vicinity.

At the Eight-mile Reserve little or nothing is being done except fossicking.

There are two companies at work on Hawksview (private land). The stone here is fearfully hard. One claim, the Hawksview Company, are still tunnelling; the other, Polkinghorne's, have had a crushing of 17 tons for 43 ozs., and as they have machinery on the ground this is a payable yield.

The only other battery in the district is Goldsworthy's, at the Black Range, the Nail-can plant having been sold to a company at Ournie, Upper Murray.

In conclusion I am of opinion that the Albury Mining District will eventually turn out well, and be thoroughly tested directly one or two claims prove payable, as there is no doubt respecting the gold being about, both in the alluvial as well as quartz.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—REEDY FLAT DIVISION.

(*P. O. Gorman, Mining Registrar.*)

In furnishing my annual report for this year I regret to state that a considerable falling off in the quantity of gold won is perceptible, which I believe to be mainly due to the sources of water supply being greatly diminished through the summer months of the year, necessitating the majority of the miners to seek other employment. With regard to Reedy Flat, the most part of the ground for which water is available has been already worked out, if I except a few patches passed by the then large holders as not being worth their trouble to work, but which a few miners occasionally turn their attention to in the wet months of the year, and generally manage to make wages at the rate of £1 10s. to £2 per week. The only claim of note on Reedy Flat is Bates' extended of 3 acres, which has yielded the proprietor 125 ozs. for the year. The Mud Hole Creek, upon which are two claims, viz., Mowatt and party and Scanlon's (that in 1881 paid wages to the holders), have for the past year not paid expenses of working. On the Upper Adelong, Corbett and party have a return of 280 ozs., thus keeping up a fair yield, of which Mr. Bliss, the manager, says: "Our claim is sluicing ground worked by four men and hydraulic pipe. The amount of gold obtained for the year, working from 25th May to 30th December, is 280 ozs., from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre of ground." All the claims on this creek pay good wages as long as water can be obtained. The remainder of the alluvial working in the division is principally fossicking in old workings, from which the miners employed manage to derive a living. In quartz-mining nothing has been done for the year, until the past two months, during which time Messrs. Lambe, Griffiths, and Channon, have taken possession of an extended quartz-claim on a dyke or reef formerly worked and abandoned by Patrick Walsh, who obtained good returns therefrom for a depth of 50 feet, when the water prevented its being worked to a greater depth without machinery or tunnelling from the creek, the latter of which Walsh tried, but his tunnel falling in, he abandoned it. The present holders have a tunnel at present to within about 28 or 30 feet of the reef, and are quite sanguine of success, as the tunnel will drain the reef to a depth of 120 or 125 feet. The Mining Registrar has experienced great difficulty in obtaining any accurate return of the gold won owing to a great portion of the gold being sold in small parcels in Tumut and Adelong, hence the unavoidable delay in forwarding his report.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—COROWA DIVISION.

(O. A. C. Boot, Mining Registrar.)

In submitting my first annual report for the past year, I regret being unable to give a very encouraging statement of the increase of mining enterprise in this division.

But notwithstanding the gloomy aspect mining matters have here, I have not yet abandoned the idea that payable reefs will be discovered, and, as far as I can learn, no enterprising company has, as yet, fairly tested the ground, insufficient capital being, I think, the principal drawback.

The present line of reef it is surmised is a continuation of the Rutheglen and Chiltern Reef, Victoria, called Redlands, and is about 12 miles distant from here, and appears to bear north-westerly, being of basaltic formation. Two companies were floated here early in the year, but both have now suspended working operations, owing to the small return of gold.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—TARCUTTA DIVISION.

(W. M. Johnston, Mining Registrar.)

MINING is very dull in the Tarcutta Division just at present. It is said by the miners that the want of capital is the only drawback to this place. The miners say the prospects of this field are quite equal to any in this mining district if capital was brought on the field; but there is, I am informed, a company from Melbourne going to commence working on this field very shortly, and the miners are in great spirits about the success of the field when there comes a good battery on the ground.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—QUEANBEYAN DIVISION.

(O. Willans, Mining Registrar.)

THE only mine in my division now at work under the Mining Board Regulations is on the gold-field on the east bank of the Goodradigbee River in the county of Cowley, and there they are, and have been the past year, preparing for work only. The lead runs through a Mr. W. Reid's 380 acres conditional purchase, and there are two claims registered, an extended claim (alluvial) of 10 acres, and a sluicing claim of 6 acres. Mr. Reid informed me that the depth of the alluvial is from surface to 70 feet, and the prospect 2 dwts. to the load. Mr. Reid also states they have expended about £800 in forming head-race, dam, and tail-race, and that it will require nearly twice that amount yet to fully develop the mine. The whole is in the hands of Mr. W. Reid, Mr. G. Harcourt of Gininderra, and a company in Sydney. Micalago Quartz-reef is, I am informed, abandoned. On Captain's Flat, Molonglo River, three machinery areas are registered; on one of these (Holtermann's), the machine is now at work. As Mining Registrar I regret there is so little to report for the past year. The Warden will, I expect, have something to say about the gold and mineral leases taken up at Captain's Flat, Molonglo.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—GUNDAGAI DIVISION.

(C. W. Weekes, Mining Registrar.)

Mr. Warden Love having already furnished a report upon this district I need add little except such statistics as were not included in that report:—

Number issued of miners' rights	...	...	...	...	...	115
"    mineral licenses	...	...	...	...	...	5
"    business licenses	...	...	...	...	...	2
"    applications for gold-mining leases	...	...	...	...	...	5
"    applications for leases for minerals other than gold	...	...	...	...	...	5

The latter including slate, copper, and asbestos.

There has been very little actual mining in this district during the past year, excepting at Muttama (reported on by Mr. Warden Love).

With regard to the district generally, I note that many of the old reefs, which were worked many years ago, with more or less success and then abandoned (generally after having exhausted the first shoot of gold only, and seldom reaching a depth of even 100 feet) are again attracting attention, and I believe the present year will witness a revival of quartz-reefing in this district. The whole country is so unmistakably auriferous, every hill and ridge carrying its quartz-reef, in most instances gold-bearing, that I am surprised more attention is not given to this gold-field by mining speculators. A large proportion of these reefs would, I am informed, pay well if properly worked. They are mostly reported as being of a solid and permanent character, carrying good walls and shewing every indication of continuing to a great depth. Pyrites also are found in most of these reefs, sometimes in large quantities. As this material was, in many instances, the cause of the reefs being abandoned, owing to the difficulty of extracting the gold, now that the successful treatment of pyrites is an established fact, these particular reefs should be objects of interest to capitalists; some of them will, I believe, yet be found sources of great wealth.

The Australian Slate Company at South Gundagai possess a magnificent property. The supply of material is practically inexhaustible, and easily quarried; the quality also being undeniable for all purposes for which this material is used. As the proprietors are pushing on their works with great energy and skill I anticipate that by the time the railway is completed to Gundagai a large and profitable industry will be in full swing opening up an important field for the employment of labour. I am informed that there are other deposits of slate in this neighbourhood of equal value, only requiring a similar amount of energy and capital to be expended upon them to insure similar success.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—MUTTAMA DIVISION.

(A. Armstrong, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Mines, the following report of this division of the Gundagai district. To do so it will be necessary to refer back some years, as I believe this will be the first official report sent to the Department from this locality.

This

This field was opened more than 20 years ago as a quartz-mining district; from that time until the present there were opened twelve lines of gold-bearing reefs, one of which was worked to a depth of 230 feet (or 170 feet below water level). This is a large well-defined reef, and yielded from 8 dwts. to 15 ozs. per ton. It has been lying idle for nearly 4 years for the want of sufficient capital to procure adequate pumping machinery. The Eureka, Excelsior, Doctors, and Stringy Bark lines of reefs have all yielded from 14 dwts. to 7 ozs. per ton. Six of the other reefs also gave satisfactory returns. A new reef was discovered last year by the Brothers Guy, from which they crushed 10 tons of stone, yielding 4 ozs. per ton. They have disposed of it to a company of South Australian capitalists, who have formed it into a limited liability Co. with a nominal capital of £30,000. They have commenced operations in a vigorous manner. They are sinking on the vein, also tunnelling to cut it at a greater depth to facilitate the working. The reef averages from 8 inches to 15 inches, with well defined walls of sedimentary granite. They have about 40 tons of stone at grass, equal in quality to the stone crushed by the original owners. The company are going to erect a 15-stamp battery, for which every preparation is made. A dam erected, which is now full of water. A road cut to bring the plant to the mine, &c. I look forward to see a great impetus given to quartz-mining after the erection of crushing machinery by this company.

In alluvial mining I have to report: a rush set in to this place in the early part of this year; there were then 700 or 800 men on the field, most of whom left, as the quantity of ground was limited; there are now eighty men employed. The lead runs at right angles to, and heads from the Doctor's Reef. There are fourteen claims at work, the depth of sinking, from 30 feet to 113 feet; the lower end of this lead has not yet been tested in consequence of water. The quantity of gold won amounts to 2,100 ozs., valued at £8,137 10s. from 5,000 loads of wash. The gold is a coarse water-worn sample (many nuggets from 1 oz. to 6 ozs.); the value of the gold at the Mint is from £3 17s. 3d. to £3 19s. 6d. per oz.

There are no other minerals being mined for in this division at present, although there are abundant indications of copper in the neighbourhood, also asbestos.

#### PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—ARMIDALE, URALLA, AND WALCHA DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. Warden Yates, P.M., Armidale.*)

In forwarding the Annual Reports of the Acting Mining Registrar, Armidale, and of the Mining Registrar at Uralla, which I have perused, I do myself the honor to observe that beyond what is already stated by these officers there appears to have been nothing of sufficient importance relating to mining operations for the past year to call for any special remarks from me.

I have not had the opportunity of seeing the report of the Mining Registrar at Walcha, he having, as I understand, forwarded the same direct to your Department.

#### PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—BINGERA DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Brougham, P.M., Bingera.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, my report for the past year on the Bingera division of the Peel and Uralla Mining District.

The only description of mining which has been prosecuted has been for gold. Copper of good bearing qualities exists largely, but high rate of carriage militates against its development.

To a considerable extent my former reports have been verified by the increased find of gold, and this under adverse circumstances, as no new machinery has been introduced; yet, with what the miners could avail themselves of, the result as shown in schedule attached has been good. The large finds in New Ballarat, Upper Bingera, attracted speculators and miners from Sydney and Victoria, but finding so many claims taken up as gold-mining leases, and not being worked, they left, as they could not find any ground which had not been applied for; and here I would suggest that every applicant, when no objection has been lodged against his claim, should be obliged to put on the requisite amount of labour and continuously work the ground. Should this course be adopted, we would have a much larger body of men at work, more gold would be won, consequently the ground would be more fully developed. Proceeding from general considerations to facts, it is a matter of congratulation to know that notwithstanding the surrounding difficulties, viz., want of machinery, absence of practical miners, and locked-up claims, so large a quantity of gold has been won, tending to prove that Bingera will yet take a place in the first rank as a mining district.

*Bingera.*—The All Nations Reef has again been applied for—no work has been done. When the applicant erects his machinery I think the yield will be good. In former years, when the reef was worked with inferior mill, good gold was won, and considerable quantities lost, thereby causing a loss to the miners from the inefficiency of the appliances. Several claims have been taken up on the flat at the bottom of the Cemetery Gully, which some years since turned out large quantities of gold. As yet no one has appeared to work these claims; when they do come they must be prepared to have a large body of water to contend with, but energy, capital, and proper machinery will overcome this difficulty, and I think leave them a handsome profit.

*Spring Creek.*—There have been some twenty-three miners at work here, who have made good wages. As I stated in my report for 1881, if a good crusher were at All Nations a large quantity of stone would be carted to it from here, and the owners and miners would benefit thereby.

*Boro.*—This field has been only slightly worked, and that by the residents; it would pay practical miners to visit this locality on a prospecting tour; the whole of the country between this and Upper Bingera is gold-bearing. In former times Golden Gate and Wyndham's Creek yielded fairly, but I suppose, as it is considerably off the main road and very mountainous, visitors have not gone there.

*Upper Bingera—Wet Lead.*—Very little has been done here during last year. Hanton and Company abandoned their claim, as the gold had run out. Those who are still working in other claims are hardly making wages. I am inclined to think there may be a good find higher up the watercourse or on the range in the vicinity of Hardy's Springs.

*New Ballarat.*—Neill and Company, also Hanton, Brothers, have done first-class work in gaining gold, and still continue to do the same. The metal in both these claims has been patchy, but very rich; they are only down about 50 feet, and I think they will have to sink some 20 or 30 feet more before they reach the main body. Some ground higher up the range is being worked; good gold has been found, but they

they must sink deep before they can get any quantity. Some lower down the creek have sunk past the gold instead of trying to follow it when they first struck gold. There are some 140 miners at work on this field, and 1883 ought to have a good yield.

*Barraba—Tea-tree Creek.*—There are several old resident miners here, but as they do not prosecute their work with energy they barely make wages. As long as they make sufficient to keep them they appear to be content.

*Ironbark.*—The Garryowen, Addison, Bond's, and Kelly's, or Wood's Reefs have been taken up by Mr. G. B. Stewart, and are to be worked under the name of "The Old and New England Quartz-reef Gold-mining Company, Victoria Hills, Ironbark." As this company have extensive and first-class machinery coming out from home, these reefs will be efficiently worked, employment given to a large number of men, and large quantities of gold ought to be won.

*Cross Mountain* is again being worked, and as machinery is now on the ground there ought to be a fair quantity of gold won by the end of this year, as it is being worked by an energetic practical miner.

*Reading's Reef* has been worked, but as the reports about the yield have been so conflicting I am not in a position to say what has been the result, as it is next to impossible to arrive at the truth.

The following is a return of gold sent from Bingera and Barraba, as gained from books, but as several parcels have been sent by private hands from both Bingera and Barraba, it is impossible to give a correct return:—

	1881.		1882.		Increase.
	OZS.		OZS.		OZS.
Bingera .....	1,755	.....	4,416	.....	2,661
					Decrease.
					OZS.
Barraba .....	603	.....	298	.....	305

Thus, the total yield of gold gained as per books from my division for 1882, is 4,714 ounces.

#### PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—TAMWORTH DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Irving, P.M., Tamworth.*)

Since I relinquished the charge of that portion of the Tamworth Division, embracing the gold-fields at Nundle, Bowling Alley Point, and Hanging Rock, and the appointment of Mr. Warden Brown, of Nundle, to have charge of same, I have very circumscribed bounds within which to report upon.

#### Gold.

No mining for gold has been prosecuted for the year 1882 in my division.

Sixteen miners' rights were taken out, but not, so far as I am aware, for the purpose of mining near Tamworth.

#### Copper.

The mining for this mineral at Dungowan Creek seems at a standstill at present. I am not aware that any ore was raised during 1882, except a few cwt. for a test sample.

#### Tin.

There are some leased tracts in the neighbourhood of the Giant's Den, on the extreme north-eastern boundary of the Tamworth land district. The leases have only been granted in 1883. There has been no tin-mining during 1882 I believe.

#### Manganese.

The same remarks apply to this mineral, which is to be found nearly in the same locality.

#### PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—GLEN INNES DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Martin, P.M., Glen Innes.*)

The year 1882 was, on the whole, a favourable one for the miners in my division, and work was carried on with an energy and perseverance characteristic of their labours during the previous twelve months. The winter was very dry, and in consequence washing operations very much retarded until October, when rain set in and continued to fall in abundance to the end of December. Taught by the experience of former years, a more ample provision had been made for the storage of storm water by the erection of dams, and those who were thus provident were enabled to work profitably much ground that would otherwise have been valueless.

The output of tin ore for the year was 3,970 tons—being 364 tons 10 cwt. less than the amount raised in 1881. Of this amount 3,517 tons were obtained within the police district of Vegetable Creek—the balance, 354 tons, being won within the police district of Glen Innes.

The value of the ore on the ground was (at £55 per ton) £208,350. The number of working miners averaged—Europeans, 600, at £2 5s. per week; Chinese, 1,400, at £1 16s. per week, without rations.

The rate of tribute raised in accordance with the varying richness of the ground, from £25 to £45 per ton.

I am glad to be able to report that 20 tons of the ore raised during the year was direct from the lode. The amount is not large, but it is of interest as showing that a commencement has been made with mining in a form the most likely to be permanent.

The rude hand and horse-power appliances hitherto used for crushing the matrix are now being superseded by stampers driven by steam, and as the supply of tin-stone is abundant a largely increased return may be expected under this phase of mining in the coming year.

Mr. Reid, of the Tent Hill Smelting Works, says—"On the Ottery lode belonging to this firm, about 1 mile northerly from the smelting works, eight men have been employed since the 1st July, 1882. These men have sunk two shafts to a depth of 100 feet each, besides doing other work, to prove the value

of



of the mine. No. 1 shaft at a depth of 100 feet was 5 feet wide, showing tin ore freely; but large quantities of pyrites coming in it was deemed advisable to discontinue operations at that point, and start a shaft on another part of the lode, where some very large specimens of oxide had been found. In opening out the lode at this place a seam of almost pure tin was found, which was followed down to a depth of 60 feet, when a change of formation took place, and the stone, although still payable, became not nearly so rich. In hopes of recovering the seam of oxide the shaft was continued another 40 feet, but without further success than proving the existence of good stone likely to yield on reduction 20 per cent. of metallic tin. The prospects on the whole of this property have been of so encouraging a character as to induce the firm to erect, for trial crushing, a small plant consisting of a five-stamper battery, a separating jigger, and a circular puddle, and if the results should be as satisfactory as anticipated no time will be lost in erecting a plant capable of crushing and dressing some hundreds of tons weekly."

At the Mole table-land the Torrington Company are erecting a five-stamper battery in connection with other work at their mine, and as the directors have intimated an intention to crush for the general public, other claim-holders in that neighbourhood are raising stone for treatment at the works. This concession will be of immense service in the development of the many lodes in this locality, and will give to mining in this direction a much needed impetus. On the lodes at the head of Deepwater River hands are employed sinking, but no crushing has yet taken place. A company has been floated to work the tin-bearing lodes at the Pheasant's Nest, and many trial shafts have been put down, but beyond proving the ground nothing has been done. Carriage has been plentiful at £5 per ton to Grafton or Lawrence, by which routes about five-sixths of the ore raised and refined tin was forwarded to Sydney. About one-sixth went via Stanthorpe to Brisbane at the same rate, but as the duties levied on the border enhance by so much the value of return freight it is not likely that any larger percentage of ore will be sent in that direction while the cost of transit to the different ports remains on the same footing as at present.

The manager of the smelting works at Tent Hill reports that sixty men with fifty horses were constantly employed during the year, and that the firewood used in the reduction of ore cost £5,013. The output of refined tin was 1,807 tons.

#### *Bismuth.*

Two local companies hold all the land in which this metal has been found in payable quantities at Kingsgate, but beyond sinking trial shafts and raising sufficient ore to pay current expenses nothing has been done to place the industry on a permanent footing. The Kingsgate Bismuth Company has I believe entered into an engagement with some Sydney capitalists to transfer their rights in the mines on an early date, and the bulk of the purchase money has been paid. On completion of the sale, and when in the hands of the new and wealthy proprietary it is reasonable to suppose that greater energy will be brought to bear in developing what appears to be a valuable property. The Glen Innes Company possesses an equally rich tract of mineral land, but as in the former case operations at this mine are hampered by the want of sufficient capital to carry the initiatory proceedings to a successful issue. The native bismuth forwarded by me to the Department for transmission to the Amsterdam Exhibition was obtained from pockets in the quartz matrix at this place, but usually the ore is more evenly disseminated through the lode. One parcel of ore from this mine showed under assay by the Government analyst 123 ounces of silver to the ton. Account sales of bismuth ore in London are of too conflicting a character to be quoted as determining the value of the metal in the home market.

#### *Gold.*

The production of gold was about equal to that of 1881, and about the same number of miners were employed in seeking it. Its value I estimate at £1,800. The gold obtained was all from the alluvial, none having been extracted from the many reefs prospected.

No work has been carried on in connection with the galena and copper known to exist in the district.

The mining community has as usual been most orderly and law-abiding. There has been but little litigation in connection with mining disputes, only fifty-two cases having been entered in the Warden's Court for the year.

#### PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—NUNDLE DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Brown, Nundle.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my annual report for the past year of the Nundle Division, Peel and Uralla Mining District.

I have very little to add to the comprehensive report furnished you by Mr. Kermode, the resident Mining Registrar, who has given in detail the workings and results obtained from the different mines, the total of which gives an increase of the gold won on this field of 169½ ozs. :—

	1881.	1882.	Increase.
Gold won ... ..	4,466	4,635½	169½

This increase would have been considerably larger but for the drought which prevailed in 1881, continuing during the first half of the past year.

The mining industry in this division has been steadily prosecuted during the past year, the only finds requiring special mention being the continued richness of Ruzicka's quartz-vein at Hanging Rock, from which nearly 700 ozs. have been taken during the year, the labor employed being an average of three men; and the new alluvial ground opened by Howarth and party, at Mount Ephraim (about 1½ miles distant from the Mount Pleasant Cement G. M. Co.) I had the pleasure of visiting this place with Mr. Slee (Inspector of Mines), who lately visited this gold-field, and fully described in his official report the geological formation of this alluvial tract of country; but this large extent of auriferous land can never be worked to advantage without an additional supply of water than that now in use being obtained.

When framing my last report I thought it probable that mining for copper would have been fairly started in this division before now, but owing to a misunderstanding between the parties who hold possession of the land, prospecting operations have been stayed during the whole of the year. This is greatly to be regretted, as it is known on Dungowan Creek copper lodes do exist containing ore of a very high per centage. During



During the past year several small samples of chrome ore have been sent to England from Bowling Alley Point for assay, but the quantities have been too small to test the market value. The lessees of the land have now called for tenders for conveyance of 30 tons to the Tamworth Railway station, *en route* for London. If the result is satisfactory they intend shipping home on a large scale.

I am not aware if any mining is being done on Swamp Oak Creek, not having visited that place during the past year.

In conclusion, I may state that the leading mines appear to have attained their usual average results, and which, I think, they are likely to do for some years to come.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—ARMIDALE DIVISION.

(*Edward Marriott, acting Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the Armidale Division of the Peel and Uralla Mining District, for the year 1882, and in so doing I would state that I am not in a position to report as fully as I should wish owing to my having very recently taken temporary charge of this office, on the removal of Mr. E. G. Markham, the late Mining Registrar, from the district.

2. From the books in the office and from some long acquaintance with many of the miners in the district I was enabled to select some of the principal ones to whom I sent the usual circulars soliciting information as to the mining operations and returns for the past year. Very few replies have, I regret to say, been received. I am indebted to Mr. John Moore, the Messrs. M<sup>c</sup>Kinlay, Moses, Bracken, and party, Henry Teege, and Messrs. Taylor and Lynch for information as to some of the principal gold and antimony mines in the district.

3. *Gold.*—Messrs. Moses, Bracken, and party, of the Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove Falls, near Armidale, report as follows:—"The claim in connection with which these returns are furnished is better known as the Eleanor Mine. It was first worked for antimony, but the yield of this ore is now so scanty and irregular that it does not pay to search for it. The quartz which was first found in small quantities has increased with the decrease of antimony, and is now the most valuable product of the mine. The quartz-reefs lie on either side of a trap dyke and vary in width sometimes, being over 3 feet in width, with an average of 2 feet. The yield of gold varies also, but may be taken to average 3 to 4 ozs. to the ton. The quartz having been proved auriferous from one end of the claim to the other (933 $\frac{2}{3}$  feet), and to a depth of 58 feet without change, except for the better, it is supposed that there is available stone for 3 years' crushings without taking into consideration the probability, indeed almost certainty, of a continuance of the reef to greater depth. It is the opinion of experienced miners that this is one of the most promising reefs in the Colony, and as the stone is said to be peculiar and the district rich in reefs, it would well repay a visit from the Government geologist. 64 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. of stone was sold or shipped to England, under advance for £661 18s. 4d. No pyrites saved; 300 tons of stone at surface, supposed to be equal to 2 ozs."

4. Messrs. P. and J. McKinlay, Hillgrove Falls, report:—"40 tons of quartz raised, not yet crushed; waiting erection of machinery."

5. Messrs. Taylor and Lynch, Puddledock, report having obtained from their claim, by ground sluicing, 30 ozs. of gold, of the value of £112 10s.

6. Messrs. Henry Teege and party, Puddledock:—"Two sluicing claims at Navigator's and Bow's Gully; 23 ozs. 12 dwts. 1 gr. of gold from their claims; value, £88 10s."

*Antimony.*

7. Messrs. John Moore and party, Gara Falls, near Armidale:—"Quantity of ore raised, 350 tons; value, about £10 per ton, or £3,500 in England."

8. James McKinlay and party, Hillgrove Falls, near Armidale:—"Quantity of ore raised, 150 tons; value, £900."

9. J. P. McKinlay and party, Hillgrove Falls:—"Quantity of ore raised, 80 tons; value, £480."

10. Moses, Bracken, and party, Hillgrove Falls:—"Quantity of ore raised, 1 ton; value, £5 10s."

11. Three gold leases and seven antimony leases were applied for at this office during the year.

12. The number of miners' rights issued is as follows, viz.:

Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Mineral licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

13. From inquiries made at the banks and principal business places in town I have ascertained that very little gold has been purchased during the year, the total, as far as can be obtained, being 82 ozs. 14 dwts. 22 grs.; value, £312 5s. 2d.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—NUNDLE DIVISION.

(*Samuel Kermode, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my report on the Nundle Division of the Peel and Uralla District.

J. P. Robitson and party have put a shaft down on the old Foley's Reef, at Bowling Alley Point; did not crush any stone during the year.

Hans Wilkins and party crushed 150 tons of quartz from the Opossum Reef, which gave a return of 14 dwts. to the ton; this stone was taken from about 160 feet deep.

R. Webster and party obtained one patch of gold in the Old Maitland Reef; they have a shaft down about 55 feet; have about 8 tons of stone raised; did not crush any.

Wm. Pepperill, and a party of Tamworth gentlemen, have lately taken up a claim on the old Kanaka Reef; have put a shaft down about 50 feet, and a drive from bottom about 50 feet along the reef. They have a great deal of water to contend with in this claim, the river Peel being almost on a level with the surface and close by. They were obliged to have a steam-pump which I understand does not lift the water well, so they are now about erecting a larger one, so that they will be able to drive under the bed of the river at a depth of about 50 or 60 feet.

W. H. Stephens and party have been prospecting Hyman's old claim on the Golden Hole Reef. They have put a shaft down about 40 feet; obtained a few dwts. of gold. This claim, somewhat like the Kanaka claim, is full of water, being very close to the bed of the river; they have had a steam-pump constantly going when working is being carried on below. The rock in this claim is very hard as well as the reef being very narrow.

Messrs.

Messrs. J. P. Robitson, Lindsay, and Stratton's quartz-reef, the well known Marquis of Lorne, crushed from January to September in 1882, 300 tons of quartz, which gave a return of 700 ozs. of gold. This claim has lately changed hands, and is now being managed by the experienced mining manager (Mr. John Stanning) from Foley's Folly. This manager is now getting the lower tunnel driven in through some very hard rock so as to cut the reef about 100 feet deeper than the old workings, which will take away the water which has been of late a great obstacle in this claim; also he has sunk a shaft through the old workings; in the north and south reef, 250 feet, an incline plane with double line of road for bringing trucks to top tunnel level. These trucks are to be wound up and down by a horse-whim, thus enabling the sinking to be carried on to a much greater depth on the main reef north and south. Also the ten-head battery and 15-horse-power-steam engine, now the property of the holders of this claim, is to be erected close to the claim, which will do away with a great deal of labour as formerly required for carting quartz a great distance to the machine.

M. Logan and party crushed 60 tons of quartz from the old Gap claim, on the company's estate, which gave a return of 1 oz. 4 dwts. to the ton; this stone was taken from a depth of about 100 feet.

Mularvey and party sunk a shaft about 110 feet on Price's old reef, on the Peel River Company's Estate. Did not crush any.

The old Blackfellow's Nob Reef idle all the year.

Messrs. Bunch, Williams, and Hole erected a large steam-pump, and had it working on the Peel River Company's estate for several months, at a great expense, raising water for sluicing the surface on a hill about 150 feet above the level of the river. I am given to understand that it did not pay. This machinery is now being removed from this district.

The alluvial mining between Nundle and Bowling Alley Point is principally Chinese fossicking claims.

Ah Sam Lowing's alluvial gold-mining lease, in the town of Nundle, has been steadily worked during the year with ten men; I do not know the correct amount of gold obtained; reported as making wages.

Moon-light Reef and other reefs between Nundle and Bowling Alley Point idle all the year.

Mr. Richard Walker prospected a quartz-vein for several months, in Spring Creek, under the Hanging Rock Range; obtained very little gold. Some years back there was some heavy specimens found in this creek in the alluvial wash, which tends to show that there must be some good reef or reefs in the locality.

A. Wilson, Edwards, and party gold-mining lease, head of Spring Creek, have a tunnel in about 200 feet; did not crush any during the year. I have not heard that any gold was obtained.

J. Watts and party's claim on the Lady Mary quartz-reef did but little work during this year.

J. Paty's claim, on the old Brown Snake reef, has been idle all the year.

Messrs. R. Allbourn and party's claim, on a reef about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile east from Brown Snake reef, obtained a patch of gold reported to be 75 ozs.; also crushed 36 tons which gave a return of 1 oz. to the ton.

Messrs. J. Clark and Cairn's claim, on the Black Snake reef, crushed 8 tons of quartz, which gave a return of 3 ozs. to the ton; they have been working steadily all the year putting in a low level, which is now in about 240 feet through some very hard rock.

Messrs. C. B. Anderson, Cairns, and party have been working their claims on the Black Snake reef all the year; they have one shaft 200 feet, another 170 feet, with a drive from deep shaft 80 feet. Crushed 25 tons, which gave a return of 10 dwts. to the ton; also crushed 63 tons, which was taken out on tribute, which produced 13 dwts. to the ton.

Messrs. W. H. Kennedy and J. McGregor crushed 5 tons of quartz, which was raised from a vein close to the Black Snake line of reef; this stone gave a handsome return of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. of gold to the ton.

Messrs. W. Stringer and party crushed 16 tons from their claim on the Black Snake line of reef; this turned out 15 dwts. to the ton.

Messrs. R. Morris and party's old claim on the Black Snake line of reef has been idle all the year.

Messrs. Thos. Bakewell, R. Northmore and party crushed 300 tons of quartz, which gave a return of about 11 dwts. to the ton; lower level driven in on the reef about 250 feet; a great deal of water to contend with; depth from the surface about 100 feet.

Messrs. R. Allbourn and Cairns' quartz-reef claim, south of the Christmas Claim, idle all the year. Also the Golden Streak and Spier's old reef has been idle.

Messrs. J. Henderson and W. Henderson and party's alluvial cement claim has been worked steadily all through the year; they have a tunnel in some 1,300 feet. They trucked out and crushed about 5,100 trucks, or 1,700 loads, of cement wash, which gave a return of 316 ozs. of gold, or 3 dwts. 10 grs. to the load. The average number of men employed is 12. The lead varies in width, sometimes 5 feet, other times 60 feet, with a height of about 10 feet. Not having any water for crushing during the first quarter of the year made the returns much smaller than they should have been. Of late the lead has been very difficult to follow, sometimes pinching very narrow, and other times spreading wide amongst heavy boulders.

Messrs. Wilson, Pepperill, and party's alluvial cement claim, south from Messrs. Henderson and party's, has been working steadily all through the year; trucked out about 1,200 loads of wash, which gave a return of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. to the load; they have a tunnel in about 625 feet. This claim has not been worked to the rock; they have been working on a hard cement band bottom. They are now going to try and work on the bottom, which will, I believe, turn out better than the past.

C. Johnson and Sons' claim on cement have a tunnel in about 600 feet; trucked out about 1,500 trucks, or 500 loads of wash, which gave a return by washing in a sluice race about 1 dwt. to the load; the wash in this claim is very hard to get out—almost like rock.

J. Rackham and party's cement claim, working on a false bottom of cement, have a tunnel in about 400 feet; obtained an average of about 15s. per week a man for two men during the year.

S. Paull and Sons' cement claim have a tunnel in about 250 feet; obtained about 300 loads of wash, which gave a return of about 40 ozs. of gold. This claim is also working on a false bottom of cement very hard.

Mr. G. Borelli's claim on cement lead, about 1 mile south from Mr. Paull's claim, has been worked by one man, driving a tunnel, which is in now about 300 feet; has not found the proper lead as yet.

Mr. Kukulies and Poetschka's claim on cement lead, close by Borelli's claim, has been worked by two men for a few months driving a tunnel; they have not found any wash as yet.

Messrs.

E. Howarth, J. Powell and party's cement claim on Mount Ephraim, head of Nundle Creek have been busy sluicing for several months this year with very good returns, making wages. As they have not washed or cleaned up their tail race they do not know what amount over wages they may have made during this year. They are sluicing this claim in a face about 25 feet deep, with gold (fine) from top to as far as they have gone down. They do not know what depth this claim carries gold as they have sunk a shaft about 50 feet deep and the prospects are about the same from top to as far as they have sunk, still no bottom found; the ground seems to be a rotten cement, with layers of quartz stones amongst it, which they save for crushing; they find some very good stone, showing gold in the middle as well as on the face; 10 tons of this stone were crushed during this year, which yielded 12 dwts. to the ton.

A. C. Thompson, J. Fletcher, and party's alluvial cement claim, at the head of Danger's Gully, on the Hanging Rock, have a shaft down 195 feet, 122 feet of it being on an incline of 7 inches to the foot, so as to get under the basalt and surface water; then a monkey shaft 73 feet deeper; no sign of bottom as yet. They also have a tunnel in 600 feet, and another shaft sunk in hard basalt rock 60 feet, which they had to leave on account of too much surface water to contend with.

J. Ruzicka's quartz gold-mining lease, "The Lady of the Mountain Reef," obtained 677 ozs. 12 dwts. of gold in patches; Mint assay, 651 ozs. gold, 26 ounces silver. He has three shafts, one 66 feet, one 26 yd., one 30 feet, on the underlay; one drive 80 feet, one drive 16 feet. Work has been carried on steadily the whole year, sometimes four men, always two at work.

A. C. Thompson and party sunk a shaft south of Mr. Ruzicka's claim through 50 feet of granite rock, very hard; all blasting; cut several small veins; did not get anything payable; all veins dipping north-west. This party also sank three shafts on the main top, near Mr. Henry's claim—one shaft 35 feet, one 20 feet, and one 16 feet; did not get any gold to pay.

T. Bakewell and party sunk a shaft through hard rock (chiefly slate) on the western boundary of Mr. Ruzicka, thinking of cutting the Lady of the Mountain Reef at about 70 feet deep; this depth was reached but not the reef.

W. Henry's quartz gold-mining lease on the Hanging Rock has been worked by two men the greater part of the year; obtained 30 ozs. of gold in patches of a few ounces at a time. They have four shafts sunk, one 60, one 40, one 25, one 20, with drives 40 feet, 30 feet, and two drives 20 feet each.

G. Bond's quartz-claim on the Hanging Rock raised about 10 tons of quartz but did not crush any.

J. Wright's quartz-claim, Hanging Rock, about a quarter of a mile west from the Lady of the Mountain Reef, obtained 30 ozs. of loose gold near the surface; crushed 10 tons of quartz, which gave a return of 12 dwts. to the ton.

T. Bakewell and J. Gustafson sunk a shaft on the Old Swamp Creek Reef 70 feet deep; raised 5 tons of quartz, which crushed out 16 dwts. to the ton. This reef is very small and requires to be very much richer before it will pay for working.

J. Gibson obtained 18 tons of quartz from near the surface in an old reef near Quackannacca Creek, which paid 15 dwts. to the ton.

J. Braysbaw, W. Page and party, raised 30 tons of quartz from their quartz-reef on the Hanging Rock, which yielded 12 dwts. to the ton. This claim, being near to a creek carrying a lot of water, cannot be worked any deeper without the aid of strong pumps and steam power.

The Old Foley's Folly Reef has been idle all the year.

M. Nethersole and Son raised 25 tons of quartz from a reef near Foley's Folly old reef, which crushed 1 oz. to the ton; they afterwards raised 36 tons from same shaft which only gave a return of 4 dwts. to the ton. This small return is said to be caused through some mismanagement with the stone after being raised; depth of shaft now 60 feet; reef averages about 6 inches wide.

John Stanning's quartz-claim near Foley's Folly raised 47 tons of stone, which crushed 1 oz. 12 dwts. of gold to the ton; he also raised 40 tons, which has not been put through the crusher yet. The stone crushed was taken out from the back of the original tunnel about 150 feet deep.

George Jarman's quartz-reef claim, near Foley's Folly, has been prospected for several months; crushed 8 tons of stone, which gave a return of 17 ozs. 17 dwts. of gold for the lot; he has a shaft down 50 feet, and a drive about 100 feet.

There have been several other reefs prospected in this neighbourhood, but nothing found to entice miners, without capital to carry on, to test such reefs at a greater depth.

There are several large creek claims being worked by open-faced cuttings, by Chinese parties, in Happy Valley and Oakenville Creeks, which, I believe, have been doing very well during the last eight or nine months on account of having plenty of water.

The total number of miners in this division are,—

Alluvial miners (Europeans)	...	...	...	83
Quartz " "	...	...	...	74
Alluvial " (Chinese)	...	...	...	82
Total miners	...	...	...	239

As near as I can ascertain, after careful inquiry, the quantity of gold won in this division during the year 1882 is as follows, viz. :—

1,152 tons of quartz crushed for	...	...	...	...
Patches from quartz-reef	...	...	...	...
Total from reefs	...	2,204	14	0
From alluvial claims	...	2,430	16	6
Total gold for the year	...	4,635	10	6
Total value of gold, at £3 14s. 6d. per oz.	...	£17,267	5s.	8d.

The estimated value of all the machinery at work and idle on this field during the year 1882, as near as I ascertain from owners, together with my own experience of machinery, is about £5,850.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—BARRABA DIVISION.

(H. W. King, Mining Registrar.)

THERE are eight miners prospecting for quartz-reefs in the division, and there are 17 miners prospecting for alluviums. There is no progress being made with the mines owing to the want of machinery, and several leases have been taken up with a view to floating them in Sydney, mostly abandoned leases.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—BINGARA DIVISION.

(Thomas Connolly, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to report that gold-mining in this division has been better than it has been for years. The gold return for the year has been 4,416 ounces. Thirteen gold-mining leases have been applied for during the year, also five mineral leases, and I have issued 189 miners' rights. The principal portion of the gold is from Upper Bingara, from a reef known as Ballarat, which has turned out the extraordinary yield of three and four pounds weight to a bucket of stone. The two principal claims on this reef are Neals and party and Hanton Brothers; both are still on payable gold. Fletcher and party, next to Hanton, are driving a tunnel into the hill, and expect to cut the lead next week. This claim also has turned out 200 ounces already. The great drawback is the want of machinery; if there was good machinery on the ground there is no doubt the yield for 1883 would far exceed that of 1882. The alluvial diggings on this division are very poor at present.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—TINGHA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Fraser, P.M., Inverell.)

I HAVE the honor herewith to furnish my annual report on the Tingha division of this district.

The past year has proved very favourable to the miners as regards the amount of ore raised, the price obtained, and the abundant supply of water.

Experience, the mother of invention, has led to a more judicious working of claims, and enabled the miners to reap improved results from their labours. I am glad to observe that the Department has consented to forward a diamond drill for the northern district.

The bulk of the recently taken up claims are situated in the parishes of Clive and Herbert, lying west and north-west of Tingha. Applications for land in the parish of Mayo, west of Tingha, are now pending. A large area of land is available there.

Working conditions of leases are being fairly complied with, and litigation is rare.

The population has considerably increased, and now numbers some 2,300 souls—say 1,500 Chinese and 800 Europeans. Many of the former are as yet inexperienced miners.

The whole of the ore raised is either won or purchased by Messrs. Litchfield, Moore, M'Clean Bros., Union Tin-mining Company (per their manager, Mr. W. Kennedy), and Messrs. George Woods and Company. They have furnished me with the following returns, viz. :—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Mr. Wm. Litchfield ... ..	1,640	0	0	0
Mr. S. W. Moore ... ..	583	1	2	24
M'Clean Bros. ... ..	82	4	3	6
Union Tin-mining Company... ..	305	6	0	0
George Woods and Company ... ..	500	0	0	0

Giving a total of ... .. 3,110 12 2 2

The average price of ore on the field for the past year has been £54 per ton, giving a grand total of £167,973 14s.

The above figures show that a large haulage is necessary to convey the ore to the seaboard. We are heavily handicapped by carriers from the want of good roads to the Great Northern railway. The suggested route from "Mother of Ducks" Station, *via* Tingha, to Inverell would be the best, and a first-class road could easily be constructed. I trust the Roads Department will take the matter in hand at once. What with tin ore, wool, wheat, wine, and fruits, no better investment could be found to feed the Great Northern railway traffic.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—WALCHA DIVISION.

(Milton S. Love, Mining Registrar.)

In reporting upon the gold-fields in this district as regards mining operations of 1882, the information at hand is limited to a degree, and I am therefore confined in remarks accordingly.

*Glen Morrison.*—During 1882 several leases were applied for on this field. Messrs. Mitchell & Green expended a considerable sum in their 12-acre lease and had every prospect of success, but suddenly the operations ceased. Work at Glen Morrison is to all appearances at a standstill.

*Tia.*—Messrs. Matheson & M'Intyre crushed 554 tons, yielding 181 ozs. 8 dwts. 10 grs. No other works at present on this field.

*Nowendoc.*—The alleged "big find" by certain miners on a line of reef at Nowendoc was mythical from the commencement. Several leases were applied for but subsequently (judiciously) abandoned.

I issued during 1882 thirty-seven miners' rights, four mineral licenses, and one business license.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—URALLA DIVISION.

(Edward Marriott, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my report on the gold-fields in the Uralla division of the Peel and Uralla Mining District for 1882.

2. The usual circulars were sent by me to the principal claim-holders in the district, asking for particulars as to the quantity of gold won and work done during the year, but up to the present time very few replies have been received. From the majority of those which have been received I understand very little sluicing has been done in consequence of the continued dry seasons and scarcity of water,

3. *The Bullion Gold-mining Company, Rocky River.*—The Secretary to this Company reports:—  
"The Bullion Company has not been working for the year now past." 4.

4. *Long Tunnel Gold-mining Company, Rocky River.*—I have not as yet received any reply to my circular asking for information as regards this company's workings. I understand, however, the mine has been almost continuously worked during the past year, and work is still going on under the superintendence of the new manager, Mr. Betheras.

5. *Union Claim, Mount Walsh Gully, Rocky River.*—Mr. John Anderson reports having put through between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of wash-dirt by ground-slucing, but there has not been sufficient water to clean up. About 5,000 tons of wash-dirt remain to be dealt with.

6. Mr. James Clendinning, McIntyre's Rocks, Rocky River, reports:—"About 300 tons of alluvium raised, yielding 11 ozs. 18 dwts. of gold, value £3 17s. per oz. Ground slucing carried on for about three weeks only during the year, for the want of water."

7. Mr. James Young, Mount Walsh Gully, Rocky River, reports:—"About 3,000 tons of wash-dirt sluiced, but no gold won, as the race is not cleaned up."

8. Mr. J. W. Herbert, near Brown's Gully, Rocky River, reports:—"No gold won in consequence of no sluicing being done."

9. Early in May last a new rush took place at Cabbage Gully, Cabbage-tree Creek, within the Rocky River Gold-field, and about 5 miles from Uralla. Several shafts were bottomed at a depth ranging from 9 feet to 30 feet, the wash-dirt being from 6 to 10 inches, with an average yield of 1 oz. to the load.

10. Mr. James Clendinning, who held a claim at Cabbage Gully, during a portion of last year, reports:—"He raised about 55 loads, or tons, of wash-dirt, which yielded nearly 58 ozs. of gold, value £3 17s. per oz. Many of the claims in the locality yielded about the same amount of gold, the total yield being estimated at about 300 ozs. Very few, if any, of the claims are being worked at Cabbage Gully now."

11. Boro Creek, situated on Mihi Creek, or Rockwood Run, about 25 miles from Uralla. Mr. Joseph Willgoss reports:—"Very little gold, for the want of water. The same may be said of the other claims in the locality."

12. The number of miners' rights, &c., issued by me during the year was as follows:—Miners' rights (Europeans, 135; Chinese, 33), total 168; business licenses, 5; mineral licenses, 5.

13. The quantity of gold purchased in Uralla during the year amounted to (as far as can be ascertained) 1,164 ozs. 8 dwts. 9 grs., value £4,474 14s. 8d., or an average of from £3 16s. to £3 17s. per oz.

14. During the year specimens of antimony were discovered at Carlyle's Gully, Rimbanda Run, on the main Northern Road, and about 17 miles from Uralla. A few mineral licenses were taken out, and one mineral lease was applied for. The discovery was, I understand, made on purchased or private land, and I have not since heard of the result.

Since forwarding you my annual report on the Uralla Division of the Peel and Uralla Mining District for the year 1882, I have received the enclosed report from Mr. S. Betheras, Manager of the Long Tunnel Gold-mining Company, Rocky River, relative to the operations of that Company during the past year. I have now the honor to request you will append the report now forwarded to my report for this district.

"Mr. S. Betheras, of Long Tunnel Gold-mining Company (Limited), Uralla, reports:—"I have the honor to report, for your information, that the above company's tunnel has been driven 1,800 feet from the mouth. The company, for some time past, have tried by various means to get into the wash above, but through the great pressure of water in the drift, found it impossible to do so from the tunnel. They have, within the last two months, sunk a shaft from surface to the water level, then drove two 4-inch pipes through into a jump-up from the tunnel, enabling them to sink the shaft through to the jump-up, and so drain the ground. They are now driving into the wash, and hope to commence sluicing in a week or two. They have now every prospect of having a good payable mine."

#### PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—COPE'S CREEK DIVISION.

(Richard Bickley, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the following brief report on the Cope's Creek Division of the Peel and Uralla mining district.

As I have only recently been appointed to the office, I am unable to give any details of the different mines of the district.

I can confidently say that the mines are in a flourishing state; the amount of tin ore produced during the year of 1882 was about 3,000 tons, which, I think, will exceed the previous year by about 1,000 tons. The population (both Europeans and Chinese) has also increased considerably during the past year; there are now from 800 to 900 Europeans and about 2,000 Chinese.

In conclusion, I may add that if the lithograph parish maps which are now in use were charted up to the end of each year they would afford valuable information to the miners in general.

#### PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—GLEN INNES DIVISION.

(Paul le Jeune, Mining Registrar.)

##### GOLD.

I HAVE the honor to report that gold-mining (alluvial) in this division has been principally carried on at the Nine-mile Creek, near Glen Elgin. A few European miners, who have been engaged in sluicing operations in that locality, report that during the past year they were for a considerable period at a standstill, owing to the want of water. There are five water-races covering about 11 miles in length, and the gold obtained by them has during the year amounted to 79 ozs.

During the year 1882, five applications for gold-mining leases (gold in quartz) were made for a reef situate at Nuggetty Gully, near Mount Mitchell East. The prospector of this reef, Jules Roy, reports having obtained, from a trial crushing made by hand, a yield of 8 ozs. to the ton of stone, and is now endeavouring to make better arrangements with a view of developing the reef. None of the adjacent land applied for under lease has as yet been opened up. As yet no report has come to hand of the work (if any) done on the Pilgrim's Progress Reef, situate at Kookaboogra, Mount Mitchell West. Three gold-mining leases have been applied for in this locality with a view of testing this reef.

During

During the year 1882 fifty-five miners' rights were issued as against fifty-three miners' rights during the year 1881. Ninety-one mineral licenses were also issued. Considerable reticence is manifested by the miners generally relative to the gold obtained by them; but it is a certain fact that to want of capital, coupled with great difficulty of access, is in a great measure to be attributed the slow progress made in working the undoubtedly rich reefs situate at Mount Mitchell.

*Tin.*

Mr. John Pearson, on behalf of the Glen Smelting Company at Skeleton Creek, reports that the quantity of tin ore raised during the past year amounts to 122 tons 18 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs., which realized £8,146 13s. 6d. The average depth of deposit is 15 feet; the average height of wash is 18 inches; the width of wash varies from 50 to 300 feet.

Mr. John Legge reports that at Skeleton Creek, Big Flat, and Hogue's Creek, the quantity of tin ore raised, so far as he has been able to ascertain, was 230 tons, valued £12,500. The average price of ore per ton having been £56 10s., on the ground; the average cost of carriage via Grafton has been £4 10s. per ton; the average assay of ore gave 74½ per cent. of tin, yielding in metal 72½ per cent.

Seven applications for mineral leases were received at this office during the past year.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—COPELAND DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Baker, P.M., late of Copeland, now of Temora.*)

In submitting this my annual report for 1882 for the Copeland Division it is necessary in justice to myself and to the division, to state that at the close of the year I was transferred to Temora, where the report has to be written; and I need hardly say that to write a report so far away from the scenes of operation, and in the absence of the official books and records, is very irksome, and must of necessity cause the report to be more incomplete than it might otherwise have been. I have, however, been furnished by my successor, Mr. Warden De Boos, with some returns, which, with my own personal knowledge, will enable me to give a tolerably fair, if not a very full, account of the Copeland Division.

*Population.*

There has been a small increase of population during the year, notwithstanding a fewer number of miners' rights were issued in 1882 than in 1881. The new arrivals here however were for the most part miners from other gold-fields and brought their miners' rights with them. Besides it is very probable that a considerable number of the miners who were working for wages did not hold miners' rights; indeed some of them think it is not necessary that they should hold miners' rights when working for wages. Finding that such an opinion was entertained I made a point of calling attention, whenever opportunity offered, to the penalties both workmen and employers incurred for an infraction of the law in this respect.

In 1882, 280 miners' rights were issued, being twenty-eight less than in 1881. Of business licenses there were issued in 1882 forty-three at 10s. and nineteen at £1, as against fifty-one at 10s. and seventeen at £1 in 1881.

On the electoral lists for this portion of the Gloucester electorate for 1883-84 there are 450 electors as against 366 for the previous year, or an increase of 84 electors. The lists in both years were collected in January, and therefore the numbers collected may be accepted as a very close approximation of the actual number of electors within the division at the close of the previous year respectively. I assume therefore that at the close of 1882 there were 450 adult males entitled to vote within the division. Add to these the number of aliens, of females of all ages, and of males under 21 years of age, and I think the total population may be set down at about 1,200 souls.

There are about 350 miners in the division, say 300 quartz-miners and fifty alluvial miners. The population consists of people from nearly every part of the world excepting China; but I am not aware of any Chinese, either male or female, residing or being employed within the division.

For habits of industry, sobriety, and orderly conduct the population of Copeland and its surroundings compare favourably with any part of the colony; and having lived some four years among them am proud to be able to bear this testimony now I am removed from the district.

*Yield of gold.*

The yield of gold for 1882 was larger than in the year 1881 by some 1,918 ozs.; nevertheless it has not been as large as at the close of 1881 as I had been led to expect by the prospects of the field at that time. For some nine months of the year there was, however, great scarcity of water. This want of water kept the Prince Charlie crushing machine idle nearly nine months out of the twelve. It also kept the Criterion machine idle some two months, and for reasons unknown to me the Upper machine was kept out of repair until about December, and the Rainbow machine proprietors did not crush for the public for a great part of the year. The consequence of all these drawbacks has been, as a matter of course, to cause the yield of gold to be correspondingly smaller than it otherwise would have been.

By the courtesy of Mr. M. S. Montegresti, manager of the A.J.S. Bank at Copeland—the only bank there—I have obtained the information contained in the following:—

STATEMENT showing the quantity of gold received by the Australian Joint Stock Bank at Copeland during the year 1882.

Month.	Quartz gold.			Alluvial gold.			Total gold.		
	ozs.	dwts.	grs.	ozs.	dwts.	grs.	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
January .....	179	0	0	.....	.....	.....	179	0	0
February .....	122	6	5	.....	.....	.....	122	6	5
March .....	722	12	7	23	4	0	745	16	7
April .....	394	17	2	11	2	12	405	19	14
May .....	877	18	11	23	15	0	901	13	11
June .....	192	7	0	.....	.....	.....	192	7	0
July .....	133	3	15	.....	.....	.....	133	3	15
August .....	699	18	0	34	13	7	734	11	7
September .....	303	17	0	20	13	0	324	10	0
October .....	428	5	0	21	11	18	449	16	18
November .....	276	11	0	18	18	12	295	9	12
December .....	701	11	5	24	7	0	725	18	5
Totals .....	5,032	6	21	178	5	1	5210	11	22

Mr.

Mr. Monteagresti informs me that for quartz gold the highest price paid by the bank during the year was £3 10s. the lowest price £3, and the average price £3 4s. 6d. per oz. And for alluvial gold the average price was £3 11s. per oz.

Statement showing quantity of gold forwarded by escort from Copeland during the year 1882.

Month.	Gold.			Month.	Gold.		
	ozs.	dwts.	grs.		ozs.	dwts.	grs.
January.....	573	2	14	July.....	306	11	1
February.....				August.....	720	1	0
March.....	581	17	6	September.....	398	1	18
April.....	1,166	14	0	October.....	453	17	0
May.....	539	4	11	November.....	295	9	12
June.....	409	18	0	December.....	459	17	18
				Total.....	5,904	14	8

The following table has been compiled by me from returns furnished by the several companies named respectively. The use and value of the table must be so apparent as to render it unnecessary for me to do more than draw attention to it.

YIELD, &c., FOR 1882.

Name of Company.	Greatest depth in feet from which Gold has been taken.	Average width of lode in inches.	Quantity of Quartz crushed	Yield of Gold.	Money value of yield of Gold.	Average yield of Gold per ton of Quartz.
			tons cwt. qr.	oz. dwt. gr.	£ s. d.	oz. dwt. gr.
Hidden Treasure.....	397	24	1,826 0 0	3,118 16 21	10,913 0 0	2 6 0
Lady Belmore.....	105	12	530 0 0	1,133 0 0	3,980 0 0	2 2 18
Centennial, P.C.....	225	20	100 0 0	200 0 0	660 0 0	2 0 0
Do. No. 1 South.....	180	9 to 72	388 0 0	394 0 0	1,350 0 0	1 0 7
Do. No. 2 South.....	150	15	66 0 0	105 0 0	335 0 0	1 11 14
Mountain Maid, No. 1 East.....	190	9	230 0 0	810 0 0	2,800 0 0	3 10 10
Prince Llewellyn.....	182	20 to 54	545 0 0	409 16 0	1,372 15 6	0 14 20
Melbourne.....	127	6 to 12	39 0 0	197 0 0	714 2 6	5 1 0
Prince Charlie.....	150	36	98 0 0	73 0 0	256 8 4	0 14 21
Jackson & Company—Boranel.....	290	8 to 27	98 0 0	385 0 0	1,520 0 0	3 18 3
Golden Spur—Bowman.....	335	6 to 36	61 0 0	326 0 0	1,092 2 0	5 6 19
Rainbow.....	140	17	58 0 0	110 0 0	390 0 0	1 17 22
Albion Company—Kerriput.....	145	12	99 0 0	200 0 0	750 0 0	2 0 9
Kerriput Company—do.....	Surface	48	10 0 0	5 0 0	18 15 0	0 10 0
John Bull.....	60	5	28 0 0	21 8 0	70 5 0	0 15 6
Lady Belmore, No. 1 East.....	50	16	17 0 0	29 0 0	102 0 0	1 8 6
Grand Trunk.....	80	1 to 4	15 0 0	23 14 0	80 14 0	1 11 14
			4,207 0 0	7,540 6 21	26,405 2 4	1 8 15

Memo.—All of the above mines, except otherwise stated, are situate at Copeland proper.

The above table does not show the gold obtained from alluvium, the exact quantity of which I have no means of knowing. We know, however, that the A.J.S. Bank purchased 178 ozs. 5 dwts. 1 gr. of the average value of £3 11s. per ounce; add the yield from alluvium to the yield from quartz as shown by the Mining Manager's returns, and we have for the year 1882 a total of 7,718 ozs. 11 dwts. 22 grs., in money value £27,037 18s. 4d. In 1881 the yield was 5,799 ozs. 12 dwts. 7 grs., of the money value of £20,008 13s. 4d. The increase for 1882, as against 1881, was 1,918 ozs. 19 dwts. 15 grs. of gold, in money value £7,029 5s.

The following statement has been compiled from information supplied by the proprietors or managers of the respective machines named below:—

Quartz crushed and yield of gold therefrom during 1882 at the undermentioned machines.

Name of Machine.	Quantity of Quartz Crushed.	Yield of Gold.	Remarks.
	T. cwt. qr.	ozs. dwt. grs.	
Hidden Treasure.....	1,826 0 0	3,118 16 21	Not including any stone crushed for hire.
Rainbow.....	255 0 0	439 14 0	
Prince Charlie.....	643 0 0	482 16 0	Including stone crushed for Prince Llewellyn Co.
Upper Machine.....	57 0 0	39 14 0	
Vivian & Co.—Bowman's.....	101 0 0	359 8 8	
Kerriput Co.....	300 0 0	350 0 0	
Boranel.....	98 0 0	385 0 0	
	3,280 0 0	5,175 9 5	

It will be noticed that neither the quantity of stone crushed nor the yield of gold therefrom shewn in the next preceding table agrees with the table compiled from the returns supplied by the several mining companies. Nor, can I now, at this distance from Copeland, obtain information to fully explain the seeming discrepancy. The explanation will, I think, be found in the fact that the Hidden Treasure machine returns give the stone crushed from the Hidden Treasure mine only, and do not include any stone crushed for hire. The stone and yield thus omitted would be about equal to the difference between the two statements.

*Machinery.*



*Machinery.*

Under this heading my report for 1881 may be adopted for 1882, with a few small and unimportant exceptions that is unimportant in so far as the public are concerned. The Criterion quartz crushing machine and the Kerriput quartz-crushing machine have changed hands, the Hidden Treasure Company having purchased the former, and the Kerriput Company the latter. The machinery has been revalued as will be seen by comparing my report for 1881 with the following:—

STATEMENT of quartz-crushing machinery in the Copeland Division at the end of the year 1882.

Machine owners.	Where situated.	Motive power.	Nominal horse-power.	No. of Stampers	Estimated value.
Hidden Treasure Co. ....	Copeland S. ....	Steam .....	12	10	£ 1,700 0 0
Somerville & Co. ....	Rainbow, Copeland S. ....	" .....	10	10	800 0 0
Prince Charlie Co. ....	Prince Charlie Lane, Copeland. ....	" .....	12	15	2,000 0 0
Thomas & Company .....	Upper Machine, Copeland S. ....	" .....	15	10	1,000 0 0
Vivian & Co. ....	Bowman .....	" .....	10	10	1,500 0 0
Kerriput Co. ....	Kerriput .....	Water .....	15	5	800 0 0
Jackson & Co. ....	Boranel .....	" .....	2	Chilian Mill	100 0 0
			76	60	7,900 0 0

For winding purposes the windlass is chiefly used. It is, however, giving place to "whips" and "whims," and in one instance a small steam-engine is used for winding and pumping purposes.

Roughly estimated the value of mining machinery within this division may be set down at £10,000.

*Gold-mining Leases.*

STATEMENT showing the number of gold-mining lease applications and the area of land applied for thereby during the year 1882.

Month.	No. of Applications.	Area.	Month.	No. of Applications.	Area.
January .....	3	9 acres	August .....	4	13 acres
February .....	4	19 "	September .....	4	25 "
March .....	4	12 "	October .....	3	9 "
April .....	4	16 "	November .....	...	...
May .....	6	23 "	December .....	2	6 "
June .....	5	20 "			
July .....	8	33 "		47	185 acres.

In 1881 there were received 57 applications for 177 acres of land.

During 1882 there were received at the Warden's office, Copeland, 44 gold-mining leases for execution by the applicants; of these 17 only were executed, and 27 were returned to the departments to be declared void. Of those not executed 12 were for Crown Lands, and 15 for land on the Church and School Estate. Of those executed 11 were for Crown Lands, and 6 for land within the Church and School Estate. It will be seen that the vicious system of applying for gold-mining leases in order to "shepherd" the ground without any intention to take up the leases when granted, still holds its own at Copeland. Of course if the labour and enterprise of persons other than the applicants should, during the pendency of the application, prove the land to be valuable, then the leases are taken up; if not, in the majority of cases, they are not executed and are declared void.

In conclusion the general features of the field at the end of 1882 were about the same as at the end of 1881; very little change to note. I do not remember any new discoveries during the year. The field has suffered greatly for want of water, both for crushing and for domestic purposes, and I fear this will be the case very frequently until some better mode of supplying the field with water than at present obtains, for although the rainfall on the whole at Copeland is above the ordinary average of the colony it is very fitful generally. A large amount of rain falls in a very short time when it does rain, but there are often long intervals between, so that it is very important that when it does rain the water should be carefully stored; but that is just what is not done, and is difficult to do, owing to the loose, broken, and porous nature of the rocks. For instance, the Prince Charlie Company constructed a fairly large-sized dam and have a large catchment area, but the dam will not retain the water, which goes away by some under drainage which the company has not been able to prevent. Probably after a time the clayey debris from the crushing machine being allowed to run into the dam may fill up the crevices and make it water-tight, but in the meantime the want of water is a great drawback not only to that company but also to the mines adjacent to the machine.

I have much pleasure in making special mention of the splendid enterprise of the Centennial and Baal Gammon Amalgamated Company. The great improvement in this company's method of working, the magnitude of its undertaking, and the many probabilities of its great success not only warrant but demand special mention. These mines were worked from shafts nearly at the top of a very high mountain range. On one side of this range runs the Barrington River, many hundred feet below the company's shafts and original workings. On this side of the mountain are a number of spurs, ravines, terraces, &c., forming a very large water-shed whose waters, by the peculiar formation of the country, converge to a place known as the "two creeks." At this point there is a fairly large flat piece of land offering a splendid site for a quartz-crushing machine. Indeed a more convenient site could scarcely be found anywhere—plenty of water, ample space for all their buildings, and some hundreds of feet of natural fall for their tailings, &c. Here they have secured a water-right and machinery area. They have also secured a machine site and water-right on the bank of the river, and I understand that if sufficient fall can be got the company will put up a powerful crushing plant on the bank of the river and work it with a large water-wheel, but failing this the machine will be erected at the site first named, in which case steam would be the motive power. The company has commenced to put in a tunnel 7½ feet high and 7 feet wide, which is large enough to allow for a double line



line of rails, and to permit of horses being used to truck out the quartz, &c., if necessary. When completed, this tunnel will be from 900 to 1,000 feet in length, and will give on the underlay nearly 1,200 feet of "backs" of quartz to work below the present workings. It is intended to construct a self-acting inclined plane from the mouth of the tunnel to the crushing machine, so that the stone put into the truck in the mine will go direct to the crushing machine without any more handling, and at a mere nominal cost for carriage. If the scheme so happily conceived be efficiently carried out in detail, it would be difficult to conceive a more favourable combination of circumstances for cheap and efficient mining. The mine would drain itself. The cost for haulage would be at a minimum, and there should be no waste of labour. Besides, the works are in the midst of an all but boundless forest of excellent timber suitable for all the purposes of the mine and machine, including firewood. In constructing the tunnel, and in machinery, the company expect to expend about £10,000. Do the prospects justify such an outlay? Perhaps the following facts will give a satisfactory answer to the question, I think they should. The Centennial Company commenced operations in November, 1878, and up to the end of 1881 had raised and crushed 1,102 tons of stone from a lode averaging 16 inches wide. This stone yielded 1,722 ozs. of gold, being an average of 1 oz. 11 dwts. 6 grs. per ton; during 1882 the company raised and crushed 100 tons of stone, which yielded 200 ozs. of gold, or 2 ozs. per ton from a lode averaging 20 inches; altogether the company have crushed 1,202 tons of stone, which gave 1,922 ozs. of gold, that is an average of 1 oz. 11 dwts. 19 grs. per ton from a lode averaging from 16 to 20 inches in width. The lode has been tested to a depth of 265 feet. Of course much will depend upon the continuance of the lode, but I am not aware of any indication of its discontinuance, besides, even if the Centennial lode should unfortunately run out, the chances are that, in constructing the tunnel, other valuable lodes may be discovered. Moreover, the tunnel and machinery will be well situated to command several other mines now being profitably worked, and it is very probable that these mines will eventually use both the tunnel and machinery to the great mutual advantage of all concerned.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—BULLADELAIH DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Rowling, P.M., Bulladelah.*)

In submitting my annual report I regret to record that no satisfactory progress has been made in developing the mines in this division during the year 1882.

Only one crushing has passed through the machine, the yield from which did not pay working expenses.

Five leases, containing in the aggregate 35 acres, have been applied for.

Forty-six miners' rights and one business license were taken out during the year.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—KEMPSEY DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Ducat, Kempsey.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report on the state of the mines and the progress made in work throughout the division.

1st. *Gold*.—*County of Raleigh, parish of Warrel*.—There has been two shafts sunk on the reef. The prospectors' shaft is down about 40 feet, the reef carrying an average thickness for that distance of 2 feet 8 inches. 3 tons of stone brought to grass; two assays made from small parcel of same stone. The report of the first assay gave a return equal to 1 ounce to the ton; a second assay, made at the Mint, yielded only at the rate of 12 dwts. 12 grs. to the ton.

Baterson's shaft, which is down about 20 feet, shows no better prospects.

The prospectors and other parties who are applicants for lease areas, all being men of very limited means, may be said to have abandoned their claims, the prospects not being sufficiently encouraging for them to spend more time and labour in developing them.

No report of any new discoveries have been made during the year.

2nd. *Silver and copper*.—These mines are virtually abandoned, no work having been done on either for the last eighteen months.

3rd. *Antimony*.—*County of Dudley, parish of Burrangong and Willawarrin*.—The affairs of the Corrangula Mining Company not having been finally arranged until very recently, few hands were kept employed on the mines, and those there only for the purpose of mining, all ore won being sent to Sydney for sale. The machinery and smelting works have been idle for over twelve months.

The quantity of ore won and shipped during the past year was about 120 tons of first-class ore and 80 tons seconds.

Bolt and Thomas have only been doing quarter work. The company not being purchasers of ore considerably cramped their facilities for disposal; they have therefore been doing but little work, have not opened any new shafts, and have not employed any extra labour.

The mines having again changed owners, Mr. E. H. Becke now carrying on operations, he has engaged about twelve men, and is requiring additional hands. He first proposes to sink a shaft for 200 feet or more and try to strike the main reef. It is his opinion, and also that of experienced miners, that the main reef may be found at about that depth. He proposes to give the ground a thorough test, and if equal to his expectations will have a large staff of workmen, with fresh appliances, to work it on a large scale. He has purchased Messrs. Bolt and Thomas out, and will therefore have an extensive scope of land to operate upon.

I, as Mining Registrar, sold seventy-one miners' rights and five mineral licenses.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—DUNGOG DIVISION

(*Charles Graham Smith, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report upon the state of the gold-mining operations in this division of the Hunter and Macleay mining district.

To this date thirty-eight miners' rights have been issued for 1883, against eighty-four for the previous year. This falling off is attributable partly to a decrease in the number of *bona fide* miners and partly to the fact that persons who previously held miners' rights on speculation have lost confidence in the permanently remunerative character of the workings.

At Lower Wangat most of the shareholders in the claims known as the Golden Spur East and West and the Hidden Treasure have abandoned their interests, and the remaining few are tunnelling in hope of cutting the veins. As these claims and the prospectors' claim gave fair promise at one time of good results, it may be inferred that permanently payable gold will be obtained at a lower level, but more capital must be employed than is at present to be had.

The Upper Wangat gives better promise.

The Mountaineer Company, who are said to have sufficient capital, have a shaft down 90 feet, and at that level 86 tons gave 3 ozs. 6 dwts. per ton, with a lode 12 to 18 inches, southerly dip, bearing east and west. The ground is to be worked through a tunnel just finished.

Connolly and Company's shaft is 80 feet; 20 tons gave 2 ozs. 16 dwts per ton; about 80 tons at grass; lode, 12 to 14 inches, southerly dip, east and west strike; to be worked through a tunnel just commenced.

The Prospectors' claim: Ore from surface to 75 feet; 200 tons gave 14 dwts. per ton; lode 12 to 14 inches, easterly dip; north and south strike; worked through a tunnel.

At Cherry-tree Creek there is nothing doing. From time to time very rich prospects have been got there in pockets; but the only hope for that place is the advent of a party with sufficient capital and prepared to go down 200 or 300 feet.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—TENTERFIELD DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden J. B. Graham, P.M., Tenterfield.)

I do myself the honor to submit my annual report on the portion of the New England Mining District under my charge. In my last report I anticipated being able to give the result of the first treatment of silver ore at Boorook (under the process of roasting in furnaces) at an early date. The difficulties that had to be contended with in the erection of the furnaces and necessary works has delayed the completion of the plant for the reduction of silver ores until late in the year; in fact I have only now received information respecting the first trial. The large extent of argentiferous country at Boorook, which has been abandoned or idle in consequence of the difficulty of treating the ores, makes the success or not of the reducing works now erected a matter of great importance, as, if it continue successful and the results are what may be fairly anticipated, it will I have no doubt open up a valuable and permanent mining industry.

Mr. Davy, who constructed and has the management of the reducing plant, has now kindly supplied me with the following valuable information:—

On the Golden Age mine, the property of Messrs. Hall and Davy, two shafts have been sunk; the main shaft is 160 feet. Sinking is at present suspended in consequence of the water being too much to lift with a whip; a whim which will be able to keep the mine clear is now being erected, on the completion of which sinking will be again carried on. In the bottom of the shaft the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of argentiferous pyrites, which will average from 50 to 60 ounces of silver and 0.75 ounces of gold to the ton. No. 1 shaft on the same line of reef is 155 feet deep, the lode at the bottom is 3 feet wide, 10 inches of which is hard stone containing blend galena and argentiferous pyrites and will average 120 ounces silver to the ton. The sinking of this shaft is also suspended in consequence of the water. Good silver ore is now being obtained from between the 70 and 140 feet levels and about 600 tons of ore are at surface.

Some time ago it was discovered that a cross course had cut this lode and had shifted the continuation of it for some considerable distance; a great deal of prospecting has been done to find the continuation of the lode. It has now been picked up and shows good specimens of silver ore; as yet, it being so close to the cross course, it is much broken and disordered. Further explorations will be made when the water has been overcome.

On lease No. 24 held by the same parties (Hall and Davy), and known by the name of the "Addison" a lode exists which promises to be a very valuable one. Stopping out is now carried on at the 30-ft. level, where the lode is 9 feet wide. It yields a fair quantity of rich silver ores, some of which assay 700 ozs. silver and 5 ozs. of gold to the ton. This rich ore occurs in patches throughout the lode; it is anticipated the lode will become more defined and richer at a greater depth.

The reduction works are now nearly completed. At the beginning of last month the treatment of a parcel of ore of 60 tons was commenced. The ore was from the Addison Mine. The furnaces did excellent work, reducing the ore from a sulphide to a chloride. Operations were continued until the 23rd, during which time 64 tons of ore were treated in the furnaces. Early this month the amalgamation pans were started, which treated 50 tons of roasted ore in three days. The yield was 700 lbs. of amalgam, which has not yet been retorted. The result is considered very satisfactory. In the assay of the tailings only a trace of silver was found. Mr. Davy states that this first experiment was "a perfect success."

The continuous wet weather has delayed operations; about 40 tons of ore is now crushed awaiting roasting.

The reduction plant is very perfect, and the work reflects great credit on the enterprise and scientific knowledge of Messrs. Hall and Davy. The erection of the works has been under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Davy, who has had very great experience in the reduction of silver ores. The furnaces are 52 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 6 feet high, with 100 feet of flue or dust chambers, and a chimney 50 feet high. The crushing plant consists of a 24-horse power engine, and ten head of stampers; the process is dry crushing.

There is little other work going on at Boorook, but I have no doubt if Messrs. Hall and Davy succeed in profitably treating the ores, a large number of miners will be employed.

#### Gold.

Gold-mining in my division has not materially altered since my last report. Little has yet been done at Poverty Point,—the hydraulic sluicing works are not yet completed. There are about seventy European miners and thirty Chinese on the Timbarra, Tableland, Poverty Point, and Malara employed in mining. As far as I can ascertain they are barely making wages. Martin and party are getting good gold at Perseverance and Lunatic, and their Victorian companies are working them. The work at present is chiefly sinking on the reefs prospecting. At Lionsville, Solferino, Dalmorton, and Tooloom a little mining is carried on, the particulars of which will be given by the Mining Registrar.

Tin.

*Tin.*

The yield of tin-ore on the Maryland Mines is better than last year, and the prospects generally are more cheerful. The value of the ore won during the year amounted to £34,440, which is an increase of £6,100 on the preceding year. The number of miners engaged was less than last year. There are 400 Chinamen and 120 Europeans engaged in tin-mining. The mining registrar at Wilson's Downfall, reports that he has issued 151 mineral licenses, and received twenty-five applications for leases during the year.

Some attention is now being directed to the prospecting for and development of lodes in the locality. Dennis and Company have secured land of both sides of the main range, on which various lodes exist, showing good surface indications. They have erected a plant consisting of a three-stamper battery, and intend to commence work on the lodes at once. The battery is on Ruby Creek, in this colony. The first lode likely to be worked is situated in Queensland, a few yards from our border. The run of the reefs or lodes is north-east and south-west, crossing the boundary between the colonies. It is anticipated, judging from the large deposits of stream tin in the creek heading from that part of the range, that rich lodes will be found; the present discoveries seem to warrant such a conclusion.

Plumbago and antimony are found in large quantities in the district, but in consequence of cost of carriage little mining has been done for these minerals. Some land has been applied for under lease to mine for plumbago, on the Undercliff Run, by Mr. Ambrose Johnston, who, I understand, intends to develop it. Some samples were sent to Brisbane, and pronounced good.

## NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—VEGETABLE CREEK DIVISION.

(*W. E. Henry, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report to you, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines on the state of the Vegetable Creek mining district during the past year, and what may reasonably be considered its future prospects, which I shall do by referring to the various interests in the order of locality in which they are situated, beginning with those nearest to and in this town, and working outwards. I may here state that we can boast of a population of 3,398 souls. Having spent many days in travelling over the whole of this field, and carefully inspected all the workings and examined the prospects both of the surface and underground enterprises, I am able to speak positively on all that is being done.

On the northern side of the township of Emmaville are three parties of Chinese, averaging twelve men each through the year, who are working as tributors to Messrs. Irby, Andrews, and O'Donnell with good results, on ground that has all been worked over by Europeans, being a portion of what was known as "The Little Wonder," which name it bore on account of its great richness. To the west of the parties above referred to is another lot of Chinese (twelve men) on new ground, situated on what is called Vegetable Creek, who are working with good results in connection with the same gentlemen. The Great Britain ground comes next, and lies to the north of what I have described. Under the good management of Chas. G. Westhoven, Esq., it is being worked on the tribute system, by Chinese, of whom there are several parties, comprising in all about 220 men, who are working both the shallow and deep ground; the latter is about 25 feet sinking, and is timbered and managed so well that it would not disgrace Europeans. The stripping at the shallow workings varies from 4 to 10 feet in depth, which is removed on barrows; when needed the pumping is done with the ordinary "Chinese" pumps. Showing how well the mode under which the land is being worked answers, the company have obtained 609 tons of tin ore during the year. The wash varies in thickness from 2 to 2½ feet, and is about 18 feet in width.

On the Tent Hill road there are one or two parties of Chinese working on tribute to various lessees with profitable results.

Tent Hill is about 3 miles in an easterly direction from Emmaville, and about a mile from the old Tent Hill township. It presents a very pretty sight from the adjacent hills, being on a nice healthy rise, and is composed chiefly of the Glen Smelting Works and residences connected with it, nearly all of which are built of sawn timber and iron roofs, with walls painted white. The works, as also the whole of the Company's interests in the district (which are large), are under the very able and excellent management of John Reid, Esq., who is also one of the company, through whose energy and enterprise we are in a position to boast of the works, which I will now proceed to describe. They have been established some 7 years, during which time they have gradually increased in extent, until now it has become what I have already stated, a "pretty town." There are three reverberatory furnaces (from which rise two large chimneys to a height of 50 and 60 feet respectively) under the cover of two large sheds, which are roofed with galvanized iron, and capable of reducing 3 tons of ore every twelve hours, with a consumption of from about two to three cords of wood as fuel, and 15 cwt. of charcoal as flux. The cutting of such quantities of wood, burning of coal, and carting the same to the works, besides sending to the owners of mines for the tin, necessitates the employment of a large number of men, horses, and carts. As the process of smelting is so well known I will just simply refer to the tapping of the charges into the "float" (a brick tank). After the slag is sufficiently set it is removed from the top of the metal by means of bars, and the molten metal is then conveyed in ladles to the refinery, where it is allowed to settle for about two hours, prior to boiling, which is accomplished by inserting green billets of wood into the metal, causing it to agitate freely, which oxidises any foreign matter that may be present, and after having boiled for about an hour the metal becomes pure, and is ladled into ingot moulds. The output of refined metal for the year has been 2,000 tons. Owing to the very great heat necessary for the reduction of the ore to pure tin a great amount of wear and tear is caused to the furnaces, which necessitates the use of a larger number of fire-bricks, which are made on the premises, and in order to do this properly the company have erected a Chilean mill, pug-mill, and hand-press, and with the clay (procurable near the works) they are able to make a very good fire-brick.

The buildings surrounding the works are the general office, which is nicely fitted up, store, manager's residence, men's huts, and stables, all of which are built of sawn timber, and roofed with galvanized iron. The company have recently added a portable engine to the works for charcoal crushing, &c., and they are now busily engaged in the erection of a five-stamper battery, for the purpose of making trial crushings of the lode-stone from the different mines in which they are interested; most prominent among them is the "Ottery," which has developed to a valuable property. The first shaft on

this

this block is down about 90 feet, in which tin is plainly visible. About 2 tons of stone were taken to Mr. Hall's battery at Kangaroo Flat for a trial, and although the saving appliances were not adapted for lode-tin dressing, the results were 80 per cent. ore assaying 74 per cent. metal. About 200 yards in a southerly direction from the shaft just noticed, another shaft has been put down, which discloses the richest vein of ore yet discovered in the neighbourhood and, although the shaft is down only about 60 feet it is estimated that there are 20 tons of ore on grass. As some surface specimens from this shaft have been sent to the Mines Department by the company you will have an opportunity of examining them. In addition to the two shafts mentioned there are numbers of open cuttings, in almost all of which very good tin ore is visible in such quantities that it would keep a crushing machine going for months. The extent of the company's ventures may be imagined when I state the fact that they pay away in wages about £1,000 per month.

Several parties of Chinese are working around and near Tent Hill, some on tribute, and others under mineral licenses, with very satisfactory results.

Messrs. Moore and Company's ground at Tent Hill is nearly all worked out; one party of Chinese are still working on it.

The "Nine-mile," where the "Folkstone" mine is being steadily worked, will next be the subject of notice. The work is being well and steadily pushed ahead under the good management of Mr. H. Marshall, with comparatively small costs. He is following the reef, which is 4 feet wide, and dips about 1 foot 10 inches in 6 feet, and bearing easterly. The shaft is down 112 feet. The deepest level is 30 feet. There is a great deal of water in the shaft, which is bailed out with a keg attached to a whip worked by a horse. The stone, which is of a granite nature, is raised in hide buckets by the same means. A blacksmith's shop has been put up near the shaft by the company, when all necessary repairs, &c., are done by their own men.

Messrs. Crane, Cassidy, and Harvey are sinking on a block which they have got on tribute from Mr. Robinson, a short distance from the Folkstone mine, although they have exceedingly hard rock to go through, most of which being blue stone. They have sunk three shafts, one of which is down 124 feet, but without as yet having found bottom in any of them.

F. Davy's 20-acre block is situated on Battery Creek, and has every prospect of turning out well; it is now being worked by Mr. Davy and his son (only a lad); yet under such disadvantages it yields him rations, although he has to contend against a great deal of water. The wash is very good, and about 12 feet from the surface. It contains good coarse tin, some pieces of which weigh as much as one pound.

There are one or two people working lower down the same creek, and succeeding in making rations.

Messrs. Reid and Crane, "Bark Hut Tin-lode," near Battery Creek: They have sunk a shaft 40 feet deep on a good lode, about 3 feet wide, running from the surface at the south-west side of the block, and with a rich vein, averaging 14 inches in thickness; a sample from it, weighing 16 lbs., went 40 per cent. ore. The reef bears north-east and south-west, and crops up on the surface, in about 20 chains of which tin is visible all the way along. At the north-eastern boundary they have put down a shaft to a depth of 4 feet, where the reef is 4 feet wide, and showing fair tin right through.

*Little Catarrah Creek, Lee's Gully.*—The Great Britain Company have put down four shafts, two to a depth of 20 feet and one each 10 and 12 feet into very hard rock; the stone raised from each of them is pretty good, and I think that when some capital has been expended in developing the reef it will prove a good venture.

Messrs. J. E. Elliott & Co. have a block of 60 acres at Lee's Gully, 20 acres of which has been prospected, and proved exceedingly good. On one part of it there is excellent surfacing, out of which a man could make more than wages; three distinct reefs run through the 60-acre block and show well on the surface; a seam of almost pure tin shows itself for several yards at one place, averaging about 6 inches in thickness. I consider that this property will be a capital investment for speculators.

*Catarrah Creek.*—This locality is now occupied by Chinese only, of whom there are seven or eight parties, who are working several blocks (alluvial) to advantage; but excess of water is a great difficulty with which they have to cope.

*Table-land.*—Messrs. Elliott, Hawkins, Thompson, and Slough are working a block on tribute to Mr. Speare, near the Torrington, with such good results that they have taken up a block of vacant land containing 12 acres, which is the only land available adjoining this block, being hemmed in on the other sides by leased land and a reserve.

"The Torrington" mine, which has of late created so much excitement owing to the richness of the lode, has not been getting out such good stone during the latter part of the year; but it is very likely the company will again strike the rich deposits, for which they are steadily prospecting. A lot of stone is on grass, and also being raised, which will pay well. In order to treat it properly the company are erecting a five-stamper battery, which is expected to be in full work during 1883. The stone is being raised by means of the old-fashioned windlass, and has to be carted to the washing plant, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, where a good dam has been made and a tin house, also a manager's residence has been built, and where the battery is being erected. They have two shafts down to a good depth, one being 75 feet deep; in it the lode is 15 inches wide at the 27-foot level.

The Keyser, which belongs to the same company, is down 32 feet, and they have driven 16 feet for the purpose of testing the reef. The whole of the company's workings are under the careful management of Mr. H. Marshall.

On the "Dutchman" line of reef the Great Britain Company are putting down a new shaft at the bottom of block 62 and 63, where they have sunk 23 feet on a very hard rock; the reef runs north-east and south-west. James Montgomery & Co. are working on this property as tributors, which they have been doing for the last six months, and are making good wages.

"Walaroo," Trehwella & Co., 80-acre block, contains a splendid reef, which from appearances only requires to be worked to prove a good property. The reef averages 3 feet 6 inches, and runs about north-east and south-west; little more than prospecting has as yet been done. There are two distinct reefs on this block, and very payable tin is obtainable out of the loose soil at the sides of the reef. A very liberal offer was made a short time since for this land, but it was declined, as the owners would not sell for less than £7,000, so the property remains in the hands of the lessees, who are about working it themselves.

Anderson & Co. hold a nice rich patch of 4 acres under mineral license about a mile from the above.

Mr.

*Mr. B. Hart's M.C.P.*—Wm. Howes & Co. are working on this block as tributors with very good results, although there must be many cwts. of tin lost owing to the want of proper means of saving it. The stone is dug out of the top of a hill, and from thence carted to the creek, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, where they burn the stone in order to soften it, after which it is passed through very primitive processes for crushing and saving the tin. A battery is very much needed in this locality.

On the Duchman proper, work has been suspended pending its being let on tribute.

"Curnow's Reef," owned by the Great Britain Company, Messrs. Long and Masters, are putting down their shafts on the contract system. No. 1 is down 45 feet but had to be abandoned on account of water when they were on the lode. No. 2 is down 170 feet, in which tin is visible all the way down. The lode is about 18 inches wide and good. They have driven about 25 feet into the rock, which has revealed tin-bearing stone 3 feet thick with only one wall. No. 3, the engine shaft or main working shaft, which is 8 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, is down about 38 feet, is to be sunk about 100 feet, but is not being worked just now owing to excess of water, to cope with which another shaft is being put down at the side of the hill and is now about 30 feet deep.

James Smith's 4 acres mineral area is held under mineral license and cuts into the south-west side of the Britain block. It is an excellent piece of ground out of which the poor old man is able by himself to make a comfortable living, not however before he deserved it, for he had to search three years before finding anything payable, and during which time he had anything but a bed of roses, being very much harassed by the company who own the block of which the 4 acres are said to be a part; but those who know the particulars connected with the case must admit that at least the man is entitled to peaceful possession of the 4 acres.

Messrs. Smith and Shaw are about putting a party of Chinese to work on their block 281.

*Moleyard Creek.*—The Stacey Brothers are working alluvial ground under mineral license with results that cause them to be contented. The stripping varies from 2 to 10 feet and the wash 2 to 3 feet in depth. Chinese are also working in this neighbourhood with pretty well the same results as the above party.

To the west of Stacey Brothers' workings Messrs. Ford & Co. hold a block of land containing an excellent reef. In one shaft, 34 feet deep, two lodes averaging 6 inches in thickness are revealing good stone. A few yards further to the west a shaft 20 feet deep shows a reef 18 inches in thickness, and about 100 yards further in a north-western direction is another shaft which the same party have put down about 20 feet, which shows quite a different kind of stone (a rotten granite reef) from 10 to 12 inches in thickness, containing very fine tin, almost as fine as flour. The block I have just spoken of is situated on a hill dividing the Moleyard Creek from Black Swamp.

*Silent Grove.*—There is not much going on here at present though once the scene of considerable activity. Messrs. R. Towns & Co. own a valuable mining plant which became idle when tin fell in price a few years back and operations have not since been resumed to any extent. The reefing is not being touched, but there are three men employed ground sluicing with satisfactory results.

Messrs. Swanson & Co. are prospecting and have found rich wash at 20 feet level, averaging 9 inches in thickness. I fully believe that this block will prove a valuable property, but of course it requires capital to develop it.

Messrs. Lane & Co. are doing a little ground sluicing at the Bald Rock, where they have 3 feet of wash which yields fair rations. Eight Chinese are working in the same neighbourhood with poor results, for although they have only 6 feet stripping the ground is too poor and patchy to pay.

James Fox is working near the Chinese with the same results.

Having retraced my steps I reach Flagggy Creek.

A Hulkert has been working by himself since June and is making a comfortable living on the alluvial portion of his block, on which there is also a good reef, bearing north-east and south-west, showing rich stone, 18 inches in thickness.

John Gogin is making good wages on the alluvial portion of his lease by ground sluicing, his only trouble being that he is often without water for half the year. There is a fine reef on his land which he proposes working after Christmas. The lode averages 3 feet in thickness and runs about north-east and south-west.

MacIntyre Tin Reef Company under the excellent and careful management of A. P. Burt, Esq., are putting a drive into the side of the mountain which has attained the length of 20 feet besides the cutting leading to it of 60 feet. They are following a promising looking well-defined reef which runs right over the mountain in a straight line averaging two feet in width, but as yet (excepting at the crown of the mountain where a little tin is visible) without finding anything to reward the company for their trouble. I think that there is tin in the neighbourhood as there are plenty of indications, and no doubt if it is to be found Mr. Burt is the man in the right place. He has done all that forethought and good management can do to test the land with very little cost, for a glance at the locality will prove what I say. Only five men are employed and three out of the number have only been working a fortnight. Besides what I have mentioned they built their own huts (bark), a blacksmith's shop, and powder-magazine. One man is constantly at work opening up the reef along its line, which is about north-easterly, one point of which must be fully 200 feet above the drive. There is a little alluvial land at the foot of the hill which is held under mineral license and where the camp has been pitched.

*Bullock Swamp.*—Block No. 15, of 80 acres, being Messrs. C. Newton, Brothers' mineral conditional purchase, is let on tribute to Messrs. Chapman & Co. Owing to the want of water during the early part of the year they have not done very well, but in the wet seasons they can make from £4 to £5 per man per week at the present price of tin. The race conveying the water they use is 3 miles long, which they have had in some cases to cut through very hard rock.

Mineral lease, block 27, adjoins the above and is of the same nature of land, which the lessees Messrs. Anderson, Chapman, & Gale have proved by prospecting.

Messrs. Anderson & party hold a 20-acre block in the same vicinity which they are ground-sluicing, it yields 2 cwt. of tin per man per month, which they obtain by means of a plentiful supply of water obtained from Bullock Swamp, through a race about 1½ mile long. Bismuth and galena are also found on this block. In the portion of it which extends into the creek is a fine reef about 2½ feet thick, at a depth of 7 feet, but excess of water has prevented it from being worked; the same party have also a promising-looking reef, 3 feet wide, near the creek.

Taylor's block, situated further down the Glen Creek, is worked by Chinese, on royalty, with good results; although the water supply is often deficient they have opened up two very fine reefs, which, however, the Chinese do not like, and will not work.

*The Gulf.*

Messrs. Coghlan and Summers' 20-acre mineral lease contains an excellent lode, about 1 foot in thickness, showing itself on the surface; they have sunk down 10 feet and found it very easily worked. Nine weeks' labour, including time taken in building their huts, &c., has yielded them 80 cwt. of tin ore.

*Messrs. Grancy and Co.*—This company's ground is under the able management of Mr. James Hamilton, being worked to the best advantage. A shaft has been sunk 15 feet through hard rock, and shows a rich vein about 15 inches in thickness, which they are following in the expectation of getting into a better and more easily worked strata. Another shaft, 33 feet deep, is put down about 200 yards from the above, in which the vein is about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, running from the surface, and showing tin all the way through, but the rock is not so hard as in the first one. Six men are working on the reefs and 8 men on the alluvial portion of the block, which yields so well that it more than pays all the expenses.

The Gulf Lode Company are represented by Mr. M. W. Carr, who is working very carefully, without much expense, in continuation of what was commenced some time since. One shaft is 150 feet deep; good tin was got at 130 feet level. Two men are at present engaged in putting in a drive at 45 feet level.

A few Chinese are working at Deepsinkers' Creek under mineral licenses.

Messrs. Cadell and Hall have done a great deal of work at Deepsinkers' Creek during the year on some of their blocks, but until the tail-race is carried up from the lower blocks it will be impossible to work it advantageously. The lessees would do well to have the blocks amalgamated so that the labour can be concentrated, in order to open up the whole of the land properly, or even prove it thoroughly, the ground being deep, and the wash and drift very wet. Improvements to the extent of £120 have been made on the blocks, exclusive of the Chinese working-plant.

*Six-mile*—Hall Brothers' 60-acre block is being worked by 20 Chinese, who are surfacing, as there are no regular deposits. The wash varies from 400 to 500 feet in width. The year's yield has been 32 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. of ore.

Hall Brothers' Grampians has been worked by from eight to forty men during the past year. A plentiful supply of water is secured by a fine dam, worth about £1,000. The wash is nearly all surfacing, and varies from 6 inches to 10 feet in depth.

*Hall Brothers' Ionian Tin Mine.*—This property has the most complete mining machinery on it of any in the district, and is managed by Mr. James Wardell. About 2,000 feet of driving has been done during the year on the main drive, and some 400 feet in the cross drives, which have been made for prospecting purposes. I enclose herewith a plan showing the workings, which will speak for itself. An average of forty-five men are always employed, besides eight horses. One 16-horse-power engine drives the machinery, which consists of two puddling-machines, nine heads of stampers, a jigger, &c. This company labour under great disadvantage through the wash having to pass through so many processes, for though it is rich it varies very much in thickness, averaging only 10 inches, and varying from 20 to 230 feet in width, besides being in exceedingly hard country. When obtained it has to go through the puddling-machine into a sluice-box; when all that has not been broken up properly by the puddling is forked out, and from thence put under the stampers, through which it passes on to the jigger and then the dressing boxes, after which the tin is ready to be put in the drying-pans. All the water needed is pumped by the engine from a splendid dam, which is capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons of water.

Gunston's blocks, 126/7, are let on tribute to Bourke Brothers, who have been working to within a few weeks of the end of the year. They put down three shafts, but were compelled to cease operations owing to want of water.

Foley & Co. have been prospecting for months with considerable energy, and have got down on good tin, in a shaft 70 feet deep, in which they are putting a new drive to their old face, where they expect to meet with very good wash.

Two men are working at the Springs but with poor results.

Messrs. Wheeler & Co. are working at the Springs, on Messrs. Hart & Co.'s ground, with fair results.

*Red Hill.*—Messrs. Partridge & Co. have done a great deal of prospecting; two shafts have been bottomed, one at 84 feet and the other at 90 odd feet, in which they struck tin bearing wash varying from 18 inches to 3 feet in thickness, but with unprofitable results. About twenty men have been at work through the year. A third shaft is being put down, but unfortunately the country is very hard to work.

Messrs. Salmon & Co. are working as tributors to Mr. Jno. Lennon, on his M.C.P. blocks 8 and 9, on which a large amount of prospecting has been done. The tributors have had a great deal of difficulty to contend against; they put down three shafts through very hard basalt, which was only done by a great deal of perseverance, but they were in each instance driven back by the water rushing in upon them in such quantities that it can only be beaten by steam power. The proprietors who have expended from seven to eight hundred pounds in testing this land feel convinced that it will pay, but are unable, without help, to continue working, so are intending to admit partners by disposing of some shares.

Messrs. Salmon & Co. are also holding another portion of Lennon's M.C.P., adjoining Messrs. B. Hart & Co.'s ground. They worked up to August last, and made very good wages, but gave up owing to foul air; they are, however, intending to work again early this year, and expect that as they go towards Mr. Hart's boundary that it will improve.

*Lennon's M.C.P.*—Messrs. D. Bailey & Co. are working a block of this land on tribute; they have put down one shaft 112 feet, but cannot proceed further at present owing to excess of water. They have, however, proved that there are 3 feet of good wash, which will yield 1 cwt. to the load, but cannot tell its real depth. It is supposed to be a continuation of Flannery's lead. In addition to having put down four shafts, the party have driven 300 feet to test the width of the lead, which four men are now prospecting. The party propose getting an engine so as to work the deep ground properly; hitherto they have been working only the shallow leads.

Flannery & Company have a 120-acre block on Mr. H. Gordon's, Strathbogie Run, which they hold on tribute; they have put down a shaft 80 feet, through very hard basalt. Should they bottom on good wash at about 230 feet, which they expect to do, it will be the making of the district, for there are about 18 miles of the same sort of country that have never been touched. Nine men are at work in eight hour shifts of three men each.

Messrs.



Messrs. Hanlon and Fox's 17 acres tribute to the Wesley Company, at Rose Valley, have sunk 115 feet without getting tin, having bottomed on a high saddling; the water shaft is down 180 feet, from whence a drive was put in in a south-westerly direction, about 65 feet. The working shaft is down about 140 feet, where they have struck good wash, averaging from 4 to 9 feet. The company have had to obtain a new twelve-horse-power engine from Sydney, which has been working about one month, in order to cope with the water, which they are now mastering fast; it is bailed by means of a cask fastened to a wire rope, which the engine hoists; the wash is raised in green hide bags by the same means. Only five men are at present employed, but when in full swing from 80 to 100 will be needed; all preparations are being made for working in a systematic manner.

Messrs. Moore & Company's Rothschild Mine, situated on Vegetable Creek, about 2 miles from Emmaville, was purchased by the present owners about five years since, and they at once placed an engine and pumping gear on the lower end of the block, where they have an excellent water supply, which is raised as needed, 32 feet into iron box fluming, supported by sound timber frames, which measures 2,000 feet, and conveys it to where it is divided into separate ground races, for the use of different parties of Chinese, after which it passes back to the dam from whence it was first raised. The receipts from the tributors for the use of the water, pays all the working expenses of machinery. The yield of tin from this mine has decreased during the past year, as there are at present only six parties of Chinese working.

Flannery's 60-acre tribute to the Wesley Company, situated at Rose Valley, is owned by the gentleman whose name it bears, and under his skilful and systematic management has assumed the premier position amongst the mines of this district, and I may say in the Colony. Herewith I have enclosed a tracing of the workings, which shows what was worked out during 1881, and also that which has been tested and partly worked during the year 1882; the position of the engines, shafts, washing plant, and tin house are also shown; the portion tinted pink is ground not yet worked, but proved to be very rich, and the plain space between the tinted portions shows from where this year's tin (520 tons) has been obtained. The value of the plant on this property is about £2,500, 120 men are employed, and three engines are in use, also one of Tiffin's patent American well-borers, which is used to ascertain the run of the lead. The wash varies in width from 30 to 80 feet, and averages 9 feet in depth, the main shaft is 200 feet deep, and although most of the sinking has been through hard rock it has been necessary to timber it most of the way down, which is securely done with sawn timber. About 30 yards to the south of the shaft is a splendid new eighteen horse-power engine, which does all the lifting, &c., by means of a rope. The wash is wheeled from the drives in barrows to the chambers at the bottom of the shaft; from thence it is raised to the surface in large hide bags and emptied into trucks on a tram-line, which leads in a northerly direction to the washing plant. All the underground workings are exceedingly well secured by fine strong timber, some of which are quite 1 foot in diameter, and have equally strong cup pieces securely fastened, which support the closely lathed roof. Some 1,700 feet of driving have been done this year, or rather I should say during eight months, as four months out of the year were lost in getting everything ready for work. The men work in three shifts of eight hours each, and those working on the night shift collect wash to be raised during the day, as the engine only works in the day-time. The men working at night get down and up by the ladder-shaft, which is about 12 yards from the working shaft, and is fitted with 30 feet ladders, and 26 feet floors, so that if a man fell he could not drop more than 26 feet. One blacksmith is always engaged in connection with the ironworks required.

The sluice-boxes are fed by means of a shoot, into which the wash is emptied from the trucks. A door at the bottom of it is lifted, and dropped, as the quantity of wash needed passes out on to the hopper plate (a sheet of perforated iron) at the top end of box, on which two sluicers are always engaged passing the wash through a constant stream of water, by means of which they soon separate the stones from the tin and sand, which passes through the plate, leaving the clean stones, which are thrown into a truck at the right of the men, and when filled is drawn by a horse up a tram line laid on the stones. Two sluicers are always employed in the box shovelling up the tin in a heap at the top end, and allowing the sand to pass away with the water to the tailhole, where two more men are engaged filling the trucks, which run on two sets of lines, laid on the tailings. As one is being filled the other is being emptied, so that one is always at the side of the men. To the left of the sluice box is a platform on which the tin is placed when the sluice box is cleaned up of an evening. The following morning it is passed through another stream of water, in a smaller box, where it is properly cleaned and placed on a floor, on which it is allowed to drain, and afterwards put on the drying pans, and, when dried, it is bagged ready for the smelter. There are two drying pans made of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron, measuring 8 feet by 4 feet each, with 6-inch angle iron round them. They are built in with bricks and heated by fires underneath, which are lighted from the outside. The water used in sluicing passes away from the tail-hole in the tail race (100 feet long) to a settling dam about 60 feet long by 4 feet deep and 12 feet wide, from whence it runs into the reservoir, about 36 feet long, and the same in width, by 10 feet deep, from the south-eastern corner of which is a head race leading to the pump-hole, from which the water is raised by a Californian pump (worked by a horse-power machine and two horses) into fluming, which takes it back again to the sluice box; thus it will be seen that no water is wasted. The reservoir is cleaned out occasionally, to accomplish which a tail race 400 long is cut from the north-eastern corner of the reservoir (which is closed up by means of a flood-gate, so that it can be easily opened when needed), through which the mud is allowed to flow away, and is swept out about once in three weeks by means of paddles yoked on to a horse, which drags it down by walking along the side of the race.

The second engine is worked for raising water, which is lifted in large buckets or bags made of canvas, each holding 105 gallons, from a shaft 230 feet deep. 62 bags are raised in one hour, which equals 6,510 gallons per hour, in order to keep the washing plant above described supplied with this very necessary commodity, to which it is conveyed by galvanized iron piping a distance of about 400 yards. A third engine (a twelve-horse-power) is working at another shaft, which is down about 180 feet, and situated 8 chains easterly from the working shaft, but without obtaining wash, having got on a saddle; but they are driving to where they know the run of tin to be, which they do not expect to go far to strike. Men are always employed at the mouths of the shafts, dressing timber (which is supplied by contract, and keeps three teams constantly at work) ready to be placed in position below.

Messrs. Griffiths & Co.'s tribute to the Wesley Co. is 6 chains square, and adjoins Flannery's at the eastern side. Their shaft is down 165 feet, where good wash was struck, averaging 4 feet in thickness and yielding 2 cwt. of ore to the load. They have driven about 70 feet in an easterly direction, which shows the same kind of wash, gradually deepening as they go. They are at present employed sinking an air shaft, and when completed they intend to start washing. The width of the lode is unknown.

Messrs.

Messrs. Probert & Co. also are tributors to the Wesley Co., and hold 6 chains square, on which they have sunk to a depth of 160 feet, and driven 50 feet, but without very good results.

Messrs. Hume & Co. have also an area of 60 chains square from the Wesley Co., on which a shaft has been sunk 156 feet to bottom. They have driven 40 feet in a northerly direction on wash averaging 7 feet in thickness, and yielding 50 lbs. of ore to the load. The Wesley Co. supply timber and provide washing plant, including water, of which there is a plentiful supply on their land.

Messrs. M'Donald & Co., tributors to the Wesley Co., put down a shaft to a depth of 150 feet, and bottomed, but without getting wash until they had driven 30 feet, where they struck it 2 feet thick. It was dipping and making fast, so they are sinking the shaft 20 feet deeper, and from thence it is intended to put in another drive to the wash.

The Wesley Tin-mining Company's property is being excellently well managed by W. O. Pomroy, Esq. During the first eight months of the past year a portion of this mine was worked on wages, and another part on tribute, but since that time the company have done away with all wages men, and let the whole mine on tribute, believing that mode to be the most remunerative. As a proof of the new system answering best, the company have been able to divide (clear of expenses) £42,000 during the past year, and they fully expect that it will yield better this year.

Messrs. Graney & Co. have a block 6 chains square on tribute from the Wesley Company in which they have been working about four months, and put down a shaft 155 feet, also driven 35 feet, on 2 feet of rich wash, which is deepening as they go. The manager intends washing after the New Year.

Messrs. Moore & Co. adjoin Messrs. Fox & Co.'s rich claim; has been worked with unsatisfactory results, although often within only from 20 feet to half a chain of their boundary.

Messrs. Salmon & Co. worked what they call the "Eureka" as tributors, on Mr. Kennedy's mineral conditional purchase, where they have put down a shaft from 65 to 70 feet in which the wash is 3 feet in thickness, and yields a quarter of a pound of ore to the dish.

Messrs. Mober, O'Keeff, Salmon, and Pickhurt, I omitted to mention in their proper order, have been prospecting for twelve months on a part of Mr. Lennon's land, which they hold on royalty. They have put down twelve or fifteen shafts, out of which three are good and repaying them for their perseverance. The wash varies from 6 inches to 3 feet in thickness at a depth of 28 feet in easily worked country, a prop here and there being all that is needed. Although the party have put in cross drives with a view of proving the extent of the wash, they have not as yet been able to find out its width.

Flannery's 320 acres, royalty to Reynolds. They are sinking near to where land once worked by a party of tributors (Jew & Co.) is situated, which was subsequently taken up by a party of 40 shareholders who worked down to a depth of 230 feet, but had to give up through excess of water in No. 1 shaft, 6 feet by 3 feet; he is down to a depth of 170 feet, which is worked in three shifts. They expect to bottom at a depth of 200 feet or 220 feet. No. 2 shaft is in the same block, and lies about half a mile in an easterly direction from No. 1, on which six men are working in two shifts. They have got down 90 feet and expect to bottom at from 200 to 220 feet. Both shafts are so far passing through hard basaltic dry country, but should water be met with, Mr. Flannery has an engine and pump ready to put to work.

Messrs. Hall Brothers (now being worked by from 10 to 20 Chinese) was one of the richest alluvial blocks on Vegetable Creek. The value of plant is about £150. The Chinese are working it on the tribute system and have washed 20 tons 9 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs. during the year. The portion of the block not yet worked is all surfacing, and the wash varies from 3 inches to 3 feet in thickness, and 20 to 300 feet in width.

Alfred Cadell, Esq.'s, block on Vegetable Creek is worked by a party of Chinese (on tribute) numbering from ten to fourteen throughout the year. They have washed out 15½ tons of ore during the past twelve months, out of ground that has been considered worked out by Europeans, and was some nine or ten years ago one of the richest alluvial claims on Vegetable Creek.

Messrs. Moore & Co.'s Vegetable Creek mine has been worked ever since the first discovery of tin upon Vegetable Creek, and proved itself to be one of the richest mines in the district, having occupied a prominent position for the yield of ore. For a number of years it has been worked and re-worked. It is now worked on the tribute system by Chinese with good results, the past year's yield having exceeded that of the previous year by 17 tons.

The whole of Messrs. Moore & Co.'s interests in this district are under the good and careful management of Thos. Chandler, Esq., who deserves special consideration at the hands of those he represents.

Mr. T. Cubis' 20-acre block "Nelson" is situated to the south-east of the township, and being worked by a party of nine Chinese, as tributors, who have obtained about 10 tons of ore during the year.

Mr. T. Cubis' 40 acres at Rose Valley has been worked by Europeans, with a yield of 16 tons of ore during the year; the party having worked out the lead are now driving in hopes of striking a new one.

The Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company's land, situated at Vegetable Creek and Graveyard Creek, is under the management of Alfred Cadell, Esq., who is the managing shareholder, and has everything done to the best advantage. They employ from 50 to 150 men as necessity requires. The pumping and winding engine, steam-pumps, &c., as described in a former report, are valued at £1,500. 22½ tons of ore were obtained during the year: the wash varies from 1 foot to 4 feet in depth at from 40 to 100 feet sinking. The principal works during the year have been on portion 724 at Strathbogie North, and known as the "Valley," Graveyard Creek. All the deep leads are worked on the tribute system. Two parties of tributors are sinking at the Valley, one in a deep gutter (130 feet sinking) and leading into the Wesley Co.'s ground, and the other in the shallow lead, ranging from 30 to 45 feet from the surface. A reservoir, measuring 500 cubic yards, has been recently excavated, and the usual washing appliances, horse gear, &c., have been provided by the tributors, who prefer that mode of working to the more expensive one of machinery, which the company generally adopt. I feel sure, from the nature of the country that there is a good deposit of wash yet undiscovered in portions 724 or 725. Prospecting has been carried on in several of the other blocks during the year, and in some cases with good results. A new lead has been found at the Graveyard Creek, about half a mile west of the old workings, which is being worked by three parties of tributors, who have provided new dams and washing appliances for working the new lead. Other parties of men are engaged near the old workings chiefly in working out the northerly termination of the lead. The surfacing is worked by Chinese.

Messrs.



Messrs. Cadell and Mitchell's 540 acres M.C.P. is being worked by from thirty to 170 men, as circumstances require, and has yielded 146 tons of ore, which has been obtained at from 30 to 55 feet sinking, out of wash varying from 1 to 14 feet, in height by 25 to 300 feet, but generally 20 to 80 feet. The plant is worth about £3,000. Work has been carried on during the past year on a larger scale than before, the owners having provided additional conveniences, the principal of which are three dams, particularly described in their order further on. They are well constructed throughout, and finished off at the ends with logs, so as to resist the rush of flood waters, such as were experienced last December, and which caused some damage. The improvements made when they were repaired have, I consider, made them flood-proof. Dam No. 1: The excavation measures 2,000 cubic yards, the embankment being 750 feet in length, 10 feet high in centre, and 3 feet at the ends; it contains about 8,640,000 gallons of water; two sets of washing-boxes, two-horse-power, drying pans, tin house, and men's houses belong to this portion, which are used by two parties of tributors. Dam No. 2: Excavations are about 1,100 cubic yards, the embankment 280 feet long, 10 feet high in the centre, and 5 feet at the ends, and capable of holding 2,880,000 gallons of water; two-horse-power, two sets of sluicing appliances, drying pans, tin house, &c., complete, are used by two parties of tributors. No. 3 dam: The excavations are about 800 cubic yards, the embankment is about 240 feet long, 9 feet high in centre, and 4 feet high at the ends; it is estimated to contain 2,160,000 gallons of water when full; one-horse-power, with pump, &c., can raise water enough for two boxes if required. Dams Nos. 4, 5, and 6 have been used by Chinese tributors, working "surfacing" on part of the land; the dams when full hold a good supply of water. Dams Nos. 7 and 8, the engine dams mentioned in previous reports, are good reservoirs, at one of which a centrifugal pump is worked by a 12 horse-power engine, and the other has a horse power and set of sluicing boxes, &c., connected with it. Dam No. 9 is a large reservoir, with apparently an unfailling supply of water, and has connected with it horse-gear, &c., necessary for sluicing, and tin house. All the appliances such as engines and steam pumps having previously been fully reported on, I am confining myself particularly to the improvements made during the past year. The result of the opening up of this land has proved it to be the most extensive deep lead at present tested in this district; the large belt of basaltic formation, bounded north and south by the porphyry ridges, widens out at the eastern end of this company's ground. Recent operations have disclosed a series of almost parallel leads of washdirt, which, from the direction they run I believe converge into one channel in about the centre of this land. The various portions being worked are paying well, and there is every prospect of a heavy deposit being found at their confluence, which the owners intend testing during the next few months. The owners have during the past year expended £1,000 in reorganizing the system of working, consequent upon the land being let on tribute in small parties; but they will no doubt be amply recompensed by a permanent supply of water. Washing appliances are so regulated as to admit of the works being carried on by many different parties during the driest seasons. The lack of a constant water supply has always impeded the mining industry in this district, which the necessary expenditure of capital, in making needed provision for storage of that commodity, would generally rectify. A new feature has been observed in this ground in one of the leads on the south side of the basaltic formation; the ore was found coarse, and in small nuggets, whereas the general run of the ore is fine.

Messrs. Moore & Co.'s property, at the Y. Water-holes, has yielded 147 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. ore during the past year, notwithstanding the delay, through want of water, during the early part of the year. It is all worked on the tribute system, by both Europeans and Chinese, and steam engine, with necessary machinery, are provided by the company.

Mr. R. Donoghue, Y. Water, has land which is difficult to work during the wet season, and on which fifteen men have been employed, with ordinary washing plant, during the past year, and obtained 56 tons of tin ore.

Having thus referred to all the various workings which I have inspected, and having travelled over the whole district, I am led to the conclusion, from what I have seen, that there is a good future in store for this field, which I believe to be only in its infancy, as there are hundreds of acres of land not yet even tested—both alluvial and reefing. With regard to the latter there is not yet one mine properly working. Capital is the want that, if supplied, and properly expended, will prove what I have said to be true.

Messrs. Skinner and Kelly are working a 40-acre block at Rose Valley, which they hold as tributors to Messrs. Irby, Andrews, and O'Donnell. The sinkings vary from 30 to 60 feet, and the alluvial deposit averages 18 inches in thickness by 30 feet in width, and the workings have to be closely timbered. About thirty men are regularly working, and have raised 42 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. of ore during the past year.

Messrs. Irby and Company have a 20-acre block at the Graveyard Creek, which is being worked by a party of ten Chinese, who are surfacing, and got about 20 tons during the year.

Messrs. Irby, Andrews, O'Donnell, Hall, and Chandler own a block at Kangaroo Flat, which is known as the "Surprise." Two men are at present employed in prospecting. A large amount of work has been done, including a 300-foot tunnel, which shows promising-looking wash about 6 feet in thickness.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—BOOROOK DIVISION.

(*J. P. Curran, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my annual report of the mining industry in this division for the year ending the 31st December, 1882.

With the exception of the "Golden Age" mine at Boorook very little progress has been made in mining. The present depth of this mine is 163 feet, with lode at bottom of shaft 4 feet wide, which will average 60 ounces of silver per ton. The sinking of the shaft has been suspended in consequence of the great influx of water. The proprietors, Messrs. Hall and Davy, are now preparing to erect suitable appliances to cope with the water, and when completed will resume sinking forthwith. The deepest level worked in this mine is 140 feet from the surface. A great deal of work of an exploratory nature has been performed during the past year in search of the lode in the south end of the mine, which had been displaced by a cross-course. The continuation of the lode has been found, and has yielded some fine samples of silver ore, and a good deal of native silver is often met with. The lode has a dip west and bearing 20° E. of N.—width from 1 to 4 feet. Six men are continuously employed on this mine, and one man carting on to reduction works. There are about 600 tons of ore on the surface, which will average from 65 to 75 ounces of silver per ton. A great number of men will soon be employed on this mine. The

The "Addison" Mine, the property of Messrs. Hall and Davey, is about 30 feet deep, with lode 9 feet wide, dip west, bearing north and south. Some very rich ore has been obtained from this mine. Driving and stopping is being carried on in the north end of the mine, and some very rich ore has been raised. Four tons of ore from this mine, which was forwarded to London last May, realized £214. During the month of December 60 tons of ore was treated at the Boorook Reduction Works, which gave excellent results. There is still about the same quantity at the works awaiting treatment and about an equal quantity at the mine, which I have been informed by the manager, Mr. Davey, is equally as rich as any that has been treated. The proprietors purpose continuing the sinking of the shaft, as the ore seems to improve in quality at the bottom of the shaft.

I informed you in my last report that Messrs. Hall and Davy were erecting extensive reduction works in connection with their mines. I am happy to say that they are now completed, and shall endeavour to give you a description of them, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. B. Davey, the manager of the Golden Age mine and Boorook Silver Reduction Works, under whose supervision the whole of the work has been carried out. The reduction works consist of one 24-horse power engine, one 10-stamp battery, two double bed furnaces 52 feet long and 12 feet wide and 6 feet high, 100 feet of flues or dust-chambers, all covered in by a well-ventilated shed 65 feet long by 60 feet wide; the engine and battery is also covered by a shed 55 feet by 48 feet; outside of the shed, and some distance away from the works is a brick chimney 50 feet high; there are four Wheeler's pans, two separators, one filtering apparatus, two catch-pits built of stout masonry, 25 feet long and 20 feet wide by 6 feet deep; one bolting mill, consisting of circular sieve  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter with mechanical feeder, &c., retorting furnace, smelting-room with furnace, and complete laboratory. The ore is crushed dry, and as it passes through the gratings is taken to a floor above the furnaces, where the charges are weighed and mixed with salt and other ingredients preparatory to roasting. After the ore has been calcined and all base metals removed it is drawn out of the furnace and placed on floors to cool; it is then taken to the bolting-room where it is passed through a circular sieve, composed of a very fine wire screen; it is then subjected to the Wheeler's pan—amalgamation process. I estimate the value of the whole of Messrs. Hall and Davey's plant at £9,000.

In gold-mining very little has been done during the year. At Lunatic Reefs, which are situated about 12 miles east of Boorook, a Mr. Field, an enterprising Victorian gentleman, and the representative of some capitalists in that colony, has taken up some of the old claims, which have been worked at shallow levels and yielded fairly in the early days of the Lunatic gold-field. It is the intention of Mr. Field to sink deeper as it is not improbable that beneath the belt of hard black slate there may be something worth searching for. The hard nature of the ground, and the great amount of water to be contended with has hitherto proved very discouraging to parties with small capital. Mr. Field has succeeded in reaching a depth of 146 feet in the Golden Crown claim, and raised about 26 tons of quartz, which has yielded 66 ozs. of smelted gold, value £3 13s. per ounce. In the same locality a person named Martin has been working on what is called the Morning Star Reef, and has from time to time unearthed large patches of gold ranging from 40 ozs. to 70 ozs. of gold. Altogether he has obtained up to date about 250 ozs. of gold, chiefly by hand crushing.

There is nothing sensational to report in alluvial-mining. The Surface Hill Sluicing Company at Poverty Point have suspended operations for a time, the cause I can not ascertain. Since the wet season has set in a number of parties have applied for water privileges, and have set in to the old workings at McLeod's Creek. At Tooloom and Pretty Gully a few fossickers are still employed, and a large party of Chinese have taken up an extended claim of 25 acres on Tooloom Creek. From gold-buyers' returns I learn that the amount of gold bought does not exceed 1,000 ozs., which may be accounted for by the great scarcity of water at the commencement of the year. I have issued during the year 114 miners' rights and seven business licenses. The number of miners' rights represents about a third of the adult male population on this field; the absence of a proper officer to enforce the gold-fields regulations deprives the State of a considerable amount of revenue.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—WILSON'S DOWNFALL DIVISION.

(*W. Hicks, Mining Registrar.*)

I do myself the honor to forward my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1882, on the Wilson's Downfall Division of the New England Mining District.

Notwithstanding the opinion expressed in my last report, *i.e.*, that the mining industry on these mines were failing, I am happy to say this year has proved an exception; but I consider this can be accounted for by the high price of tin ore, causing the miners to work ground which would otherwise have been idle, and in some instances getting very rich patches, but none of any permanency. There has been 70 tons of tin ore raised on these mines during the year 1882 more than in 1881, with an average of ten miners less than the former year. The number of miners on these tin mines at present is 120 Europeans and 400 Chinese (which has also been about the average for the year), and the quantity of tin ore won during 1882 is 615 tons, of the value of £34,440 on the ground, being an increase on the value of that of last year of £6,100. I have sold 151 mineral licenses, 11 business licenses, and 2 miners' rights during the year, and received 25 applications for mineral leases, comprising 700 acres, for which I received £338, besides £33 for survey, making a total of collections in this office for licenses, rents, and surveys, of £371.

I regret not being able to give a detailed account of the different workings in this division, there being no material change in the alluvial workings since last year, and the very uneven prospects obtained causing the miners to shift about from one creek to another many times during the year. The deposits of ore being chiefly found in patches in the banks of the creeks and ridges, in some instances where least expected, and almost impossible to form any idea of from what source it came there. The principal workings on these mines are the property of Donald M'Alister, situated on Wylie Creek, being the Clifton Tin-mining Company's old ground, which they forfeited during the year, and M'Alister has taken it up again by lease and mineral licenses, and employed an average of 100 Chinese during the year on the tribute system who won 80 tons of tin ore.

The principal drawback on this mine is getting rid of their under-water, which they manage mostly by waterwheels and California pumps, and in some instances by a sort of treadmill, worked by six or eight Chinese, and a California pump, which seems to work very well.

The

The old Lady Lisgar claim on this creek, the property of R. W. Robertson (mineral conditional purchase), on which a large amount of capital has been expended for the past ten years without any dividend, is this year at work, and fair prospects are being found away from the main creek, in a sort of drift, amongst large granite boulders, at a depth of 20 feet, which seems to me to be an old water-course, and may lead to larger deposits; but in consequence of the deep stripping the present tributors (Chinese) are scarcely making wages.

On the head of Wilson's Downfall Creek Messrs. Funnell and Goldie erected elevating buckets, which they worked by an 8-horse power engine, and raised the water about 16 feet high to fluming-boxes, which carried it back to the workings repeatedly for ground sluicing purposes; but the ground was too poor to pay expenses and they partly abandoned it and turned their attention to search for tin lodes in the main dividing range, and succeeded in finding a very good prospect at the head of Herding Yard Creek, which they have secured by lease. They have found several veins or leaders of stone carrying splendid ore, some of which I am informed is 90 per cent. tin. They have sunk one shaft to a depth of 16 feet, apparently having a good hanging wall running north-east and south-west with an underlie to the west, which seems to be the direction all the tin-veins are running on this range. Messrs. Funnell and Goldie expect to get on the lode here at a depth of about 40 feet, but I believe want of capital will retard their progress. There are a good many other parties who have applied for leases on this range, adjoining the last-mentioned claim, and have also found veins of tin-stone on the surface; but there has been so little done to test these lodes that it is impossible to form any opinion of how they will yield. There has been a company formed recently under the management of Mr. Jeffry Denniss to work a tin-lode on the dividing range between this colony and the colony of Queensland, at the head of Lode Creek in the latter colony, where they have found excellent prospects of tin-lode on the surface. Mr. Denniss has also applied for land for tin-mining purposes recently amounting to 120 acres in this colony, adjoining the company's ground above-mentioned, which he intends prospecting. He has also erected a dam across Ruby Creek, 150 yards wide, and will hold 17 feet of water in depth, which he intends to raise 40 feet by centrifugal pumps and flume it back to the ridge to work some shallow alluvial ground there, and for use in developing the lodes. He has also an 8-horse-power engine and a three-stamper battery in course of erection on this ground, and I believe there is scarcely a doubt, if prospecting for lodes is pushed ahead in this locality with any energy, I will be able to send a more cheering report of this division next year. The only drawback seems to be the want of capital in the district. I would also wish to mention that Mr. Ambrose Johnson, of Poverty Point, has taken up a mineral conditional purchase of 40 acres on the Undercliff Run, about 4 miles from the head station in this division, for the purpose of working a plumbago mine there (a sample of which took first prize at the Brisbane Exhibition during the year), but has not commenced to work it yet.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—DALMORTON DIVISION.

(*W. F. Poole, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to furnish my annual report for the year 1882.

Although there is a decrease in the yield of alluvial gold the prospect for the year 1883 is encouraging. It is probable that a reaction will take place in quartz-mining, as several of the old reefs have been taken up, notably the Perseverance Reef, by the Tower Hill Company, under the management of Mr. Jas. Chalmers, and the Union Reef by Braham and party.

The Tower Hill Company commenced operations in January last, and have continued driving the tunnel started by the Clarence Pioneer Company. In the early part of the year the rock was free, and good progress was made; but for the last few months they have made very little headway, owing to the hardness of the rock and the absence of skilled workmen. Mr. Chalmers considers he has only 20 feet more to drive to strike the reef, and it is to be hoped he will be rewarded for the pluck he has shown in working under difficulties.

The Union Reef (Braham and party) commenced operations in May last. In September they sent 2 tons of quartz to the Sydney Mint, which yielded 5 ozs. 7 dwts. 6 grs. to the ton.

They have since formed it into a company, and work has been commenced under the management of Captain Green.

It is contemplated to work the mine in conjunction with the Sir Hercules Reef,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant.

A considerable amount of dead work has had to be done on this mine, but everything is now in working order, and tenders are called for driving their deep shaft.

As the country around the Union Reef, Quart-pot Creek, is much easier to work than in the immediate vicinity of Dalmorton, it is expected that a large population will be attracted if the Union mine proves payable.

Two tons of stone (from the Robin Hood Reef, Come and party) have been sent to the Mint, but I have not yet learned the result.

During the year I have sold fourteen miners' rights and five business licenses.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—SOLFERINO DIVISION.

(*T. Coudran, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on mining matters within the Solferino division of the New England District for the year 1882.

In quartz-mining very little progress has been made during the past year. There are four claims being worked in this division. Nos. 2, 3, and 4, North Garibaldi Company, have about 40 tons of stone raised. They got a rich patch of gold at a depth of 150 feet from the surface. They crushed 3 cwts. of specimens, which yielded 56 ozs. of gold. The company have also sent 176 lbs of specimens to Sydney for crushing, which they expect to yield about 50 ozs. Messrs. Winkley and Word, of the Garibaldi Reef, crushed 4 cwt. of stone from their claim, which yielded 31 ozs. Messrs. J. F. Adam and party are working the Band of Hope Claim at Solferino, but they have not yet had any crushing. No. 1 North Lion Claim has been worked for the last nine months by Messrs. Lund and Hayes. They have not been successful in getting any gold. I believe they are now about to suspend work for a time.

Alluvial

Alluvial mining in this division has suffered considerably from the scarcity of water during the past year, and but little sluicing has been carried on, consequently there has been a diminution in the quantity of gold won.

Fifty-seven miners' rights have been issued during the year—forty-nine to Europeans, and eight to Chinese; and three applications for gold-mining leases have been received.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—BALLINA DIVISION.

(*H. Bassmann, Mining Registrar.*)

EIGHTEEN miners' rights have been issued at this office during the year to Europeans, no holder of which has been working within the police district of the Richmond River. Their workings have been to the south of Evans River, in the police district of the Clarence. I have had no means to ascertain whether they, or any of them, have been constantly at work, nor what they have obtained. There is no mining going on of any kind in my portion of the police district.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—TENTERFIELD DIVISION.

(*Charles L. C. Badham, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report there were no mining operations going on in this portion of the district during the past year. The number of miners' rights sold was twenty-five, the number of mineral licenses sold was thirteen, and the number of business licenses sold was five; but all these were purchased by people engaged in mining some distance from here.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—LISMORE DIVISION.

(*W. Carson, Mining Registrar.*)

REFERRING to your letter of 21st November last, I have the honor to inform you that nothing has been done in mining matters in the Lismore Division of the New England and Clarence Mining District during the year 1882. I am therefore unable to forward a report.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—GRAFTON, NANA CREEK, AND DALMORTON DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. A. L. McDougall, P.M., Warden.*)

I HAVE the honor to send the report of mining matters in the Clarence and Richmond Mining District, in accordance with the instructions contained in your circular letter.

I have not as yet been able to visit the gold-reefs at Dalmorton, but from information that I have received have no doubt but that active operations will soon be resumed there. The Tower Hill Company are putting in a tunnel which is expected to strike the reef every day at a depth of about 300 feet, when, if it proves payable, their quartz-mill will soon be at work again. The Sir Hercules Robinson Reef is said to be very promising, and several others there also.

At Nana Creek both the mills have been actively employed on stone from various reefs in the vicinity, and there is every prospect of another mill being erected at the Hidden Treasure reef about 7 miles from Nana Creek by Everingham and Party. The work at Nana Creek has of course been interrupted by the Christmas holidays, and will now be further interfered with by the floods in the Orrara River and creeks.

At the Mann River there is only one claim at work, McRea and Party's, from whom I received today the following particulars, viz., "That their shaft is down 42 feet and drive along the reef 10 feet, reef 3 feet wide with fair show of gold." The last 7 miles of the road from Grafton to the Mann River is not even rideable, and I have consequently not attempted going there.

I have not yet been able to inspect the reefs at Tallewudjah Creek and Nymboi, near Nana Creek, but now that roads are being made to those places I will endeavour to do so on my next visit to Nana Creek.

Rose and party's copper selections at Gordon Brook are virtually abandoned as not being payable.

As you have recently received from Mr. Slee, Inspector of Mines, a full report of the reefs at Nana Creek, I do not think it necessary for me to trouble you with further particulars relative to them. There are from 100 to 120 men on the Nana Creek mines; and the mining registrars at Grafton, Nana Creek, and Dalmorton will furnish you by my instructions with a return of the number of miners' rights, &c., issued by them for last year in this mining district.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—GRAFTON DIVISION.

(*W. Clarke, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my report for the past year, which is brief and devoid of interest, as the mining done in my division was absolutely next to nothing. Andrew Sneath and party registered a quartz prospecting claim—four men's ground—on the Lady Isabel Reef, Mann River, and the reef, I am told, shows good gold; but capital will be needed and machinery must be provided before any good results will be attained. Two alluvial fossicking claims for the same locality were also registered.

I issued 205 miners' rights and one mineral license. The rights were chiefly issued to persons having interests in the quartz-reefs situated within the Nana Creek division. The following applications for mining leases were received at Grafton:—

Gold-mining.—For quartz; locality, Mann River; six.

Mineral leases.—For copper; locality, Oakey Creek, Gordon Brook; one.

The return of gold forwarded embraces nearly all the gold won at Nana Creek, and a very small quantity, if any, was won in my division. This return is compiled from information received from the banks throughout the district.

## ALBERT DISTRICT—WILCANNIA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Steel, P.M., Wilcannia.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1882 for the Wilcannia division of the Albert Gold-fields.

Within the limits of my own division no fresh discoveries in gold have been made, and the extreme dryness of the past season has stopped all prospecting being carried on. Few miners' rights have been issued by me during the year.

*Copper.*—Nothing has been done since my last report, and the land held has been abandoned by the lessees.

*Silver and Lead.*—Under this head I have to report that some excitement has been occasioned by the opening up of a large quantity of land situated at Thackeringa and Umberumberka in the neighbourhood of Mount Gipps.

Since my last report several mineral conditional purchases have been made, and a large number of mineral leases applied for. Those of Mr. R. Green, of Bourke, Garot, of Wilcannia, and Messrs. Smith and Holman, of Adelaide, have their claims in full working order. Report speaks favourably of the richness of these claims. The ore is procured in large quantities near the surface at a small cost, and is at present forwarded to Torowie railway station (South Australia), about 200 miles distant from Thackeringa, and thence to Adelaide. Very considerable inconvenience has arisen among the lessees from the absence of a Mining Registrar at Mount Gipps, some 30 miles distant. Applications at present have to be made either at Wilcannia or Milparinka, some 200 miles from the mines. I have already drawn your attention to this matter, suggesting that the Police Magistrate at Menindie be appointed Warden, the distance from the latter place being only 90 miles.

## ALBERT DISTRICT—MILPARINKA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden King, P.M., Milparinka.)

IN handing you my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1882, I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at Milparinka on the 10th February, and finally took charge of this gold-field from the late warden, Mr. W. H. J. Slee, on the 13th of the same month.

I found everything in a very depressed state owing to the dryness of the season, the scarcity, and consequent dearness of provisions, and the prevalence of fever, dysentery, scurvy, and ophthalmia.

In consequence of the scarcity of water for mining and also domestic purposes, the only gold that was procured up to the month of November was by the tedious and unhealthy process of dry blowing and by this means several hundred ounces of gold were obtained. It has, however, since been ascertained that there is a great loss attending this process, and that it will pay to *wash* all the dirt that has been dry-blown. An attempt was made to introduce a machine for dry blowing and the trial given it in Sydney in the presence of experienced men encouraged the hope that it would prove a great success here, but it was found that it was not equal to the task of separating the gold from the clay or cement with which it is usually found encased. No new alluvial ground has been discovered, probably for want of water with which to prospect; the miners therefore who had good claims stacked and registered their washdirt and prepared dams and tanks to collect and store water whenever there should be rain enough to fill them, but up to the present time their hopes have with two or three exceptions been blighted, and the partial rains that have fallen have not afforded sufficient water to last for more than two or three weeks, while in most of the dams there has not been any water collected. These remarks apply principally to the Granite Fields. At Mount Browne a heavy thunderstorm in the end of November filled all the dams and tanks, and work proceeded merrily for a short time, but the heat during December was so intense that the water quickly evaporated and dried up. A small rush took place to Dépôt Glen in the latter part of February, but after giving the ground a good trial it was abandoned. This was where gold was first discovered in this field. Two parties tried deep sinking at Mount Browne, but abandoned the work at a depth of about 70 feet.

At the quartz reefs, situated at the head of the Warratta Creek, about twenty claims have been at work, but with the exception of the Mount Browne Company, the Wittabrina Company, and the Rosemount Prospecting Claim, they have all suspended work for want of machinery to test the stone they have already raised. The Mount Browne Company was the first to get machinery on the ground but no steps have hitherto been taken to erect it. The Wittabrina Company have also machinery on the ground, but it was found on arrival to be so worn out as to be useless until many of the parts were renewed, and I am informed that these parts are now on the road. The indications of payable stone in all the claims are very promising, and a good deal of work and capital has been expended in preliminary shafts and tunnels, and dams. I am of opinion that quartz-crushing on this field will meet with two very serious drawbacks, viz., scarcity of wood and water. A township has been laid out at the Reefs and called "Albert," and the principal streets "Sturt" and "Poole."

Unless new alluvial ground is discovered, I cannot look on the prospects of this field as a permanent gold-field being very encouraging; all the known auriferous ground is either taken up or worked out. Should, however, rain in any quantity fall, the country would be thoroughly prospected.

There have been four townships laid out here: "Mount Brown" is now nearly abandoned, there being only one allotment occupied. "Milparinka" with a population of about 100, contains three large and substantial stone hotels and one built of iron, three mercantile establishments, one bank (the Commercial Banking Company), police office and court-house, and warden's office. The buildings are all of a permanent and substantial character. Warden's Court and Courts of Petty Sessions are held here whenever required. "Tibooburra" has a population of about 100, and contains four hotels, one being partly built of stone, four mercantile establishments, a branch of the Commercial Bank (which is about to be closed), and other buildings. "Albert" is in its infancy, and only has one large store owned by Bignal and Young, of South Australia.

The supply of water for domestic and stock purposes has commanded the attention of the Government. The public well at Milparinka has been fitted with a substantial whim, and has been further deepened by 20 feet, making in all 162½ feet, and a supply of good water equal to about 350 gallons per hour has been obtained. The Milparinka water-hole has been partly scooped out, and an embankment  
thrown

thrown across the lower end of it, and it is now about half full of water. At Tibooburra a well was put down 50 feet, and a small supply of brackish water being struck was abandoned, and a shaft on a quartz-reef about 1 mile from the town, which had been put down 60 feet, was taken up by the Government at the strong desire of the residents of the Granite field, and continuous work has been carried on in it, and it is now down 138 feet; there is a small supply of water of the best quality, equal to about 100 gallons in twenty-four hours, and it is confidently expected that a plentiful supply will be reached at a lower level. The importance of water supply to this portion of the field is painfully apparent when the inhabitants have for many months been compelled to send to a water-hole 25 miles distant for water for domestic purposes.

In the early part of this year provisions were getting very scarce, but the timely arrival of a caravan of camels, and two teams of camels from South Australia, afforded relief. About this time it was also found necessary to convey the mails by camels, and the trip to Wilcannia was performed once a fortnight.

The autumn of this year was a very unhealthy period, and many deaths took place from fever of a typhoid character, and dysentery, and there were many cases of scurvy and ophthalmia. The sickness, and consequent destitution, increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to obtain the temporary services of a medical man, and Dr. Wilkie remained here for two weeks. It was also found necessary to open temporary hospitals at Milparinka and Tibooburra, and a camel waggon load of sick men were sent away to Wilcannia, who all recovered their health. As the cool weather advanced, the sickness disappeared, and with the exception of two slight cases of fever at Tibooburra, there has been no return of it, and the general health of the inhabitants is very good; this, in some degree, may be attributable to the good supply of vegetables raised by the Chinese gardeners, and sold by them at reasonably remunerative rates. About eight Chinamen are employed in two gardens; two are employed as domestic servants, and one is a carpenter, and this (11) numbers the whole of the Chinese population here.

During the past year 3,000 ounces of gold have been sent by escort, 850 ounces are ready for escort, and about 500 ounces have been sent away by private hands, making a total yield, for the year 1882, of 4,350 ounces, or adopting the late Warden's (Stee) figures, in his annual report for 1881, 16,430 ounces as the total yield from this field.

A nugget weighing 12 ounces was found on the surface at Mount Browne, by Thomas Wheelodon, who shortly afterwards found three more nuggets, weighing in all 5 ounces. Several smaller nuggets weighing up to an ounce have been found, principally at Mount Browne and Tibooburra.

The residents on this field may now be estimated at 400, distributed thus:—

Mount Browne Diggings...	...	...	...	50
Town of Milparinka	...	...	...	100
Warratta Creek...	...	...	...	20
Town of Tibooburra	...	...	...	100
Granite Diggings and neighbourhood	...	...	...	130
Total	...	...	...	400

I am glad to be able to report favourably of the general conduct of the inhabitants of this remote region. Sly-grog-sellers and shanty-keepers have been nearly exterminated, at a cost to themselves, in fines and forfeitures, of upwards of £530. There have been two convictions for sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, and other minor offences, chiefly attributable to alcoholic influences. 98 cases have been tried in Petty Sessions here, during the year.

The following tabular statement, taken from daily observations by myself, may be of meteorological interest:—

1882.	Aneroid. Mean.		Thermometer at 9 a.m.	Thermometer.		Thermometer. Mean.		Rain in inches.
	Temp.	Pressure.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	81	29.750	86.8	108.0	68.5	101.6	73.2	0.40
March	81.2	.810	82.7	108.5	52.5	97.1	65.5	.....
April	70.5	.790	69.0	96.0	49.0	79.0	55.5	0.99
May	61.4	.838	60.0	88.0	36.0	74.7	46.3	0.98
June	52.7	.759	49.3	68.5	28.5	60.9	39.0	0.57
July	52.4	.829	50.3	83.0	25.0	60.5	36.7	0.08
August	55.4	.799	53.9	85.0	26.0	69.6	40.6	0.71
September	64.2	.748	67.0	100.0	34.0	80.5	46.0	.....
October	72.4	.702	73.4	100.0	40.0	86.5	53.5	1.11
November	80	.819	79.7	106.75	50.0	91.7	59.7	0.90
December	81.8	.660	82.2	113.5	50.0	96.7	60.7	0.80
Mean for 11 months	68.4	29.864	68.5	.....	.....	81.7	52.4	6.52

It will thus be seen that only  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain fell during the year. The highest temperature was  $113\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , and the lowest  $25^{\circ}$ .

#### ALBERT DISTRICT—MOUNT BROWNE DIVISION.

(E. C. King, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to report that during the year ending 31st December, 1882, there have been issued in the Mount Browne Division of the Albert Mining District 162 business licenses and 880 miners' rights, which show an increase of 20 business licenses and a decrease of 428 miners' rights. Six leases for quartz-reef claims have been applied for, and the consideration thereof is still pending.

Suspension from work has been granted to eleven quartz-reef claims, chiefly on account of there being no machinery erected to enable the claim-owners to test the stone they have already at grass.

The works performed by the several quartz-reef claims are as follows:—

- 1st. The Warratta Claim, P. A. Horn owner, has a shaft down 60 feet and 80 to 100 tons of quartz at grass. On this claim £1,000 to £1,200 has been expended, and it is now suspended from work on account of there being no machine yet erected. There has also been an application for lease (No. 3) of this claim.

2nd.

- 2nd. No. 1 South Warratta, Richd. Eades and Party owners, has a shaft down 60 feet and 60 tons of stone raised, and £400 has been expended on this claim, and it is now suspended from work for want of machinery.
- 3rd. No. 1 North Warratta, Deane and Party owners: This claim has had but little work done on it; it is now suspended from work on account of sickness.
- 4th. Pioneer Prospecting Claim amalgamated with No. 1 South Pioneer: This claim is owned by the Whittabrenna Company (an Adelaide firm); has two shafts down and about 150 tons of quartz at grass. This claim has some machinery on the ground; the remainder of the plant is expected to arrive here shortly. There has also been made an application (No. 5) for lease of this claim.
- 5th. Nos. 2 and 3 South Pioneer (amalgamated), owned by the Whittabrenna South Company (of Adelaide), has a shaft down 132 feet and about 200 feet of driving, and 150 tons of quartz have been raised. In connection with this claim a large dam has been constructed at a cost of £700, and a good supply of water has been saved from the last rain in November; but is now receding at the rate of about 1 inch per day.
- 6th. No. 4 South Pioneer, owned by Nolan and Orther (a party of working miners), has a tunnel 165 feet driven towards the reef and a shaft down 50 feet. This claim is suspended from work on account of there being no machinery on the ground.
- 7th. No. 5 South Pioneer, owned by Brisco and Party, has a shaft down 70 feet and 15 tons of quartz raised. This is also suspended from work on the grounds of want of machinery.
- 8th. No. 6 South Pioneer, Crawley and Party, has a tunnel 40 feet, and a shaft 60 feet, and a drive 10 feet striking the reef, which shows 18 inches in breadth showing gold.
- 9th. No. 1 and 2 North Pioneer, owned by the Wizard Peak Company (of Adelaide), has a shaft down 80 feet, and has struck good water. The quartz at grass shows gold, and is of a very promising character. An application (No. 2) for a lease has been made for this claim.
- 10th. Nos. 3 and 4 North Pioneer, owned by the Mount Browne Gold-mining and Crushing Company, has a shaft down 85 feet and a drive to the east 13 feet, and another shaft 30 feet. £4,000 has been expended on the claim and in a plant of machinery now in the course of erection; also a great quantity of firewood has been collected and a dam constructed. An application (No. 6) for lease has also been made. Good water has also been struck in this claim at 85 feet.
- 11th. No. 5 North Pioneer, owned by Nolan Brothers, has a shaft down 50 feet, and another 30 feet, 10 or 15 tons of quartz raised, and about £300 expended on the claim. It is now suspended for want of machinery. The Warratta reef as well as the Pioneer reefs are expected to be struck on this claim.

*On the Phoenix Reef.*

- 12th. Phoenix Prospecting Claim, owned by Percival A. Horn (of Adelaide), has two shafts down, one 35 feet the other 55 feet, and 20 tons of quartz have been raised. £1,500 have been expended on the claim, and there is machinery expected to arrive shortly. Application (No. 4) for gold-mining lease has been made.
- 13th. No. 1 North Phoenix, owned by Josephs and Party, has a shaft down 50 feet, with a drive of 20 feet, and about 6 tons of quartz are now at grass. £300 have been expended on this claim, and suspension from work has been granted for six months.
- 14th. Nos. 1 and 2 South Phoenix, owned by Bonnar and Company, has a shaft down 100 feet, and drive to east 73 feet and west 45 feet; water was struck at 90 feet. £800 have been expended on this claim, and is now suspended for six months on grounds of no machinery to keep water down. An application for gold-mining lease (No. 1) has been made.
- 15th. Nos. 3 and 4 South Phoenix have been abandoned.

*On the Rosemount Reef.*

- 16th. Rosemount Prospecting Claim, M'Caw and Party owners, has a shaft down 60 feet, and another down 30 feet, and 50 tons of quartz at grass. This claim is being worked by the owners, who are all working miners.
- 17th. No. 1 North Rosemount Claim, owned by Bergman and Party, has a shaft 75 feet and a drive to the east 33 feet, and another shaft 32 feet with a drive 43 feet, and 30 tons of quartz raised. This claim is also suspended from work.

There are on this gold-field fifty-eight dams and reservoirs, some of which are of a very substantial character. There is only one which has now any water in it, saved from a partial thunder-shower.

The population of this gold-field has decreased by 620, owing to the scarcity of water to enable them to go out and prospect for new ground in the surrounding country. Should there come a good down-pour of rain there is little doubt that there would be a large population on this field, which at present shows a very desolate appearance.

COBAR DISTRICT—COBAR DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Tompson, P.M., Cobar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report on the Cobar Mining District for the year 1882.

With regard to gold-mining there has been very little done during the past twelve months. Three gold leases were applied for at Tindayrey, 20 miles north from Cobar, but only one was granted to Messrs. Elworthy, Ramsay, Clark & Hill, who are now prospecting the mine. About 4 cwt. of stone from this lease averaged 8 ozs. 16½ dwts. gold, and 27 ozs. silver to the ton. Some stone (about 30 cwt.) is now at the Mint for assay.

The country in parts of this district is of an auriferous nature, being of a slate and granite formation, and no doubt when it is prospected payable gold will be found on the West Bogan and Mulga Blocks, as there are very good indications in those parts.

With regard to copper there are now in this district six copper-mines in full work, viz. :—

1st. The Great Cobar Mine, at Cobar, 80 miles from Nyngan Railway Station.

2nd. The Nymagee Mine, at Nymagee, 60 miles from Nyngan Railway Station.

3rd.



- 3rd. The Hartwood Mine at Nymagee.  
 4th. The Girilambone Mine at Girilambone, on the railway line, 25 miles from Nyngan Railway Station.  
 5th. The New Mount Hope Mine at Mount Hope, 120 miles from the railway line.  
 6th. The Great Central, about 2 miles south-west from Mount Hope.  
 In addition to the above the undermentioned five mines are being prospected, viz.:—  
 1st. The C. S. A. Mine, about 8 miles west of north from Cobar.  
 2nd. The Bareoo Mine, near Gilgunnia on Cowl Creek, south of Cobar.  
 3rd. The Babinda Mine, south-east from Cobar, and about 9 miles east of Nymagee.  
 4th. Thompson and Smith's mine, near Girilambone.  
 5th. Brown's Mine, near Mount Hope.

During the year only four mineral leases have been applied for, the other lands having been taken up as mineral conditional purchases under the 19th clause.

At the Great Cobar Mine there were 550 men and boys employed.

The quantity of ore raised from that mine during last year was 13,787 tons and 11,702 tons smelted, which yielded 1,805 tons of fine copper of the value of £126,350. The depth of the shaft is 470 feet, and the width of the lode 60 feet.

The total quantity of ore smelted at this Cobar mine since 1st July, 1866, to the end of 1882, was 81,162 tons, which yielded 11,018 tons fine copper of the value of £771,200.

At the Nymagee Mine during the past twelve months 500 men were employed on the mine. The quantity of ore raised from the Nymagee mine during last year was 7,253 tons and 6,618 tons smelted, which yielded 1,144 tons fine copper of the value of £80,000. The depth of the shaft is 286 feet, and the width of the lode 30 feet. The total quantity of ore raised since this company started in 1880 was 13,824 tons, and quantity of ore smelted was 12,771 tons, which yielded 2,003 tons of fine copper of the value of £140,100.

At the Girilambone Mine, which has recently started, 80 men are employed. The quantity of ore raised during the past twelve months was 2,000 tons. The depth of the shaft is 252 feet and the width of the lode is 6 feet. The total quantity of ore raised since the company started is 2,650 tons.

From the New Mount Hope Mine and the Great Central I have no particulars, and therefore unable to furnish you with any information.

The work at the mines has been to a great extent paralysed through the utter inadequacy of the means of transit to the metropolis. At the Cobar mine there were about 1,300 tons of refined copper, and at Nymagee about 1,500 tons, refined copper of the value of £196,000, laying for months in the sheds, which could not be got away for the want of teams.

At the present time the Great Cobar Company are constructing a tramway, which will extend 10 miles into a dense forest. When this work is completed it is computed by competent judges that the production of the mine will be doubled or perhaps trebled. This distance of tramway that is being constructed by the Cobar Company represents one-eighth the distance of the railway that is required to connect Cobar with the railway line at Nyngan. If one mine can enter on such an expensive undertaking to secure the means of transit of timber only, there can be no question as to the necessity and paying capabilities of a branch railway line. The development of the other mines already referred to when we have railway communication with the metropolis will make this the most valuable mining district in the colony.

#### COBAR DISTRICT—COBAR DIVISION.

(George Stevenson, Mining Registrar.)

Confined, as I am, in the office from day to day it will be readily understood that I am entirely indebted to the courtesy of the mining captains for the statistics in connection with the mines, quoted herein. The other items of information I obtained from various reliable sources, and from observations in the discharge of the duties of my office, in conjunction with that pertaining to my position as Warden's Clerk and Crown Lands Agent. There is absolutely no tin or coal-mining in any part of this district, so far as I am aware, consequently my report will deal only with gold and copper mining, the latter occupying by far and away the premier place, and of which I will treat first.

#### Copper.

In so far as Cobar is concerned, copper is the staple product, and the Great Cobar Company regularly employ 550 men and boys, and during the year 1882, which is now under review, that number at least have been regularly employed. There were 11,702 tons of ore smelted, yielding 1,805 tons of fine copper of the value of £126,350. It must not be supposed that this is a fair yearly estimate of the capabilities of the mine, inasmuch as, during the early part of the year we suffered a severe drought causing a great scarcity of grass and water, and consequently were enabled to obtain but a very limited supply of firewood. On 30th December there were 12,995 tons of ore at grass; Barton's shaft had been sunk to a depth of 468 feet from the surface, and appeared to be in the centre of the lode all the way as neither wall had been touched nor had the termination of the lode been reached. At the bottom of this shaft the lode is of a solid nature, and composed of high per cent. yellow ore, mixed with elvan and spar. The lode that is now being worked is from 50 feet to 70 feet wide. Since this mine started in July, 1876, there has been 80,820 tons of ore raised, equal to 10,987 tons of copper, being an average of 13.59 per cent., and of the total value of over £700,000. Seven dividends have already been paid of 2s. 6d. each per share, and two more of similar amounts will be paid on an early date. It is computed that there is sufficient ore in sight to keep the mine in full work during the next twenty-five years, and that it cannot be worked out in 100 years. The works are under the very able and energetic management of Captain James Dunstan, J.P., whose perseverance and ability has developed it, under peculiar difficulties, to a highly successful issue. The population of Cobar is computed at 2,500 souls.

The Nymagee mine is next in importance, and is situate about 50 miles in a south-easterly direction from Cobar, and is an equal distance from the Nyngan Railway Station. It will be seen that during the year



year the produce of fine copper has been 1,144 tons produced from 6,618 tons of ore, value £80,000, the total quantity of ore raised being 7,253 tons; 500 men were employed, and the total population must be nearly 2,000. The same causes that obtained to retard further development at the Great Cobar Mine, militated in the same ratio against Nymagee; but Captain Jolly, J.P., was equally persistent and successful with his colleague, Captain Dunstan. It is confidently asserted by those who ought to know that Nymagee is destined to be one of the best paying mines in the western district.

Girilambone Mine is only in its infancy, but when it gets out of the swaddling clothes of juvenility and is favoured by direct railway communication with the metropolis, it will doubtless occupy a higher place amongst the mines of the district.

Returns from the Hartwood Company situate at Nymagee, and the Mount Hope Company situate at Gilgunnia have not reached me although I applied to the mining captains in the usual way. From the returns to hand it will be observed that there are 1,335 miners engaged in this district, five only of whom are in search of gold, the remainder being engaged at the various copper-mines, and all being Europeans; 23,040 tons of ore were raised, and 2,959 tons of fine copper were produced of a total value of £207,050. The Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Mine, which is situate about 6 miles north-north-west of Cobar, is about being formed into a company, and, judging from assays and reports, ought to be a profitable concern. The situation of the different mines is as follows:—

Great Cobar, county of Robinson, parish of Cobar.

Nymagee, county of Mouramba, parish of Priory Plains.

Hartwood, county of Mouramba, parish of Priory Plains.

Girilambone, county of Canbelego, parish of Girilambone.

Mount Hope, county of Blaxland, parish of Gilgunnia.

Cornish, Scottish, and Australian, county of Robinson, parish of Kaloogleguy.

There are two other mines at Gilgunnia of which I have no knowledge except a flying report, and in addition to these there are a large number of prospectors engaged, many of whom are sanguine of success. The principal drawbacks are the want of a permanent water supply, the prohibitory rates of carriage, and the consequent high prices which obtain for even the necessaries of life.

Large populations are concentrating at the different mines, the vast extent of pastoral property which surround them on every hand materially contributing to the support and prosperity of the whole. There are numerous handsome and costly private residences, large and substantial hotels and warehouses, but no public buildings of any description. It is evident the Government have concluded that these mines would, like numerous gold-fields, soon get worked out and be abandoned. Such however cannot be the eventuation, for the stability of the lodes is unquestionable, and they will evidently last for ages to come.

There are at the present time in the Cobar land district, seventy-four mineral conditional purchases containing an aggregate of 5,463 acres exclusive of those void, lapsed, or forfeited. Of these the following table will show where situated, viz.:—

County.	No. of O.P.'s.	No. of Acres.
Robinson .....	31 .....	1,870
Canbelego .....	27 .....	2,213
Mouramba .....	9 .....	1,040
Flinders .....	7 .....	340
Booroondarra .....	.....	.....
Totals .....	74 .....	5,463

There were four mineral lease applications; No. 1, situate about 8 miles north-west from Cobar, containing 60 acres, by Cohn and party, granted; Nos. 2 and 3 at Mount Allen, on Coen Downs, each 20 acres, by W. J. Weston, awaiting survey; No. 4, of 20 acres, near the "Caroline Hotel," by G. B. Richardson, granted.

#### GOLD-MINING.

During the year I issued thirty-eight miners' rights, six mineral licenses, and four business licenses, three gold-mining leases were applied for each containing 25 acres, situate at Tindarey, 20 miles in a northerly direction from Cobar. No. 1, by Elworthy and party, was granted, but the latter two were refused through an informality on the part of the applicants, but they are again being applied for. These three leases are conterminous, and the principal reef which traverses them has given evidence of great richness, and a second reef at half-a-mile distant is supposed to be equally rich. Different assays have given the following results, viz.:—

8 ozs. 16½ dwts. standard gold and 27 ozs. silver to the ton.

8 ozs. 16 dwts. standard gold and 33 ozs. silver to the ton.

11 ozs. 11 dwts. 22 grs. standard gold and 8 ozs. 1 dwt. silver to the ton.

10 ozs. 6 dwts. standard gold and 71 ozs. 2 dwts. 6 grs. to the ton.

Mr. Elworthy left nearly ½ cwt. weight of similar stone at the Museum in Sydney in the name of Mr. James Ramsay; 30 cwt. has been sent to the Mint for assay, but the result is not yet known. The gold-bearing quartz was obtained at depths varying from 4 to 39 feet, and the main shaft has been sunk to a total depth of 98 feet, where small leaders have been found showing in drive. Gold was not discernible to the naked eye in any of this stone, but it was found well mixed and plainly visible with the aid of a powerful glass. Sufficient water has not been conserved to continue work on No. 1, but adequate provision is being made for a good supply. 30 tons of stone are now at grass, and the proprietors intend to erect necessary crushing power and the reefs will be fairly developed. Alluvial mining in this district is impracticable in consequence of the absence of a sufficient water supply, nevertheless, many assert that they are aware of numerous rich deposits. It may fairly be concluded that the gold and copper mines of the Bogan Gold-fields, having given conclusive evidence of their richness and stability, are amongst the richest in the colony. Prospecting and speculation has assumed and maintained a healthy and reliable state, and in the years to come, with improved means of transit, the further development of our great mineral resources will doubtless exceed the most sanguine expectations.

INSPECTOR

## INSPECTOR OF MINES' REPORT.

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1882, I have the honor to inform you that during the year 1882 I inspected the Albert mining district in the north-east; the Adelong, Temora, Barmedman, Sebastopol, Murrumburrah, Young and Grenfell mining districts in the south; the Forbes, Parkes, Mount MacDonald, Carcoar, and Blayney districts in the west; and Copeland, Nowendoc, Hanging Rock, Nundle, Dungowan, Bingara, Inverell, Tingha, Vegetable Creek, Dalmorton, and Nana Creek (Clarence) mining districts in the north.

The abovenamed mining districts are in a fairly prosperous condition, more especially so our tin fields in the Inverell, Tingha, and Vegetable Creek districts.

*The Albert Gold-field, Mount Poole.*—This gold-field, which is situated in the remote north-east corner of the Colony of New South Wales, on a track of country formerly known as Sturt's stony deserts (Central Australia) has suffered severely from the drought by which it has been visited during the last two years. Several thousand ounces of gold of very high quality has been obtained on and near the surface, mostly by a system of dry blowing; it is therefore but reasonable to suppose that if once heavy rains fall and fill the numerous dams, reservoirs, and water-holes, that the Albert gold-field will support a large mining population.

The development of the quartz-veins, to which I alluded in my Annual Report for 1881, have also been greatly retarded through want of quartz-crushing machinery and water, but as the former is now on the ground, perhaps, during the year 1883 will be heard for the first time in Central Australia the welcome sound of the stampers, by which the problem as to the probable nature of these quartz-veins will be solved. The quartz-veins occur in a very favourable gold-bearing formation (silurian), but the cost of labour, fuel, and everything connected with the workings of said quartz-veins is very high; but by the aid of economy, practical mining management and perseverance, they may be brought to successful development.

*Adelong Gold-field.*—In alluvial mining Mr. A. D. Shepard's royalty lease on the Adelong Creek still holds first place in the alluvial mines of this district. About 100 persons have been constantly employed. The sinking averages about 40 feet in depth, 35 feet of which consist of a loose water-soaked drift, the remaining 5 feet being a heavy auriferous quartz-wash. This being the case the workings have to be closely timbered, which, however skilfully performed, is very expensive.

The lease is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and contains 154 acres, but up to the time of my last inspection the mine had only been worked on the eastern side of the Adelong Creek, leaving the western side intact. All along this side of the workings a face of apparently payable wash-dirt 1,150 feet in length by 4 feet in thickness is standing; but how much westerly this wash-dirt is likely to pay could be ascertained by borings.

Before actual workings could be commenced on the western side, the plant, &c., would have to be removed to the western side, and the creek itself turned to the eastern side, over the present workings.

In connection with this mine, which is under the able management of Mr. John Ryan, who has been able to pay his employer large dividends, are water-rights, races, water-pipes, machinery, and all other requisites for the systematic working of said mine.

Immediately below Shepard's is Mr. Travers Jones' alluvial mine, which consists of 56 acres, and embraces all the available Crown Lands on the Lower Adelong Creek. At the time of my inspection, in June last, the mine had been at work for about twelve months, but owing to the progressive works being very extensive, the mine had up to June not paid any dividends, although Mr. Jones had during the preceding eight months obtained about 800 ounces of gold, valued at £3 19s per ounce. About fifty persons were employed at the mine.

The formation and workings are similar to those of Mr. Shepard's mine, with the exception that steam instead of water is the motive power.

The prospects of this mine are good, and when once extensively opened out, the results are likely to equal those of Mr. Shepard's mine.

Below Jones' mine the embankment, or rather the whole Adelong Creek, has been free-selected and lies idle. If this land could be made available for mining purposes (it being a well-known fact that said land is highly auriferous) fully 1,000 persons would be profitably employed thereon.

There are several other alluvial mines in the Adelong district, but little progress has of late been made owing to drought.

*Quartz-reefs.*

On the old line of reef the Challenger Gold-mining Company obtained some payable quartz; they have three shafts in full work, 663 feet, 300 feet, and 250 feet respectively; these shafts are about 500 feet apart from each other, but are connected at the 250 feet level. There are several levels at different depths opened out, from which, at the time of my inspection, payable quartz was being brought to grass. The company has a 16-horse power and 8-horse-power winding engines. The three shafts are worked by cages; the machinery and everything in connection with the mine is substantial, with a view of working this mine for years to come. The company holds about 25 acres under lease.

On the Perseverance G.M.C. the sinking of the Prowse and Woodward shaft, which is 870 feet in depth has been discontinued; but from the 500 feet level downwards the country is very broken, with no well-defined channel; probably if cross-cutting were proceeded with, especially to the east, parallel and payable veins may be discovered.

The air-compressor, winding, crushing, and other machinery of the Perseverance Gold-mining Company has been fully described by me in my annual report of 1880.

On the Victoria line of reef the Great Victoria Gold-mining Company has a perpendicular shaft 770 feet in depth, from the lowest level of which they put in a cross-cut to the east 28 feet in length, where a new channel was discovered. In June last a winze 53 feet in depth had been sunk, making a total of 823 feet from surface, the vein averaging 1 foot in thickness, and 175 tons of quartz crushed during June yielded 146 ozs. 4 dwts of retorted gold.

Annett's Company still obtained payable quartz below the depth of 800 feet; but owing to the company having only horse, instead of steam, power, very little progress could be made.

The

The Flagstaff, Williams, and North Williams are now one mine, the property of Amos Bros., who were erecting a new 16-horse power winding engine, diamond-drill, and air-compressor. These costly improvements go far to prove the great faith capitalists have in the payable nature and permanency of the Adelong mines.

At the Curragong Reef (W. Williams' mine) a new discovery had been made easterly, but close to the old channel, which contained the pyritous lode. This new discovery consists of small veins of honey-combed quartz, coated with oxidised iron and intermixed with granite. During my stay in June last a crushing of 35 tons, taken from the width of 9 feet, yielded 27 ozs. 18 dwts. of retorted gold; and as each man employed could raise at least 2 tons per day the discovery was worth noting; but as I stated in my last report on the Adelong mine it was premature to form a correct estimate of the extent and value of Williams' discovery.

The well-known quartz-crushers, Messrs. Wilson and Ritchie, bought the late Williams Gold-mining Company's crushing plant and water-rights. This they have utilised by extending the water-race, by which they secure an additional fall of 26 feet, making a total of 58 feet available fall. They have hereby secured a motive power equal to 60-horse power, which enables them with their two water-wheels to use the water twice over, so that during the driest seasons there will be sufficient power to drive their whole machinery. The present number of stamps being only fifteen they made provision for an additional five stamps.

From their high level race, which is about 190 yards in length, exclusive of an additional 150 yards of fluming, constructed at a cost of £500, the water is obtained by gravitation, thus dispensing with the pumps and insuring a constant flow of water to all the different gold-saving appliances. This quartz-crushing and gold-saving machinery is a credit to New South Wales, and ranks foremost of any in Australia. The details of Wilson and Ritchie's machinery have been fully described by me in my annual report for the year 1876.

#### *The Temora Gold-field.*

No fresh discoveries have been made of late, and mining matters at Temora generally are dull; still there is a large area of auriferous country which has not been thoroughly prospected, both in alluvial and quartz, and therefore new discoveries may be made at any time. In July last, at the time of my inspection, there were about 20 alluvial claims at work, some of which had washdirt from 3 to 20 feet in depth, varying from 5 dwts. to several ounces per load. The gold is coarse and of high quality.

With regard to the Temora quartz-veins I beg to reiterate my opinion expressed in my annual report for 1880, namely, that the quartz-veins at the head of the Temora Valley only contain a narrow streak of gold, although the veins themselves are often several feet in thickness; this accounts for the poor crushings obtained out of veins, out of which rich specimens were exhibited. The only chance to prove whether these quartz-veins will really be payable is to sink and test them at a very greater depth than that at present obtained. I look forward with almost a certainty to the time when narrow, but rich, patchy veins, will be discovered in the conglomerates near the alluvial workings in different parts of the Temora Valley.

#### *Sebastopol Gold-field.*

Is situated about 14 miles south of Temora, and is essentially a reefing district. The reefs were worked some years ago with various success, but, whether through want of energy and perseverance of mine-owners or other causes, the two crushing plants which were formerly in full employment at Sebastopol have been removed to other gold-fields, in consequence of which the whole of the quartz-mines in the district were abandoned.

Lately the Maid of Judea, the Morning Star, Evening Star, Homeward Bound, Cambrian, Hibernia, and others have recommenced work. Whatever might have been the cause of the removal of the quartz-crushing machinery from Sebastopol, the fact remains that the Morning Star crushed several thousand tons of payable quartz, and the same might be said of some of the other mines. None of these mines, however, have been tested below the depth of 150 feet.

The geological formation of Sebastopol presents to the eye all the characteristic features of a rich gold-field, both for quartz and alluvial, and if systematically prospected may support a large mining population.

#### *Barmedman Gold-field.*

So far is only a quartz-reefing district. Very little prospecting for alluvial workings has been carried on. These quartz-reefs are situated in the Bland district, about 28 miles north of Temora. They occur in slates, conglomerates, and diorite formations, and vary from a few inches to several feet in thickness. The first gold-bearing reef was discovered about nine years ago, by Treasure and party, who took a trial crushing from the Ada Reef to Slee's crushing-machine, Grenfell, a distance of 70 miles, which yielded 16½ dwts. per ton. Either for want of sufficient funds or influence to obtain quartz-crushing machinery, Treasure and party abandoned their prospecting claim, which was afterwards known as Quail Brothers and party's mine. This party has been more successful than their predecessors. A small crushing plant was erected near the claim, which enabled the various claimholders to crush their auriferous stuff. The claims, however, dragged along a snail-like progress, owing to the want of water for quartz-crushing purposes, the primitive mode of working, their slow method of raising, and their poor appliances for crushing their quartz.

Lately companies have been formed who have taken over the Ada Prospecting Claim, the Fanny Park, and the Jackson's reefs, since which event a township has sprung up with a main street half a mile in length, on each side of which substantial buildings are being erected. The population on the whole field at the time of my inspection numbered between 300 and 400.

The United Barmedman G.M.C. (Ada Prospecting Claim and Fanny Park) is only 90 feet in its greatest depth, and has gold-bearing quartz-veins varying in thickness from a few inches to several feet, which even at a low yield ought to give payable returns. The company had about 500 tons of quartz at grass. They are erecting extensive and improved pumping, winding, crushing, and gold-saving appliances, the whole of which is under the able management of Mr. F. W. Clarke.

No. 1 and No. 2 North Ada Reef has from 900 to 1,000 tons of quartz at grass. In one part of the claim the lode has been sunk on to the water level, a depth of 70 feet from surface. Generally the mine has been worked in an unskilful manner. The Fanny Park, Fiery Cross, and Letts, south of the Barmedman Company's property, will be found to be part and parcel of the Ada Reef. Wright's

Wright's Reef is an east and west vein, about 200 yards south of the Barmedman Company's mine; average thickness of vein, 12 inches; greatest depth, 70 feet, which is near the water level. The quartz in this mine is very honeycombed, and of pink colour, partly coated with oxidised iron, and containing galena, arsenical, and iron pyrites. The quartz, of which there were 100 tons at grass, showed gold freely.

Several parties were prospecting on this line, but up to date of my inspection without favourable results.

Jackson's G.M.C. mine is situated on the north-east boundary of the Barmedman G.M.C.'s property. The vein is very irregular, varying in thickness from a few inches to 2 feet; greatest depth, 70 feet. There were about 100 tons of quartz at grass, showing gold.

The Hard to Find Reef is one mile and a half south of Barmedman. There are several claims on gold, of which the principal are Morrell's, Barnett's, and Hassett's; in the latter mine the vein is very flat, several feet in width, and showing gold through the stone.

The Phoenix Reef, about 2½ miles southerly of Barmedman, is a well-defined little vein of a bluish tint. Four claims on this reef are on gold-bearing stone.

The country about Barmedman has a highly auriferous appearance. A network of quartz-veins, nearly all of which were covered over by alluvium, have already been discovered, and when once quartz-crushing machinery is erected to allow private parties to crush, fresh discoveries might be made.

Hitherto, very little, if any, prospecting for auriferous alluvial deposits has been carried on, although indications point to the probability of the existence of deep leads. The difficulties in the way are the scrubby and level nature of the country, the probable great depth, and the water which is generally met with in sinking below the depth of 90 feet from surface.

#### *The Burrangong Gold-field.*

This once famous field, better known as Lambing Flat, which for years past has almost been deserted, or rather left in the hand of a few sluicing parties, who during wet seasons have always been able to make excellent wages, has during the year 1882 received an impetus by the taking up for the purpose of gold-mining large areas of land on the Burrangong Creek, about 3 miles from Young, below the junction of several tributaries, including Opossum Flat. As early as the years 1862 and 1863 a few shafts were bottomed with payable, or even rich prospects of gold; but owing to the heavy water, soaked drifts, the small shafts, and the poor appliances used by the individual miner of those days, the water could not be overcome, hence the shafts fell in and the claims were abandoned.

About five years ago Tonking Brothers adapted a plan by which they thought to overcome the water difficulty by bringing up a drainage race over 1 mile in length; but, unfortunately, the fall obtained was insufficient, being 20 feet shallower at its termination than the bed rock; their drainage race or tunnel became almost useless. Tonking Brothers then formed a stronger company, they sank a shaft and bottomed on 5 feet of wash, which yielded 15 dwts. per set of timber. A second shaft was sunk which, when bottomed, gave prospects of ½ dwts. of gold from a shovelful of wash, or 1½ ozs. of gold per set of timber with 6 feet of wash. Unfortunately, in lowering the pump into position, the rope by which it was suspended broke, and before the pump could be recovered the workings became flooded, and fell in from the surface. Tonking Brothers are confident of success, and have once more started to work to cope with their difficulties.

Minter's Gold-mining Company is about 1 mile lower down the flat; but before they started to sink they wisely made use of one of the Government boring machines, for the purpose of ascertaining not only the deepest part of the channel, but also whether payable auriferous deposits existed in their property. The company put down several bore-holes, the deepest being 80 feet, and obtaining payable prospects in nearly all; they also ascertained that the water-soaked drifts were not so heavy, and therefore not so difficult to overcome as the drifts in Tonking Brothers (Burrangong Gold-mining Company's) mine.

Minter's Gold-mining Company have their machinery on the ground; they are sinking a shaft which is down over 50 feet, and expect soon to be able to give payable returns. Leases have already been applied for fully a mile above and below this company's operations, and the time is probably not far distant when the Lambing Flat lead will be extended for several miles. Shallow tributaries or feeders to the main lead or channel have been worked years ago, such as the Three-mile and Hefferman's, but the main channel has never been thoroughly tested, due, as stated above, to the heavy water-soaked drifts and the primitive appliances used by the individual miner in the early days of our gold-fields.

#### *Grenfell (Emu Creek Gold-field).*

With the exception of the Enterprise Reef, which has yielded payable returns from its first discovery in 1867, Mitchell and party at the Homeward-bound, and a few parties fossicking, there is very little mining carried on in the whole district; but, nevertheless, there are several reefs such as the Lucknow, Homeward-bound, and O'Brien's, well worthy the consideration of capitalists.

#### *Forbes.*

Since the South-Lead Gold-mining Company suspended their operations, mining matters are almost nil.

#### *Parkes.*

Alluvial mining is at a very low ebb, but the Bonnie Dundee, Medlyn and party's mine, is still yielding large returns. I have on several occasions reported on the Parkes mines, and now beg to reiterate my former opinion that Parkes is destined to become a flourishing quartz-roefing district.

#### *Mount MacDonalld Gold-field.*

This gold-field is situated in the Abercrombie ranges, about 30 miles from Carcoar. So far the workings are confined to quartz-mining; the country being rugged and mountainous is unfavourable to extensive alluvial auriferous deposits; but quite a net-work of quartz-veins are met with in all directions. The principal veins, such as the Balmoral West, Queen of the Mount, Grant's Amalgamated, and others, strike almost due north and south, with an easterly underlay; but there are also east and west veins, several inches in thickness, some of which yielded over 2 ozs. of gold per ton by actual crushings.

The whole of these quartz-veins occur in altered upper silurian schists, the quartz being of a very close grain with a bluish tint, and in parts heavily charged with iron and arsenical pyrites. The gold, which is generally fine, is evenly distributed through the quartz, there being almost a total absence of what miners term cleavage or face gold. This accounts for the crushings yielding higher returns than outside appearances of the quartz would indicate.

The principal mines at work are the Balmoral, Balmoral West, the Selection, Queen of the Mount, and Grant's Amalgamated. Prospecting operations are carried on in different directions, but the country being generally very hard, only slow progress can be made.

The Australian Investment Association have secured 100 acres freehold (Oliver's selection) in the very centre of the gold-bearing veins. The company has erected a 20-head battery at a reservoir inside the selection, on an excellent site near their gold-bearing veins. Their gold-saving appliances (which had not been erected at the time of my visit) will be on the most improved and modern principles. Their manager, Mr. John Allen, has had many years of experience in quartz-crushing, and in the treatment by amalgamation of very fine gold; this, combined with the scientific knowledge of Mr. Nicholas, F.G.S., who is superintending the Association's property, must tend to enhance its value. The company has brought about £50,000 cash into New South Wales from Victoria, and as their actions are *bonâ fide* they deserve every justifiable encouragement.

The Queen of the Mount Company has crushed several hundred tons, averaging about 2 ozs. of gold per ton. At the time of my inspection the vein averaged about 20 inches, greatest depth 90 feet, and there were about 350 tons of quartz at grass.

The Grant Amalgamated had several gold-bearing veins which they intended to work by tunnelling. They had about 350 tons of quartz at grass at the time of my visit.

The Balmoral is a distinct line of reef from the Queen of the Mount. Several hundred tons of quartz were crushed from this reef, averaging fully 2 ozs. per ton.

There are several other mines working with fair prospects of success.

The following is the quartz-crushing power on the field:—The Balmoral Gold-mining Company, 10-head; Colbert's, 8-head; Pascoe's, 12-head; Creighton's, 25-head; and the Mining Investment Association's, 20-head, batteries; making a total of 75 head and 100-horse power.

This expenditure of capital in quartz-crushing machinery proves that capitalists have faith in the permanency of the Mount M'Donald Gold-field, and when taking into consideration the geological formation, the nature of the quartz, and the depth some of these mines have already obtained, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Mount M'Donald Gold-field will rank amongst the permanent reefing districts of New South Wales.

There is also a large tract of cupriferous country within a few miles of Mount M'Donald, which if once developed will add to the settlement of a permanent mining population.

#### *Blayney and Carcoar.*

In these districts several mines, both gold and copper, have very excellent prospects, and the alluvial mines at Browne's Creek, of which I have formerly reported, have for years past, and are now, paying large dividends.

#### NORTHERN DISTRICT.

##### *Copeland Gold-field.*

Very few of the mines were, at the time of my inspection, up to the standard required by the rules and regulations for the inspection and regulation of mines other than coal and shale mines.

I am, however, pleased to state that the Copeland mines are in a prosperous condition, and that they have greatly improved since my last visit. There are fully sixteen public companies, more than half of which were formed by local residents (under the No Liability Act), which is one of the best guarantees that those on the spot and best acquainted with the yield of the mines, have implicit faith as to their permanency.

The defective gold-saving appliances to which I drew attention in my last report on the Copeland mines, are also gradually improving. Berdan's have been added to the several quartz-crushing batteries, and I have no doubt but that in a very short time mine-owners and quartz-crushers will find that, to add still more effective grinding and gold-saving appliances will be beneficial to all concerned.

On the Prince Charlie line of reef the Prince Charlie Company had about 200 tons of quartz at grass; last 50 tons yielded 1½ ozs. per ton; thickness of reef from 3 to 4 feet; greatest depth 162 feet. A 10-stamp battery has been erected in connection with this mine.

The Prince Llewellyn mine, which adjoins the Prince Charlie, had about 300 tons of quartz at grass, which was estimated at 1 oz. per ton. Thickness of reef, 3 feet; greatest depth, 180 feet from surface.

The Mechanic G.M.C., at the Mechanic line of reef, had about 100 tons of quartz at grass. Last crushing, 116 tons, yielded 410 ozs. of gold. Thickness of vein, from 6 inches to 2 feet; greatest depth from surface, 300 feet.

The Mechanic G.M.C. and the Caledonian G.M.C. work their mines by a tunnel, conjointly held by both companies.

The Mountain Maid G.M.C. was down with their main shaft 420 feet. Within a few feet of this level a new make was struck showing gold. There is a probability that, under the able mining management of Mr. Parker, the Mountain Maid will once more become a dividend paying mine.

At the Hidden Treasure line of reef several mines are at work. The Hidden Treasure G.M.Co.'s mine had about 400 tons of quartz at grass. The last 818 tons of quartz crushed out of this mine yielded 1,610 ozs. of gold. The reef varies from 2 to 6 feet in thickness, showing gold throughout the stone; greatest depth from surface, 380 feet.

No. 1 North Hidden Treasure (Bensusan's) will most likely obtain gold in payable quantities when their levels are extended into the hill; at present their shaft and workings are in a gully where the country is broken and very unsettled. The Town and Country, Cameron's, and other mines are also at work on this line of reef.

On the Centennial line of reef several mines are on payable gold.

The Baal Gammon, the Belmore, and others are at work with various success. At the Bowman's the last crushing, from the Golden Spur G.M.Co., yielded from 61 tons of quartz, 5 ozs. 7 dwts. of gold per ton. The Golden Spur, Consols, the Bank, and others are at work. The

The Melbourne G.M. Co. was on payable gold, and the Rainbow G.M. Co., having secured a ten-stamp battery in connection with their mine, have once more started to work with fair prospects of success.

During my visit to the Kerriput Mountains, distant about 15 miles from Copeland, the Albion G.M. Co. struck a new make of stone, showing gold estimated at 10 ozs. per ton; the quartz is heavily charged with arsenical pyrites, but the ground was not sufficiently opened to form a fair opinion as to its intrinsic value.

At Cobark mining matters were dull, but the Burneal reef, situated between Kerriput and Cobark, are raising rich stone; all the quartz crushed out of this reef has averaged 4 ozs. per ton.

The Copeland Gold-field is still in its infancy; new discoveries are of frequent occurrence, and gold-bearing veins are found in an extensive area for many miles around Copeland.

The apparently slow development of the Copeland quartz-mines is principally due to want of capital, and the scrubby and mountainous nature of the district.

#### *Nowendoc Gold-field.*

This gold-field is situated on the head waters of the Macleay and Bernard Rivers, from 4 to 8 miles easterly of Nowendoc Station, the homestead of Thomas Laurie, Esq., J.P., about 40 miles west of Walcha, and nearly 60 miles south-easterly of Copeland.

The formation consists of conglomerates, sandstone, altered slates, and quartzites; the tops of the higher mountains are capped with basalt. The diggings are principally on the Cooplacurripa River and Nuggetty Gully, which a few years ago afforded profitable employment to about 500 persons.

At present there are only a few isolated parties at work, and there are no stores or business places of any kind at the diggings; miners can obtain provisions at reasonable prices at the Nowendoc Station. The gold is of a coarse nuggetty description—local price, £3 12s. per oz.

Very little prospecting for auriferous quartz-veins has been carried on, although, during the latter part of 1881 a party of Frenchmen reported having obtained gold in a quartz-reef near Nuggetty Gully, in consequence of which several gold-mining leases were applied for; but at the time of my inspection, in September last, the whole of the leases were idle, including the Frenchmen's. I crushed a few pieces of quartz, but I could detect no gold, not even with a magnifying glass. There are, however, quartz-veins visible on the surface in the Frenchmen's ground, which, if prospected, might give favourable results. I certainly believe that rich quartz-veins will be discovered near Nuggetty Gully, and it is highly probable that an extensive quartz and alluvial gold field will in some future time be discovered east of the Nowendoc diggings.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S.W. from Nuggetty Gully a search for copper has been made; the gossan can be traced for a long distance in a N.W. direction.

The mountains from Nowendoc to Hanging Rock *via* Callaghan Swamps, a distance of about 50 miles, are capped with basalt, varied by narrow belts of slates and quartzites, which appear to be highly auriferous; but, as is the case east of Nowendoc so it is here, very little if any prospecting in quartz or alluvial has been prosecuted.

#### *The Hanging Rock or Nundle Gold-field.*

This gold-field, although one of the earliest discovered in New South Wales, is as far as its mineral wealth is concerned but little known to the public.

Independently of heavy deposits of gold, such as were lately discovered in Ruzicka's mine, the district also abounds in minerals other than gold. I think a thorough geological survey of this district would prove very beneficial to the general public.

During the early part of 1882 Mr. J. Ruzicka discovered, in a narrow quartz-vein, a shoot of gold from 9 to 16 inches in length, and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in thickness, which, from the surface to 32 feet in depth, yielded about 30 ozs. of gold per foot by hand-crushing, or about 1,000 ozs. of gold, valued at £3 16s. 6d. per oz. The vein is very irregular and much disturbed. Formation granite, diorite, slates, conglomerates, and quartzites. The Marquis of Lorne is over 200 feet in depth, from which depth rich quartz is raised. This vein is of a more regular description than any of the numerous quartz-veins at work in the district.

Extensive gold-mining operations are carried on by the Messrs. Henderson (Mount Pleasant Cement Gold-mining Company). These alluvial works are very interesting, and are situated about 3 miles south-east of Hanging Rock. They consist of a long tunnel being driven into a mountain to intersect the lead formerly known as Mount Misery, and which lead takes its rise from a gully several miles north-west of Mount Misery, traversing through Harding's Hill party into Oakenville Creek, through Mount Misery, the virgin soil of Mount Pleasant, and for several miles in a southerly direction. At the time of my inspection the width of the lead was about 40 feet, thickness of wash 6 feet, which in this part of the mine averages about 4 dwts. of gold per ton. A 5-stamp battery is at work at the mouth of the tunnel, which is driven by water-power. The whole of the cemented wash is crushed, and, instead of fine screens or gratings, the crushed stuff escapes through  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch openings between iron bars into the sluice-boxes (no quicksilver being used), which are about 200 feet in length, with an additional 500 feet of tailrace. The gold is generally of a coarse description, but the company believe that there is some of their finer gold lost.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-east of Mount Pleasant is Mount Ephraim, Powell and party. This party were sluicing on a mountain, and I was informed that they were making excellent wages. The depth of wash has not as yet been ascertained; everything from the surface downwards contains gold. In one part the mount has been sluiced for 25 feet in depth, but by appearances the granite bottom would not be reached under 100 feet.

The drawback for the development of these extensive alluvial deposits, which by surface indications may be traced for miles in a south-easterly direction, is the scarcity of water for sluicing purposes. It this was once overcome by bringing in water from some distant river, nothing could prevent Nundle from becoming one of the foremost gold-producing gold-fields in New South Wales.

#### *The Bingara Gold-field.*

At the time of my inspection, in October last, several parties were obtaining gold on the Upper Bingara. The gold is associated with gossan lodes, which traverse a belt of serpentine in a north and south direction. In these gossan lodes very narrow quartz-veins occur; one of which, named the Ballarat Reef,

Reef, is extraordinarily rich, but patchy, and in places almost entirely formed of gold; rich patches were exposed to view during my inspection of the under-ground workings of said mines. I was shown, and had in my hands, about 130 ozs. of gold, said to have been picked out as the last week's work for four men. The value of this gold is £3 10s. per oz. One of the parties on the Ballarat Reef were crushing, and expected their stuff to yield 10 ozs. of gold per ton; this is independent of several hundred ounces of gold which have been picked out by hand.

There are great indications visible that at a greater depth these quartz-veins are likely to form copper lodes or lodes of copper pyrites.

There are several auriferous quartz-veins in this district, which, although abandoned at present, will, by the aid of improved gold and labour saving machinery, become profitable investments.

It is a well-known fact that heavy auriferous deposits exist in the flat south-west of Bingara, but it will require powerful pumping machinery to overcome the great flow of water. I quite agree with Mr. Warden Brougham, P.M., of Bingara, that the Bingara gold-field has only been scratched, and certainly very little prospected or developed.

#### *The Dalmorton Gold-field.*

Mining matters on this field are, for the present at least, at a low ebb, and, with the exception of the Tower Hill, the Union, and another company, very little mining, either in quartz or alluvial, is carried on.

The country for a distance of fully 12 miles presents the appearance of being highly auriferous, but the rock in which the quartz-veins occur (siluria Devonian) being generally very hard and refractory the quartz-veins strike east and west, with a north and south underlay, and they vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet. The quartz itself, in addition to gold, contain galena and arsenical and iron pyrites.

Although there are some 30 gold-bearing veins discovered in this district, some of which have proved payable, the deepest shaft on the whole gold-field on any of the quartz-veins is only 146 feet, which is in the Tower Hill property. Out of said property 2,036 tons 11 cwt. of quartz were crushed, yielding 2,192 ozs. 10 dwts. 19 grains of gold. The Tower Hill Company are driving a tunnel which is 500 feet in length. Their able mining manager, Mr. James Chalmers, expects to strike the vein in an additional 30 feet. A crushing of 2 tons of quartz has lately been tested by the Union Company, at the Mint, Sydney, which yielded 5 ozs. 7 dwts. of gold per ton. This company's property is about 5 miles from Tower Hill, across the Little River, the latter of which flows through the Dalmorton Gold-field. There are two quartz-crushing batteries now lying idle, a five-stamp and a ten-stamp. The latter is a splendid piece of machinery; but there are no gold-saving appliances outside the boxes other than the ordinary blanket tables and amalgamating barrel. By systematically working the quartz-veins, and employing improved grinding, amalgamating, and other gold-saving appliances, these neglected auriferous quartz-veins would probably prove highly remunerative, and cause Dalmorton to come to the front as a gold-producing field.

#### *The Nana Creek Gold-field,*

Which is situated about 42 miles south-easterly of South Grafton, and about 10 miles north-westerly from the sea-coast.

The geological formation from South Grafton to within 12 miles of Nana Creek Township is mesozoic (of the Clarence series of sandstone), after which the altered sandstone (Devonian) formation makes its appearance, and in the latter formation all the auriferous quartz-veins so far discovered on the Nana Creek Gold-field occur.

From 5 to 12 miles on the Grafton side of Nana Creek the creeks, gullies, and hills have the appearance of being auriferous, and should be prospected, not only for reefs, but also alluvial. In this neighbourhood I also found several pieces of wood converted into oxide of iron.

The auriferous quartz-veins so far discovered on the Nana Creek Gold-field are confined to a tract of country of Devonian formation about 10 miles in an east and west direction, and about 3 miles in a north and south direction, on steep, rugged ranges which attain the height of from 600 to 1,000 feet above the Nana Creek township.

The ranges are covered with a thick forest of magnificent timber—box, gum, cedar, ironbark—very useful for mining and building purposes; in addition to which the creeks and gullies are generally covered with an undergrowth of brush, vines, and supplejacks. The rugged nature of the country, however, causes extra expense and difficulty to the prospector in search of new discoveries, and to claim-holders in forming roads to the crushing machines.

The township is situated on the Nana Creek, and contains a well-managed, respectable hotel, a few other business places, a private school, and a few miners' huts. The whole population of the gold-field does not exceed 150 persons.

There are two crushing machines at the Nana Creek—Munroe and Company's 16 h.p. engine, with 10 stamps and the power and fixings for an additional 5 stamps, and Dargue and Company's 12 h.p. engine, with 10 stamps. The former is managed by Mr. J. F. Watson; the latter by Mr. Dargue.

These two quartz-crushing plants would be ample for the whole field were it not that the reefs being situated on high, rugged ranges causes the making of roads and carting quartz for several miles very expensive; hence some of the mine-owners are arranging for quartz-crushing machinery near their mine.

The cost of carting the quartz from some of the mines to the battery, independent of road-making, is from £1 10s. to £2 per ton, and the price of crushing is 15s. per ton. Fifteen distinct gold-bearing reefs have already been discovered, some of which are lying idle, and others are in full work.

The Illabæ reef, on the eastern side of Nana Creek, has been sunk on to the depth of 100 feet. The length of the reef has been opened for about 30 feet. 24 tons of quartz crushed yielded 12 dwts. per ton; 2 tons 8 cwt. were also treated at the Mint, Sydney, which yielded 1 oz. 11 dwts. per ton. This party also crushed 4 tons out of a large blow of quartz (containing a large percentage of oxide of iron), which yielded 7½ dwts. per ton. If this blow of quartz is sunk upon the oxide of iron is most likely, at a greater depth, to form into auriferous iron pyrites.

The Matilda reef, also on the eastern side of Nana Creek, has at present suspended work. A shaft 100 feet in depth has been sunk on the lode, but the vein has only been stoped to the depth of 30 feet from



from surface, by about 60 feet in length, with an average thickness of vein of 10 inches. 348½ tons of quartz crushed, out of this mine, at Munroe & Co.'s machine, yielded 147 ozs. 1 dwt. 12 grs. of smelted gold. Three parcels of quartz were also tested at the Mint, Sydney, which yielded 2 tons, 28 ozs. per ton; 2 tons, 8 ozs. per ton; and 6 tons, 10 ozs. per ton.

Dargue's reef is a large reef, out of which 240 tons were crushed at Dargue & Co.'s machine, yielding 66 ozs. 7 dwts. 16 grs. of gold.

Benson's reef is also on the eastern side of Nana Creek. Several crushings have been taken out of this reef. 1½ ton of quartz treated at the Mint, Sydney, yielded 7 ozs. 19 dwts. of gold.

The Fifteen Acres Lease reef, west of Nana Creek, greatest depth 65 feet, average thickness of reef 2 feet. 127 tons of quartz crushed out of this mine yielded 113 ozs. of smelted gold. At the time of my inspection there were about 100 tons of quartz at grass.

The Hidden Treasure, about 4 miles westerly of Nana Creek township, has a vein from 1 to 3 feet in thickness, and about 100 tons of quartz at grass. 2½ tons of quartz treated at the Mint, Sydney, yielded 9 ozs. 6 dwts. of gold.

One and a-half mile westerly from the Hidden Treasure reef is the Nimboyd reef. In the prospecting claim gold could be seen by the naked eye in large lumps of quartz, the vein averaging about 2 feet in thickness. A splendid view can be obtained from near the Nimboyd reef of the sea and the Solitary lighthouse, near Coff's Harbour, which appears to me not more than a very few miles distant.

The Eureka, about 1 mile from the Nimboyd, is a small irregular vein. The first 30 cwt. of quartz crushed yielded at the rate of 4 ozs. per ton, and 24 tons of quartz crushed latterly yielded 1 oz. 4 dwts. per ton.

The Bushman's or Wilkinson's, about 4 miles westerly of the Eureka reef, had about 50 tons of quartz at grass, 20 tons of which were carted to the battery, and expected to yield about 2 ozs. per ton.

The Advance Australia, about 1 mile from Wilkinson's, has several irregular veins, some of which show good patches of gold.

The Caledonian reef, 4 miles N.W. of Nana Creek, is an irregular vein, averaging about 1 foot in thickness, greatest depth 40 feet. About 40 tons of quartz were on transit from the mine to the battery, the owners expecting a yield of 2 ozs. per ton. Some of the specimens shown me at this mine were very rich.

The Homeward Bound reef had about 100 tons of quartz at grass, some of which seemed rich; gold could be seen with the naked eye. There are several veins in the Homeward Bound claim, such as the Rise and Shine, the Miner's Bride. 4 tons crushed from the Homeward Bound and Rise and Shine reefs yielded 5 ozs. 17 dwts. 12 grs. of gold.

Thus it will be seen that, although the crushings from the several mines have been in small quantities, some at least have proved payable, whereas quartz forwarded to the Sydney Mint has given high returns; but mine-owners should be careful not to estimate the average yield of their mines in accordance with the yield obtained from trial crushings at the Mint, or from assays.

During my almost life-long connection with mining in all its branches I have found that persons forwarding samples of quartz, ore, or minerals for especial treatment, generally pick the very best. The whole of the quartz-veins in the Nana Creek gold-field are very irregular, but this I have found always to be the case in the Devonian formation. The thickness and regularity in these quartz-veins can never be depended on, in either length or depth.

The gold in these quartz-veins lies in shoots of only a few feet in length, which is the reason that small but rich crushings have been obtained from some of these reefs; but as soon as levels have been opened the gold has apparently been lost.

I would advise mine-owners of Nana Creek, especially some of the public companies, to sink their shafts say to 150 or 200 feet, open out levels, so, if possible, to intersect different shoots of gold, and then work their stopes upwards; cross cutting should also be adhered to. At present very little has been done but mere scratching near the surface, or the sinking of a few shafts. If a mine does not pay for sinking, opening levels, and working upwards, it will never pay under the present system of working adopted at the Nana Creek quartz-mines.

#### *Iron.*

Chromic iron of very rich quality has lately been discovered by the Messrs. Williams and Hole, at a place about 1 mile from Bowling Alley Point (Nundle Gold-field) on a high mountain, where large blocks of chrome are lying in all directions; some of these blocks are several tons in weight. 5 tons of this mineral have been forwarded to England to test its market value. The formation in which this chromic iron is found is serpentine.

Chromic iron ore has also been discovered in the Grafton district. Of late the iron deposits in the Blayney and Orange district have been worked with favourable results.

#### THE NEW ENGLAND TIN-FIELDS.

##### *Cope's Creek.*

Tingha, the principal township on the Cope's Creek Tin-field, has of late made rapid strides in permanent improvements. Business and mining is in a flourishing state throughout the district, partly due to the high market value of tin, the average local price being about £56 per ton. There seems to be a total absence of poverty on this field, and while some persons obtain rich tin deposits and become wealthy, the remainder of the population seem to make at least a comfortable living; facts are daily cropping up which prove beyond doubt that the Cope's Creek or Tingha Tin-field is only in its infancy, and that its stanniferous deposits are not confined to shallow creeks, as was formerly supposed, but are now frequently discovered under the basalt which extends for several miles in an easterly, westerly, and northerly direction. These tracts of basaltic country have only been partially prospected, and so far have proven rather patchy. The sinking varies from 25 feet to 150 feet in depth.

Commencing in the basalt formation easterly of the Topper Mountain with Borthistle and party's mine, who obtained several patches of tin at the depth from 110 to 135 feet, this energetic and persevering party of miners have hitherto been unable to discover any well defined lead, although the ancient watercourses now capped by basalt seem to have flown in an easterly or westerly direction, easterly towards Kangaroo Camp, and westerly towards the Gilgais and Inverell.

From



From Topper Mountain the basalt can be traced westerly through Jones's 186 acres conditional purchase, on which large lumps of tin (indicating a tin-lode close at hand) are obtained, and through which land at least a tributary if not the main lead at present worked by the Brickwood Company may some day be traced. A few shafts have been commenced in this property, but owing to the hardness of the basalt, which requires blasting, none of the shafts have been bottomed.

Westerly of Jones's conditional purchase is the Brickwood Tin-mining Company which is at present the premier tin-mine in the Tingha district; the sinking is from 25 feet to 50 feet in depth, the stanniferous deposits resting on a decomposed basalt, forming a false bottom. Although a shaft or two has been sunk through the basalt without obtaining tin deposits there is nevertheless a probability that in some parts at least of the Brickwood Mine payable tin deposits will be discovered underneath the basalt. At the time of my inspection in October last the weekly output of tin ore was about 12 tons. The whole of these works are under the management of Captain Wills, well known as an able mining manager.

The Butchard Reef on the head of the Butchard Gully is no doubt one of the sources from which the Brickwood alluvial mine received its tin deposits. Westerly of Brickwood's is Irwin's paddock, now belonging to Moore & Co., in which formerly some rich tin has been obtained. North-westerly from here towards the Gilgais and Inverell the basalt forms the principal formation, and several mines, including the Lady Mary, the Lady Jane (General John O'Rourke), the Jealousy, Forsyth's, the Terry McMahon, R. B. Walsley (Victor Mine), and others, are on payable tin deposits.

The Messrs. Doherty, Gibson, & Co. were prospecting fully 2 miles westerly of the Victor Mine, also in basaltic country. They bottomed a shaft and obtained sufficient encouragement which led them to believe that payable tin deposits existed in their property; should such be the case it will be the means of opening up a large tract of country hitherto unprospected, and will more closely connect the stanniferous country or basaltic tract from the Topper Mountains to the Gilgais.

At Middle Creek several Europeans and Chinese are at work with various success.

At the Stannifer the Albion is the principal mine at present at work under the able management of Mr. W. H. Martin. The whole of the works are shallow and let on tribute.

A prospecting party, Doherty & Co., better known as the Donegaller's claim, obtained some tin on the falls of the MacIntyre River, near the Upper Stannifer. The sinking is over 100 feet in depth, through basalt, and water is met with on the bottom, but should this party succeed in obtaining payable tin a large area of country hitherto not prospected would be opened for tin-mining purposes.

At Stony Creek Messrs. Fairby & Party are working in a tunnel which has proved payable for more than six years; but too great an importance cannot be attached to the bottoming of a shaft at Stony Creek by Messrs. Moore & Co. in basaltic country, and at a depth of 60 feet, 55 feet of which required blasting. This persevering company are likely to be rewarded for past outlay and difficulties, as the whole of the country in a east north-east direction is virgin, and the basalt can be traced for several miles in the direction of Kangaroo Camp. I believe that this discovery will connect in a west south-westerly direction the Starlight Mine and Dick Jones's Lead.

Dick Jones's Lead, which has been proven to be the main lead of the Tingha district, will now probably be traced for miles, the only drawback for its speedy development is the hard basaltic rock, which requires blasting, and the heavy flow of underground water, which the prospectors will have to contend against.

Red Hill is a basaltic hill, situated about 4 miles easterly of Tingha; on the south-western slope of this hill is Carr and Parker's Mine. A tunnel 500 feet in length is driven under the basalt in a N.W. direction; but at the time of my inspection part of the tunnel had fallen in, but there was, nevertheless, sufficient works opened by which to form an idea of the richness of the said property, as patches of tin could be seen in the face of the workings, but before extensive works can be carried on, the tunnel will have to undergo considerable repairs. There is also a strong flow of water in the mine, which is a boon rather than an obstacle to the company, as by storing the water could be made available for sluicing or puddling purposes. On the north-west slope of the Red Hill is the Bismarck (Conrad Bowers) Mine; here two shafts have been bottomed on tin ore, but owing to the heavy flow of water Bowers and party are driving a tunnel for the purpose of draining the water soaked, but rich stanniferous drifts.

#### *Elsmore.*

Very rich deposits of tin have lately been struck in the Union Company's property (Mr. Walter Kennedy, manager). The property is divided in portions, and let on tribute, of which Horswell and Pemberty, Billings and party, and Rooney and party are the principal; the latter two parties had their works not sufficiently opened to form an opinion as to the extent and value of their tin deposits, although they had each several loads of tin-wash at grass.

Horswell and Pemberty hold 80 acres from the Union Company on tribute for two years, the company receiving 3 cwt. of tin-ore out of every ton of tin-ore raised by the tributors. The tributors employed a large number of wages-men at £2 10s. per week per man.

On the eastern boundary of the Union Company's property a shaft was down 113 feet, with good tin-bearing indications, and should Messrs. James Smith and party persevere they will most likely be the cause of opening up a large tract of tin-bearing country in the vicinity of Elsmore, and the latter place will very probably become the centre of a large mining population.

By the above particulars it will be seen that new discoveries are of very frequent occurrence in the Tingha district, and parties are either working on or prospecting for tin deposits in all direction.

#### *Vegetable Creek.*

Emmaville, the principal township in the Vegetable Creek district, has of late greatly improved in its appearance, and the erection of permanent buildings.

At the Gulf, Bladder Arm Swamp, Back Creek, Bald Rock, Black Swamp, Mole Tableland, Nine Mile, Glen Creek, Tent Hill, Grampions, Vegetable Creek, and other places, parties of miners, principally tributors, are at work. The works are generally shallow, nearly the whole of which is in the hands of Chinese; whereas, all the lode-mining prospecting in basaltic country, which requires blasting, and deep or wet workings, wherever skill and strength is required, is in the hands of European miners. The output of tin ore in the year 1882 is as high, if not higher, than any previous year since 1878. Stanniferous lands which, four years ago, were considered worked out, or almost valueless, are, through the high price of tin now ruling, worked with profitable results.

At

At the Graveyard, Rothschild, Wesley's and other mines, Chinese tributors are employed to re-work (re-sluiice) the waste and tailings of former payable and rich workings, seemingly with satisfactory results both to owners and tributors.

The Great Britain Tin-mining Company (Mr. J. C. Westhoven, Manager). This property has been described by me in a former report. At present the whole of their alluvial workings are in the hands of tributors (Chinese), who seem to make fair wages. Curnow's and the Dutchman's lode on the Mole Tableland are also the property of the Great Britain Tin-mining Company. Rothschild's (Moore & Co.), Mr. Thomas Chandler, Manager, have a large number of Chinese tributors at work on their mineral conditional purchases and mineral leases.

The Graveyard Mine (Vegetable Creek T.M.C.), Alfred Cadell, Esq., J.P., Managing Director, have several European also Chinese tributors at work. Prospecting for new discoveries is also carried on by Mr Cadell, and there appears to be a great probability that the discovery of new workings in addition to those already opened will be the consequence. I believe the time is not far distant when it will be discovered that the Graveyard and Wesley's (Rose Valley) will form one and the same lead, contracting and widening in places similar to our recent water-courses; and I here beg to reiterate the opinion expressed in my annual report of 1880, *i.e.*, that the ancient water-courses under the basalt take almost the same courses and bends as our recent water-courses.

*Wesley's Mine.*—This mine, which for the present at least is the premier tin-producing mine in the Vegetable Creek District, is situated at Rose Valley, and is under the able management of Mr. W. O. Pomeroy. At present the whole of the mining operations are carried on by tribute parties, of which there are several.

Bourke and party (Wesley tributors), who some time ago bottomed on payable tin, seem to be on the southern sidling (reef) of the lead. Their shaft is 155 feet in depth, 81 feet of which required blasting. At the time of my inspection Bourke and party had about 9 feet of wash in the face of their workings, which looked likely to average about 1 cwt. per cubic yard of wash. They had about 80 loads of wash at grass, and when this claim is once properly opened out it should greatly help to increase the output of tin in Wesley Company's mine. Bourke and party, however, make a great mistake in their shaft, which can be termed nothing but a hole of no particular shape, representing that of a corkscrew more than anything else, leaving sharp ledges extremely dangerous to persons who have to ascend or descend into said mine. Bourke and party promised to sink a new shaft, which, if put down in proper size and shape, would greatly facilitate the output of ore, and soon repay for the outlay of sinking the shaft.

Graney's tribute is easterly of Bourke's and party. This party bottomed on a high reef about 7 feet shallower than Bourke's workings. The shaft is 148 feet in depth on the shallowest part, but was dipping considerably, and showing a little tin in the deepest part; 90 feet of Graney's shaft, which is through hard basalt, required blasting. Graney's tribute is in the hands of shrewd persevering men, who, while trying to make the best of their bargain, will give due consideration to the owners as well as to the safety of persons employed in their mine. I certainly believe that Graney's will obtain rich tin deposits, and that the lead will be connected in an easterly direction with Wesley's old workings.

Northerly of Bourke's and Graney's tribute are M'Donnell's tributors, who seem to have bottomed on the northern sidling of the lead, so that apparently the lead between Bourke's and M'Donnell's will be of great width.

Griffith's tribute is westerly of Bourke's. The party are on rich tin-wash, but at present are sinking a new shaft, which probably will occupy them several months.

Westerly of Griffith's is Flannery's tribute. The depth of the lead here is 160 feet, average width 80 feet, thickness of wash 9 feet, weekly output of tin ore 18 tons, or 3 tons per day. 1,000 tons of tin ore have already been raised out of this tribute mine, and the mine looks as well as ever. About 120 wages men are employed by Mr. Flannery, nine of which are constantly prospecting or sinking ahead of the main workings. Mr. Flannery has also one of Tiffen's well-borers, by which he tests the deepest country ahead of the shafts sinking. An 18-horse power portable engine does the winding of the main shaft; a 12-horse power portable engine is now placed in position in connection with another shaft, and an 8-horse power engine does the winding at the water shaft, which is 230 feet in depth. The water is baled into a tank, and runs through 970 feet of iron fluming to the sluice-boxes; the latter are 4 feet 10 inches wide and 22 feet in length. Eight (8) men are constantly employed in sluicing, drying, and bagging the tin ore. Mr. Flannery, who is a thoroughly practical miner, deserves great credit for the systematical manner in which he carries on his important mining operations. The whole of the workings are well secured with substantial timber, none being less than 8 inches in diameter; in fact, everything possible is done to keep the mine free from accidents, and at the same time to facilitate the output of tin ore. Mr. Flannery, however, has only a few reasonable partners to please, whereas mining managers are often crippled in their best intentions for the Company they represent by the false economy of their superiors at head-quarters.

Fox and party are trying for Flannery's deep lead; they have a tribute on Mrs. Fitzgerald's, now Proctor's, 17 acres M.C.P. Their workings vary from 140 to 175 feet in depth from surface. All the surface works, including a 12-horse power portable engine, are in first-class order, so as to be able to start to work in a systematical manner. Fox and party's washdirt is several feet in thickness, which has yielded payable prospects.

At Reynolds', about 1½ mile south-westerly from Wesley's, the Messrs. Flannery and Company are prospecting for tin in basaltic country. They are sinking two shafts, about ½ mile apart from each other. Last year a party of miners, and afterwards a local company, tried to bottom; but after getting through the basalt and on the drift the flow of water became too heavy (the available appliances being an 8-horse power engine for baling and winding purposes), so that at a depth of 232 feet from surface they abandoned their shaft without bottoming, although particles of tin ore were obtainable in the drift. Mr. Flannery is bringing capital and practical knowledge to bear on his undertaking, and is very sanguine of success. Should he be successful, and there certainly are excellent indications, a large tract of stanniferous basaltic country would be worked.

A prospecting shaft is also being put down near Strathbogie, in deep and wet basaltic country, by the Messrs. Cadell, Hart, Flannery, and Company.

At the Y Waterholes, the property of Messrs. Cadell and Mitchell, several European tributors are at work, who all seem to make fair wages. Messrs. Cadell and Mitchell have of late made extensive improvements.

improvements by the erection of dams. Their property consists of 450 acres M.C.P. and is a highly valuable tin-producing property, which in the hands of Mr. Cadell is not likely to lie idle. Mr. Cadell, like most of the mine-owners here, compels his tributors or wages men to keep their mining operations in accordance with the provisions of the regulations for the inspection and regulation for mines other than coal and shale mines.

The Red Hill (Hart, Partridge, & Co.) have since my last visit here finished their drainage tunnel, by which they expected to drain all the tin-bearing but water-soaked drifts of the Red Hill, but unfortunately the bottom of their tunnel did not reach within 10 feet of their wash; still it had the effect that this enterprising and energetic party were able to bottom a shaft which before the commencement of the tunnel could not be bottomed through the great flow of water. At the time of my last inspection they had about 100 tons of wash at grass; their washdirt in their underground workings was about 18 inches in thickness, yielding about 1 cwt. of tin ore per cubic yard.

Hammond and party, who are near the boundary of Hart, Partridge, and party, are also on tin ore. The two mines, which formerly were hardly able to work on account of foul air, are now connected by a drive, which has given them ventilation for the mutual benefit of both parties.

Kangaroo Flat (Hall Brothers). These enterprising gentlemen have of late been rewarded for the great perseverance and pluck displayed by them under all the difficulties they have had to contend against. There are several tunnels in this mine. The one they are now working is 600 feet in length, out of which payable tin is obtained, in addition to four shafts in different parts of the mine. At the time of my inspection Messrs. Hall Brothers employed about forty wages men.

About 1 mile north of the above said property, Hall Brothers have a party prospecting in a basaltic hill. Their tunnel is 430 feet in length, but nothing payable has as yet been struck, although the hill has the appearance that in some parts at least payable stanniferous deposit would be discovered.

*The lodes and lode mining.*—Of late a great impetus has been given to tin-lode mining in the Vegetable Creek district, due partially to the high price of tin and the decrease in the yield of tin ore out of the former rich but shallow workings. Prospecting for tin lodes is now extensively carried on, and several rich lodes have of late been discovered, and are now being tested and developed. In my last report on the tin mines of the Vegetable Creek district, I drew attention to the necessity there existed of thoroughly prospecting the tin lodes of the Gulf, Mole Tableland, believing that on their richness and permanency (in addition to the deep alluvial leads under the basalt) would depend the future and permanent prosperity of these tin-fields. I beg to reiterate my opinion then expressed, and am glad to be able to report that some of the tin-lodes which have been recently discovered present favourable appearances of permanency, and that ere long batteries for tin ore crushing purposes will be erected in different parts of this district, the consequence of which will be the establishment of an extensive and lucrative lode tin mining industry. Quartz leaders with seams of tin ore have been discovered at (Cadell's) Vegetable Creek T. M. C.'s property, and tin-lodes have been opened at the Grampian, Hall and Company's property, also at Tent Hill, Mole Tableland, the Gulf, Silent Grove, Rocky Creek, Deep Water Creek, and other places.

One of the most important discoveries lately made is the Ottery lodes (Reid, Hall & Co.), situated about 5 miles north-easterly of Vegetable Creek, and about 2 miles from the Glen Smelting Works, Tent Hill. The Ottery lodes occur in porphyry on an oblong hill; they can be traced on the surface for several hundred yards, and by surface indications there are at least four distinct lodes running parallel with each other. On one of these lodes a shaft 90 feet in depth has been sunk, laying to view a lode 4 feet in width, with well-defined walls, the lode being rich in tin, but intermixed with iron and arsenical pyrites, wolfram blende (zinc), and galena.

Some weeks ago Messrs. Reid, Hall, & Co. discovered some large lumps of oxide of tin ore on the surface on the western part of their property. One of these specimens weighed over 2 cwt., and I believe it is the largest and richest oxide of tin specimen ever found in New South Wales. It is the intention of Mr. Reid to forward the largest of these specimens to the Amsterdam Exhibition, and on their return to New South Wales present them to our Museum of Mines. In the immediate vicinity where these specimens were found trenches have been cut, and a lode discovered containing very rich tin ore. A shaft is being sunk on this lode (known as the gossam lode) which, at the time of my inspection, was down 35 feet, showing the lode about 3 feet in width. There is a large quantity of tin ore obtainable near the surface, and the natural facilities for the economical and systematical working of said lodes are excellent.

The Ottery lodes have also been traced into O'Donnell's mine, south-westerly of Reid, Hall & Co. Butler's lode (Dan O'Connell's) is situated about 2 miles westerly of the Dutchman's lode, on a rugged granite range between Glen Creek and Mole Tableland, and about 12 miles northerly of Vegetable Creek, and is, next to the Ottery lodes, one of the most important recent discoveries in this district. The back of the lode is from 7 to 9 feet in width, and can be traced for a considerable distance in a south-west and north-east direction. A shaft is being sunk and is down 25 feet, but the width of the lode is not yet determined, as one of the walls has not been reached; but at the time of my inspection tin could be seen across the shaft, which is a little over 3 feet wide. The tin occurs in micaceous granite. There are good natural facilities for working this lode by tunnel. There is a good site for a crushing plant close to the mine, and water as well as firewood is plentiful.

A new lode was discovered by M'Guinness & Co. about 12 chains north-westerly of Butler's lode, out of which some extraordinarily rich specimens of almost solid tin were obtained near the surface.

The Dutchman's lode has been sunk on to the depth of 90 feet, but at the time of my inspection very little could be seen of the lode, as the shaft and nearly all the surface workings were full of water; but I was informed that the lode was a foot in width at the lowest depth. A tunnel driven from the eastern part of the mine, driven at the lowest possible level, would drain the water, and the mine could then be economically worked.

Curnow's lode is a parallel-running lode in near proximity of the Dutchman's lode; their main shaft is down 185 feet. Some rich shoots of tin ore were gone through in the sinking of said shaft, and tin was visible in the lode at the lowest level. The shaft, however, is small and very rough, which, in its present state, is not likely to facilitate the speedy raising of a large quantity of ore. The lode can be traced for a considerable distance on the surface. The Company are sinking a new shaft, near which it is intended to erect a battery. This mine, if once properly opened out, ought to become very valuable.

The

The Bark Hut Lode (Reid, Crane & Co.) is situated on a hill about 15 miles north-east of Vegetable Creek. The lode is about 3 feet wide, 1 foot of which is rich in tin; greatest depth, 40 feet. 4 tons out of this mine were crushed, and yielded nearly 2 tons of 70 per cent. ore. The lode can be traced for over 20 chains in length on the surface, where in parts it shows 4 feet in width. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  chain from this lode, in an easterly direction, a parallel-running lode with coarse tin is visible on the surface, but nothing has been done in testing this lode as to its value and permanency.

The Fergusson Lode (Bark Hut Creek) is about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles distant from Reid, Crane & Co.'s lode. Very little work has been done to test the value of this lode. The property is, however, well worth prospecting, as will be seen by the large specimen I forwarded from Fergusson's lode to the Museum of Mines.

The Wallaroo lode, distant from Fergusson about 4 miles, is very rich in tin-bearing granite. The lode, although 3 feet wide, carries only rich tin for about 1 foot in width. The lode is opened in several parts on the surface, which system of working is likely to create a good deal of trouble during wet seasons through the accumulation of surface water.

The Folkstone, about 16 miles from Vegetable Creek (Mr. Hugh Marshall, Manager), has a well-defined lode, averaging at the lowest depth, or 100 feet level, about 3 feet in width, with well-defined walls, and like one of the Ottery lodes, contains iron and arsenical pyrites, blende, and probably silver. There were over 200 tons of ore at grass.

The Torrington lode has been sunk to the depth of 70 feet. Extraordinary rich tin deposits were obtained near the surface, and the lode is now being sunk on in two different parts of the mine. A five-stamp battery is on transit to the mine, and on arrival will be immediately erected near the mine for crushing purposes. There are about 150 tons of ore at grass.

Numerous other lodes are opened on or near the Mole Tableland, such as Flaggy Creek, McIntyre's, Gogging's, Lee's Gully, Lane, Leary's, Iser's, Disputed, Paradise, McDonnell's, Black Swamp, and others.

At the Gulf, Carr's, Nuggety's, the Yankee's, Blair's, Graney's, and others are opened.

The Yankee lode has been sunk on to the depth of 25 feet, but the country here is very hard, and the lode pinched in to about 1 inch in thickness.

At Carr's prospecting is still carried on; the shaft is over 150 feet in depth; near the surface, and down to the 100 feet level, rich ore was obtained, but lately the Company have not been successful.

Blair's lode has well-defined walls. The lode is 3 feet wide, carrying rich coarse tin for about 1 foot in width. The shaft is down about 50 feet. The lode occurs in micaceous granite, and being of a somewhat soft nature is worthy of receiving a thorough prospecting.

Graney's lode occurs in hard granite, and at the time of my inspection a shoot of rich tin ore, about 2 feet wide, was visible in the granite at the depth of 14 feet from surface. This shoot of rich tin ore is probably a spur to a main lode, and is worthy of being thoroughly prospected.

At Silent Grove a new lode has been opened, named Antonia's Lode, which is within a short distance of the Silent Grove Company's property. Tin lodes have also of late been opened near Deep Water.

The Glen Smelting Works (Messrs. Moffett, Reid & Co.) are situated at Tent Hill, about 3 miles easterly of Vegetable Creek. They consist of three reverberatory furnaces, an 8-horse power portable engine, which at present drives a charcoal-crusher, and to which a five-stamp battery is to be added for ore-crushing purposes, brickworks for the making of fire-bricks, a chilian mill for crushing fire-clay (the latter is found in abundance within 1 mile of the works), a drying kiln to dry the wood in wet seasons, cottages, offices, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, also twenty-stall stable and 3,000 tons of fire-wood; the weekly consumption being about 200 tons, in addition to 30 tons charcoal used as flux.

The whole of the buildings in the smelting works township are painted white, which gives it a very neat and clean appearance. There is also a Public School, with an average daily attendance of fifty children, but there are no hotels. Messrs. Moffett, Reid, & Co. object to any hotels near their smelting works. These works, which have proved a great boon to the district, are accordingly highly appreciated by the public.

#### Copper.

The Great Blayney Copper-lode, near the town of Blayney, and several copper lodes in the Carcoar district, were also inspected by me. Although the Great Blayney Copper-mine suspended work near the end of the year, I am nevertheless of opinion that, by the introduction of capital and systematical working, Blayney will yet become a large copper-producing district. The formation near the Blayney Copper lodes is greenstone, or felspar of hornblende porphyry, with epidote in the joints,—a very favourable rock for gold and other minerals.

The Dungowan Copper-lodes in the Northern District, between Nundle and Tamworth, were also inspected by me. They are only 10 miles from the railway line. A little work, or rather prospecting, has been carried on, but not sufficiently to prove the value of said discoveries.

The geological formation is slate and greenstone, felspar porphyry. Large blocks of hematite iron, strongly stained with copper, are lying in irregular masses about the surface, and the cupriferous nature of the country can be traced for many miles in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction.

The mountainous country presents natural facilities for tunnelling. There is a fair supply of fire-wood, and a low percentage of ore ought to give payable returns. I picked up some rich specimens of red oxides of copper ore on the surface, but there was not sufficient work done to form an opinion as to the size and quality of the lodes.

Before closing this report, I beg to thank mine-owners and others for their kindness in assisting in the collection of minerals, fossils, &c., for the Museum of Mines.

## COAL AND SHALE.

TABLE compiled from Reports furnished by the owners of Collieries, showing the quantity and value of Coal and Shale won during the year 1882, and the number of Miners employed in the Collieries.

Company.	Locality.	Men employed.			Quantity.	Value.			Remarks.
		Above ground.	Under ground.	Total.		Tons	£	s. d.	
<b>COAL.</b>									
Australian Agricultural Co. ....	Newcastle .....	81	513	594	145,539	60,430	9	0	
Wallsend .....	" .....	135	655	790	407,681	185,937	15	0	
Newcastle Coal-mining Co. ....	" .....	45	240	285	143,811	68,604	9	0	
Lambton .....	" .....	40	318	358	236,168	107,238	9	0	
Co-operative .....	" .....	54	280	334	199,452	99,726	0	0	
Ferndale .....	" .....	18	74	92	47,712	19,569	15	0	
Ferndale, No. 2 Pit .....	" .....	1	2	3	2,000	600	0	0	
New Lambton .....	" .....	25	110	135	71,056	35,528	0	0	
Greta .....	Maitland .....	25	88	113	40,430	19,754	5	0	
Duckenfield .....	Newcastle .....	35	140	175	68,968	29,959	0	0	
Brown's .....	" .....	60	150	210	112,281	47,090	10	0	
East Waratah .....	" .....	34	105	139	24,491	11,020	19	0	
South Waratah .....	" .....	34	56	90	17,022	7,929	18	0	
Hartley .....	" .....	26	40	66	12,830	5,223	3	0	
Goose .....	" .....	1	3	4	4,000	1,050	0	0	
Singleton .....	Singleton .....	7	14	21	6,430	3,215	0	0	
Brickfield .....	Newcastle .....	5	15	20	11,600	5,510	0	0	
Walker and Wilde's .....	" .....	4	6	10	6,938	3,063	0	0	
Sunderland .....	Four-mile Creek .....	2	2	4	800	370	0	0	
Sneddon's .....	Newcastle .....	7	6	13	6,220	2,799	6	0	
Bloomfield .....	Four-mile Creek .....	2	3	5	1,250	375	0	0	
Shamrock Hill .....	Maitland .....	.....	.....	.....	600	330	0	0	
Longworth (Ellesmere) .....	Singleton .....	2	5	7	1,149	332	18	6	
Rix Creek .....	" .....	1	2	3	422	253	4	0	
Morrisett Point .....	Lake Macquarie .....	.....	2	2	51	17	17	0	
Stony Creek .....	Maitland .....	1	1	2	16	8	0	0	
Old Oak .....	Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not at work.
Mount Wingen .....	Wingen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Bellevue .....	Lake Macquarie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
New Tunnel .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Rathluba .....	Four-mile Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Redhead .....	Redhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
		645	2,830	3,475	1,569,517	715,937	3	6	
Bulli .....	Wollongong .....	79	239	318	131,120	76,615	12	0	
Osborne Wallsend .....	" .....	52	125	177	82,028	32,307	14	0	
Coal Cliff .....	" .....	34	109	143	43,590	26,338	14	0	
Illawarra .....	" .....	47	112	159	53,971	20,882	18	0	
Mount Kembla .....	" .....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Preliminary works.
North Bulli .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not at work.
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co. ....	Joadja Creek ..	* .....	.....	.....	7,437	3,718	10	0	
Berrima .....	Berrima .....	23	33	56	11,930	5,700	0	0	
Erith .....	Bundanoon .....	10	15	25	7,000	4,550	0	0	
Nattai .....	Mittagong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not at work.
		245	633	938	342,126	170,113	8	0	
Vale of Clwydd .....	Lithgow Valley .....	8	60	68	51,834	18,000	0	0	
Lithgow Valley .....	" .....	6	55	61	52,735	17,054	6	0	
Eskbank .....	" .....	6	40	46	48,600	15,475	0	0	
Eskbank Iron Co. ....	" .....	3	21	24	33,168	9,121	3	2	
Bowenfels .....	" .....	2	8	10	9,482	2,844	12	0	
Coocorwell .....	" .....	.....	.....	1	400	120	0	0	
Katoomba .....	Hartley .....	.....	.....	20	1,400	300	0	0	Erecting machinery.
Dubbo .....	Dubbo .....	2	2	4	20	.....	.....	.....	Prospecting and opening out.
		27	186	234	197,639	62,915	1	2	
<b>SHALE.</b>									
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co. ....	Joadja Creek ..	83	102	185	27,464	48,062	0	0	
N.S.W. Shale and Oil Co. ....	Hartley .....	51	81	132	20,601	36,052	0	0	
		134	183	317	48,065	84,114	0	0	

\* See Shale.

Report of the Examiner of Coal-fields for the Colony of New South Wales, for the year 1882.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 26th section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 39 Vic. No. 31, I have the honor to submit a report from the Inspector of Collieries, with this my general report for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

The information I have the honor to submit, in respect to the condition and progress, &c., of the various coal and Boghead mineral mines under my supervision during the year 1882, is as follows:—

Number of accidents in 1881 and 1882.

The number of fatal and non-fatal accidents exceeds those of the previous year (1881) by ten. In the year ending 31st December, 1881, there were two fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents. The two fatal ones happened through "falls of coal," and twenty-five of the non-fatal accidents from "falls of coal"; the 26th through the falling of a prop; the 27th, being run over by empty coal trucks; 28th, crushed by machinery; 29th, through being thrown between a skip and stopper; 30th and 31st, through being run over by waggons; 32nd, by an explosion of gas; and the 33rd through being jammed between a tub and skip.

In the year under notice (1882) forty-five notices of accidents were received, twelve of them being fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents, all of which have been inquired into, the scene of the accidents examined, inquests attended, and reports made thereon. The names and occupations of the persons who died from injuries, and those who were seriously injured, as well as the names of the collieries, are given in the following summary:—

SUMMARY showing the number of fatal accidents in 1882, the names and occupations of the persons who died or were injured, cause of death or serious injury, and the names of the Collieries where they occurred.

Number of Accidents.	Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Persons killed.	Persons seriously injured.	Occupation.	Cause of death or serious injury.	Lives Lost.												
								Fall of coal.	Fall of earth and cap-pier.	Crushed by a horse.	Fall of coal.	Explosion of fire damp.	Firing a shot.	Loaded skip falling out of cage.	Explosion of loose powder.	Fall of stone.	Loaded skip disconnected and fell down shaft.	Falling off ladder.	Falling down shaft.	
1	Jan. 3	Ferndale	Near Newcastle	Wm. Hulm.		Miner	Killed by fall of coal	1												
2	" 20	Co-operative	Plattsburgh	Wm. Coxon		"	Died on 23rd inst., injured by fall of coal	1												
3	Feb. 3	Newcastle Coal Co	Newcastle	Wm. Gielliot		"	Killed by fall of coal	1												
4	" 6	Walker & Wilde's	Peppertown		Wm. Johnson	"	Leg fracture by fall of coal		1											
5	" 13	New Lambton	New Lambton		John Falls	"	"		1											
6	" 21	Newcastle Coal Co	Newcastle		Wm. Bellamy	"	Collar-bone fractured by fall of coal		1											
7	March 7	East Waratah	New Lambton	Francis Hindmarsh		"	Killed by cap-piece, fall of earth	1												
8	" 21	Ferndale	Near Newcastle	Noah Morgan		"	Killed by fall of coal	1												
9	April 4	Brown's	Minmi		Joseph Clews	"	Burnt by an explosion of fire-damp		1											
10	" 4	"	"		Richd. Harratt	"	"		1											
11	" 17	Wallsend	Wallsend		Thos. Llewellyn	"	Thigh fracture by fall of coal		1											
12	" 21	"	"		Isaac Griffith	"	Bruised body and legs—sudden firing of shot bringing the coal down on him		1											
13	" 24	Walker & Wilde's	Peppertown		James Pike	Banker-off	Fell down shaft 60 feet, cutting his head and body, badly bruised		1											1
14	May 6	A. A. Co.	Newcastle		John Gilmore	Labourer	Badly bruised by fall of coal		1											
15	" 8	Lambton	Lambton		Thos. Reed	Miner	Bruised on back by fall of coal		1											
16	June 5	Walker & Wilde's	Peppertown		James Walker	"	Broken ankle		1											
17	" 9	Greta	Greta	John Barker		"	Killed by fall of coal	1												
18	July 1	Wallsend	Wallsend	Wm. Taylor		"	"	1												
19	" 13	"	"	Mh. Hanlay		Furnace-man	Killed—crushed by horse drawing train of skips in travelling road	1	1											
20	" 15	Josdja	Near Berrima	James Clues		Miner	Killed by fall of coal, not investigated	1												
21	" 17	Wallsend	Wallsend		John Gibbon	"	Broken rib through fall of coal		1											
22	" 20	A. A. Co.	Newcastle		Wm. Attwood	Onsetter	Broken ribs through skip falling out of cage		1											
23	" 24	Lambton	Lambton		Isaac Hutchinson	Miner	Burnt by loose powder on face, neck, and one arm		1											
24	" 25	Wallsend	Wallsend	Wm. Peacock		"	Killed by fall of coal	1												
25	Aug. 21	Newcastle Coal Co	Newcastle		Edwin Evans	"	Leg fracture—fall of stone		1											
26	" 24	Osborne Wallsend	Wollongong		James M'Goldrick	"	Fracture of both legs and right arm by fall of coal		1											
27	" 29	Co-operative	Plattsburgh		Robt. Charlton	"	Severe cut on the head by fall of coal		1											
28	Sept. 1	Osborne Wallsend	Wollongong		James Mains	"	Leg fracture by fall of coal		1											
29	" 9	Pepper's No. 3 Pit	Tighe's Hill		Joseph Grainger	Wheeler and hooker-on	Loaded skip falling disconnected by descending skip—severe injuries to head, face, and neck		1											1
30	" 14	Hidden Treasure	New Lambton		John M'Ewen	Miner	Leg injured by fall of coal		1											
31	Oct. 16	A. A. Co.	Newcastle		Charles M'Lean	"	Severe injuries to spine by fall of coal		1											
32	Nov. 1	Lambton	Lambton		John Jones	"	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal		1											
33	" 6	Newcastle Coal Co	Newcastle		Park Dwyer	"	Collar bone fracture by fall of coal		1											
34	" 8	Wallsend	Wallsend		John Maltman	"	Leg fracture by fall of coal		1											
35	" 18	A. A. Co.	Newcastle		John Ford	"	Thigh and ribs fractured by fall of coal		1											
36	" 18	"	"		Charles James	"	Injury to foot by fall of coal		1											
37	Dec. 3	Co-operative	Plattsburgh	David Gardner		"	Died on the 5th from injuries by fall of coal	1												
38	" 3	"	"		Robt. Kilpatrick	"	Injured about the back, &c., by fall of coal		1											
39	" 7	Wallsend	Wallsend		James Jeffreys	"	Severe bodily injuries by fall of coal		1											
40	" 11	A. A. Co.	Newcastle		Alfred H. Price	Token boy	Arm fracture—falling off a ladder		1											
41	" 11	Newcastle Coal Co	"		Wm. Gill	Miner	Skull fractured by fall of coal		1											
42	" 12	New Lambton	New Lambton		Saml. Marsh	"	Cut on head—coal falling against a prop		1											
43	" 14	"	"		Alfred Peterson	"	Injury to head by fall of coal		1											
44	" 16	A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit	Newcastle	John Harris		"	Died March 21st from injuries received by fall of coal	1												
45	" 21	Wallsend	Wallsend		John Cain	"	Burnt by an explosion of loose powder		1											
								10	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

The returns which have been collected and forwarded to me by the Mining Department show the following figures for the year 1882:—

## COAL RETURNS.

	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total.
Tons of round and small coal raised .....	1,569,516 14 0	342,126	197,639 1 0	2,109,281 15 0
Value of round and small coal raised .....	£715,937 3 6	£170,113 8 0	£62,915 1 2	£948,965 12 8
Persons employed above ground .....	645	245	48	938
Persons employed under ground .....	2,830	633	186	3,449

## PETROLEUM OIL CANNEL COAL OR BOGHEAD MINERAL RETURN.

## WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

Tons of Boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannell coal raised ...	48,065
Value of Boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannell coal raised ...	£34,114
Persons employed above ground ...	134
Persons employed under ground ...	183

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

## Comparative statement of Return for 1881-82.

	Men above ground.	Men under ground.	Tons of round and small coal.	Value.
Australian Agricultural, Newcastle Coal-mining, Ferndale, Ferndale No. 2, Tighe's Hill (Walker & Wilde's), Snedden's, Brickfield, East Waratah, South Waratah, Lambton, New Lambton, Co-operative, Duckenfield, Brown's, Hartley, Sunderland, Bloomfield (Mitchell's), Greta, Rix's Creek, Singleton, Longworth's (Ellesmere), Morrisett Point, Shamrock Hill, and Stony Creek Collieries .....	645	2,830	1,569,516 14	£ 715,937 3 6
Total in 1882 .....	645	2,830	1,569,516 14	715,937 3 6
" " 1881 .....	490	2,744	1,352,472 0	437,269 18 2
Increase in 1882 .....	155	86	217,044 14	278,667 5 4

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

## Comparative Statement of return for 1881-2.

	Men above ground.	Men under ground.	Tons of round and small coal raised.	Value.
Coal Cliff, Bulli, Osborne, Wallsend, Illawarra, Erith, Berrima Coal, and Australian Oil and Mineral Companies .....	245	633	342,126	£ 170,113 8 0
Total in 1882 .....	245	633	342,126	170,113 8 0
" " 1881 .....	155	499	258,910	118,318 8 0
Increase in 1882 .....	90	134	83,216	51,795 0 0

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

## Comparative Statement of Return for 1881-82.

	Men above ground.	Men under ground.	Tons of round and small coal raised.	Value.
Vale of Clwydd, Lithgow Valley, Bowenfels, Eskbank, Coerwill, Katoomba, Eskbank Iron-works, and Dubbo Coal Companies .....	48	186	197,639 1	£ 62,915 1 2
Total in 1882 .....	48	186	197,639 1	62,915 1 2
" " 1881 .....	34	176	163,842 4	47,659 18 6
Increase in 1882 .....	14	10	33,796 17	15,256 2 8

From these returns we find that in the Northern District in the year under notice there has been an increase in the quantity of coal raised to the extent of 217,044 tons, and an increase in the value of £278,667 5s. 4d.; whilst in the previous year there was an increase of 278,463 tons, and a decrease in the value of £22,103 6s. 8d. In the Southern District there has been an increase of 83,216 tons and £51,795 in the value; whilst in the preceding year there was only an increase of 13,072 tons and in the value of £1,821; and in the Western District an increase of 33,796 tons, and £15,256 2s. 8d. in the value; whilst in the previous year there was only an increase of 16,882 tons, and in the value of £5,379 11s. 9d.

As stated in my report for 1881, the low price coal was then selling at Newcastle accounted for the decrease in the value of coal raised there; but as the price had been raised from 7s. to 10s. per ton in January, 1882, I anticipated a great increase in price in that year (the one under notice), which has taken place; and as the price was again raised in January, 1883, from 10s. to 12s., we may expect a large increase in the value of the coal raised in the Newcastle and other districts in that year.

The following table shows comparisons between the year under notice and two preceding years, as to total output and value, tons of round and small coal raised for each person employed in and about coal raised for each life lost.

Year.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home Consumption.
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	
1880 .....	Tons 650,672	£ s. d. 0 11 2-67	£ 309,004	Tons 202,684	£ s. d. 0 11 5-70	£ 110,295	Tons 753,356	£ s. d. 0 11 3-48	£ 425,299	Tons 712,824
1881 .....	637,133	0 7 9-34	235,372	373,709	0 8 8-23	161,958	1,029,844	0 8 1-30	417,530	739,753
1882 .....	769,226	0 9 9-54	372,334	501,319	0 10 0-98	274,099	1,261,545	0 10 3-09	647,033	810,736
-	1,033,033	0 9 5-60	936,910	1,076,812	0 10 3-24	552,952	3,014,745	0 9 9-13	1,489,862	2,293,315

From

From the table at foot, we find that in the year 1882 we exported 103,091 tons more coal to inter-colonial ports than in the preceding year, and 123,610 tons more to foreign ports. The intercolonial increase in the year appears to be principally owing to Victoria having taken 35,093 tons; South Australia, 30,138 tons; New Zealand, 14,342 tons; Queensland, 7,580 tons; and Tasmania, 5,473 tons more coal from the Newcastle district, and the whole of the Colonies 6,972 tons more from the Southern District than they did in 1881; and the increase in foreign exports to have been in consequence of San Francisco and other countries having taken 121,293 tons more of Newcastle and 7,317 tons more of Southern coal than they did in 1881.

In 1881, the total exports exceeded those of the previous year by 276,488 tons, and the total output by 303,417 tons; whilst during the year under notice the total exports exceeded those of the previous year by 231,701 tons, and the total output by 332,684 tons, and there is sure to be a very large increase next year. In the same year, 1881, the home consumption exceeded that of the previous year by 26,929 tons, and in the year under notice by 100,983 tons.

It will also be seen that the quantity of coal raised during the last three years for each person employed above and underground at the collieries has averaged 405 tons of round and small coal per year, and that each person so employed added £162 18s. per annum to the wealth of the Colony.

In the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, twenty-two lives were lost for 5,338,059 tons raised, *i.e.*, 242,639 tons raised for each life lost.

These figures may be sufficiently explanatory in themselves, so far as a comparison of our export trade and home consumption, &c., for the whole Colony is concerned; but it will no doubt be interesting for people in each district to know the proportion the accidents and deaths bear to the persons employed, and the quantity and value of coal raised for each person employed in and about the mines, &c., which is as follows:—

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mine...	...	...	...	...	...	3,475
Number of persons employed underground	...	...	...	...	...	2,830
Quantity of coal raised in tons...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569,516-14
Number of non-fatal accidents	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of lives lost by accidents	...	...	...	...	...	11
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Persons employed per each life lost	...	...	...	...	...	316
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	...	...	...	...	...	50,629
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	...	...	...	...	...	142,683
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	452
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground...	...	...	...	...	...	554
Value of coal raised	...	...	...	...	...	£715,937 3 6
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	£206 0 6
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	...	...	...	...	...	£252 19 7

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	878
Number of persons employed underground	...	...	...	...	...	633
Quantity of coal raised in tons	...	...	...	...	...	312,126
Number of non-fatal accidents	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of lives lost by accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	...	...	...	...	...	439
Persons employed for each life lost	...	...	...	...	...	878
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	...	...	...	...	...	171,063
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	...	...	...	...	...	342,126
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	389
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground...	...	...	...	...	...	540
Value of coal raised	...	...	...	...	...	£170,113 8 0
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	£193 15 0
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	...	...	...	...	...	£268 14 9

regards the exports of coal to foreign and intercolonial ports, the quantity used for home consumption, the collieries, value of round and small coal raised for each person so employed, and the quantity of

Total Output and Value.			Coal raised per each person employed in and about the Mines.			Value of Coal raised per each person employed in and about the Mines.			Tons of Coal raised per life lost.		
Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average tons per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Value.	Average value per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Quantity.	Average tons per each life lost.	Lives lost.
Tons	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Tons	Tons	Number	£	£ s. d.	Number	Tons	Tons	Number
1,466,180	0 8 6 36	615,336 11 7	1,466,180	313	4,670	614,336	133 14 8	4,670	1,466,180	183,272	8
1,769,697-6	0 6 9 43	600,434 15 8	1,769,597-6	432	4,098	600,435	146 10 4	4,098	1,769,597	834,798	2
2,102,281-14	0 8 11 81	944,415 12 8	2,102,281 14	468	4,487	944,416	210 9 6	4,487	2,102,281	125,190	12
5,338,059	0 8 1 12	2,100,287 0 11	5,338,059	405	13,281	2,160,287	162 18 1	13,281	5,338,059	242,639	22



## WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	234
Number of persons employed underground	...	...	...	...	...	186
Quantity of coal raised in tons	...	...	...	...	...	197,639-1
Number of non-fatal accidents	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of lives lost by accidents	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	...	...	...	...	...	No non-fatal accident
Persons employed per each life lost	...	...	...	...	...	No life lost
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	...	...	...	...	...	197,639 and no non-fatal accident
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	...	...	...	...	...	197,639 and no life lost
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	844
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground	...	...	...	...	...	1,062
Value of coal raised	...	...	...	...	...	£62,915 1 2
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	...	...	...	...	...	£268 17 4
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	...	...	...	...	...	£338 5 0

The following table shows comparisons between the year under notice and the preceding year, as regards the proportion the accidents and deaths bear to the persons employed, the quantity and value of coal raised for each person employed in and about the mines, and underground, in the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts.

	Northern District.		Southern District.		Western District.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Number of persons employed in and about the mines	3,234	3,475	654	878	210	234
Number of persons employed underground	2,744	2,830	499	633	170	186
Quantity of coal raised in tons	1,252,472	1,569,516 14 0	263,233	342,120	163,842	197,639-1
Number of non-fatal accidents	27	31	0	2	Nil.	Nil.
Number of lives lost by accidents	2	11	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	119	112	109	499	No non-fatal accident.	No non-fatal accident.
Persons employed per each life lost	1,617	316	No life lost.	878	No life lost	No life lost
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	50,091	50,629	42,214	171,063	163,842	197,639
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	676,236	142,033	253,233 and no life lost.	342,120	and no non-fatal accident 163,842	and no non-fatal accident 197,639
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	418	452	337	389	780	844
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground	492	554	507	540	930	1,062
Value of coal raised	£ 437,209 18 2	£ 715,937 3 6	£ 155,504 19 0	£ 170,113 8 0	£ 47,659 18 6	£ 62,915 1 2
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	135 4 2	206 0 6	237 15 6	193 15 0	226 19 0	268 17 4
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	159 7 1	252 19 7	311 12 7	268 14 9	270 15 10	338 5 0

The following statistical return, furnished me by Mr. W. R. Logan, the Collector of Customs at Newcastle, shows that the greatest yearly increases in the export of coal from this port have been—to Victoria, 35,093 tons; South Australia, 30,138 tons; Java, 25,594 tons; San Francisco, 21,432 tons; India, 17,097 tons; New Zealand, 14,342 tons; Mauritius, 13,818 tons; Valparaiso, 11,453 tons; Queensland, 7,580 tons; Tasmania, 5,473 tons; China, 4,671 tons; Western Australia; 3,493 tons; and that the total yearly increase of coal from this port was 217,412 tons.

## NEWCASTLE—New South Wales export of coal during the years 1881 and 1882.

To Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	1881.	1882.	Increase during 1882.	Decrease during 1882.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Victoria	368,417	403,510	35,093	
New Zealand	128,240	142,582	14,342	
South Australia	103,961	134,099	30,138	
Tasmania	23,807	29,280	5,473	
Queensland	11,167	18,747	7,580	
Western Australia	891	4,384	3,493	
Japan	15,218	16,414	1,196	
San Francisco	79,337	100,769	21,432	
Hongkong	87,853	57,996		29,857
Manila	17,969	21,030	3,061	
India	12,105	29,202	17,097	
Java	5,513	31,107	25,594	
China	4,960	9,631	4,671	
Mauritius	5,870	19,688	13,818	
New Caledonia	3,306	4,106	800	
Port Natal	292			
Portland O.	9,190	3,004		292
Honolulu	8,169	12,038	3,869	6,186
Valparaiso	7,104	18,557	11,453	
Fiji	3,100	6,725	3,625	
Guam	2,900	3,265	365	
South Sea Islands		394	394	
Tahiti		1,175	1,175	
San Diego		788	788	
Callao		1,035	1,035	
Colombo		3,870	3,870	
Point de Galle		3,081	3,081	
Cornito		650	650	
Iquiqui		1,595	1,595	
Mexico		1,724	1,724	
	899,369	1,080,446	217,412	36,335

## DECENNIAL RETURN—Port of Newcastle—Foreign and Intercolonial Trade

Year.	Vessels cleared outwards for Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Imports from Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Quantity and value of Coal Exported to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Exports (including Coal) to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Total amount of Revenue collected.
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.		Tons.	Value.		
1873	1,259	498,468	£ 310,101 11 11	650,899	£ 412,631 5 9	591,032 6 6	£ 48,864 16 8
1874	1,269	543,693	343,297 19 11	723,844	496,448 15 0	697,048 7 7	59,387 7 11
1875	1,341	573,826	480,771 19 6	771,144	527,949 12 10	644,615 0 6	60,818 4 3
1876	1,309	535,738	469,988 2 8	719,050	495,502 0 0	585,114 16 2	54,031 8 0
1877	1,328	577,376	502,861 6 4	781,502	540,560 0 0	680,750 11 7	56,584 3 11
1878	1,407	655,885	444,760 18 9	871,955	602,557 0 0	699,252 13 0	60,511 14 0
1879	1,330	651,501	340,501 0 0	860,375	591,090 0 0	648,427 0 0	57,477 18 9
1880	1,023	516,480	527,905 0 0	673,393	372,378 0 0	447,486 0 0	57,883 4 6
1881	1,121	645,543	482,845 0 0	899,369	343,931 0 0	407,212 0 0	77,543 10 7
1882	1,143	737,772	632,073 0 0	1,080,446	527,575 0 0	618,686 0 0	76,799 12 7

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Export of coal published in the *Mining Journal*, January 20, 1883.

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Price per ton.	Year.	Tons.	Value.	Price per ton.
1861	7,984,832	3,652,164	£ 0 9 2	1872	13,198,494	10,442,321	0 15 10
1862	8,380,673	3,798,727	0 9 1	1873	12,617,566	13,188,511	0 20 11
1863	8,342,500	3,752,308	0 9 0	1874	13,927,205	11,984,621	0 17 3
1864	8,900,872	4,220,833	0 9 6	1875	14,544,916	9,658,088	0 13 3
1865	9,283,214	4,496,567	0 9 8	1876	16,265,839	8,901,716	0 10 11
1866	10,142,260	5,218,498	0 10 3	1877	15,420,050	7,844,486	0 10 2
1867	10,565,829	5,488,945	0 10 5	1878	15,483,816	7,321,424	0 9 5
1868	10,967,062	5,437,922	0 9 11	1879	16,442,296	7,206,799	0 8 10
1869	10,744,945	5,165,668	0 9 7	1880	18,702,551	8,378,944	0 8 11
1870	11,702,649	5,638,371	0 9 8	1881	19,589,971	8,785,950	0 8 11
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133	0 9 11	1882	20,958,842	9,560,933	0 9 1

RETURN showing the price per ton and quantity of Coal raised, from 1829 to 1882 inclusive.

Coal.				Coal.			
Years.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.	Years.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.
1829	780	£ 0 10 1-23	394 0 0	1856	189,960	0 12 4-96	117,906 0 0
1830	4,000	0 9 0-00	1,800 0 0	1857	210,434	0 14 0-97	148,158 0 0
1831	5,000	0 8 0-00	2,000 0 0	1858	216,397	0 14 11-84	162,162 0 0
1832	6,000	0 7 0-00	2,100 0 0	1859	308,213	0 13 3-14	204,371 0 0
1833	323	0 7 6-73	124 0 0	1860	368,862	0 12 3-36	226,493 0 0
1834	8,490	0 8 10-00	3,750 0 0	1861	342,067	0 12 9-52	218,820 0 0
1835	12,392	0 8 10-19	5,483 0 0	1862	476,522	0 12 9-73	305,234 0 0
1836	12,646	0 9 1-06	5,747 0 0	1863	433,889	0 10 10-66	236,230 0 0
1837	16,083	0 9 8-81	7,828 0 0	1864	549,012	0 9 10-10	270,171 0 0
1838	17,220	0 9 9-05	8,399 0 0	1865	585,525	0 9 4-43	274,303 0 0
1839	21,283	0 9 9-73	10,441 0 0	1866	774,238	0 8 4-44	324,049 0 0
1840	30,256	0 10 10-86	16,498 0 0	1867	770,012	0 8 10-79	342,655 0 0
1841	34,841	0 12 0-90	20,905 0 0	1868	954,231	0 8 9-08	417,809 0 0
1842	39,900	0 12 0-00	23,940 0 0	1869	919,774	0 7 6-32	346,146 0 0
1843	25,862	0 12 6-54	16,222 0 0	1870	868,564	0 7 3-54	316,836 0 0
1844	23,118	0 10 8-34	12,363 0 0	1871	898,784	0 7 0-47	316,340 0 0
1845	22,324	0 7 10-27	8,769 0 0	1872	1,012,426	0 7 9-92	396,198 0 0
1846	38,965	0 7 4-06	13,714 0 0	1873	1,192,862	0 11 1-94	665,747 0 0
1847	40,732	0 6 9-01	13,750 0 0	1874	1,304,567	0 12 1-37	790,224 0 0
1848	45,447	0 6 3-38	14,275 0 0	1875	1,329,729	0 12 3-89	819,420 17 2
1849	48,516	0 6 0-45	14,647 0 0	1876	1,319,918	0 12 2-06	803,300 5 6
1850	71,216	0 6 6-77	23,375 0 0	1877	1,444,271	0 11 10-74	858,998 8 2
1851	67,610	0 7 6-51	25,546 0 0	1878	1,575,497	0 11 8-28	920,963 7 4
1852	67,404	0 10 11-33	36,885 0 0	1879	1,583,380	0 12 0-12	950,878 18 3
1853	96,809	0 16 1-51	78,059 0 0	1880	1,466,180	0 8 6-36	625,336 11 7
1854	116,642	1 0 5-63	119,380 0 0	1881	1,769,597	0 6 9-42	600,434 15 8
1855	137,076	0 12 11-96	89,082 0 0	1882	2,102,281	0 8 11-81	944,415 12 8
					25,978,132	0 10 1-75	13,179,038 16 4

RETURN showing the quantity raised, price per ton, and value of the Boghead mineral or petroleum oil (cannel coal), commonly called kerosene shale, from 1865 to 1882 inclusive:—

Year.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865	570	4 2 5.47	2,350 0 0	1875	6,197	2 10 2.22	15,600 0 0
1866	2,770	2 18 10.48	8,154 0 0	1876	15,998	3 0 0.00	47,994 0 0
1867	4,079	3 14 9.21	15,249 0 0	1877	18,963	2 9 0.82	46,524 10 0
1868	16,952	2 17 7.11	48,816 0 0	1878	24,871	2 6 11.49	67,211 0 0
1869	7,500	2 10 0.00	18,750 0 0	1879	32,519	2 1 10.96	66,930 10 0
1870	8,580	3 4 3.18	27,570 0 0	1880	19,201	2 6 7.03	44,724 15 0
1871	14,700	2 6 3.91	34,050 0 0	1881	27,894	1 9 2.59	40,748 0 0
1872	11,040	2 11 11.91	23,700 0 0	1882	48,065	1 15 0.00	84,114 0 0
1873	17,850	2 16 6.55	50,475 0 0				
1874	12,100	2 5 1.48	27,300 0 0		289,349	2 5 11.05	665,160 15 0

The following extracts from an excellent treatise on the comparative commercial values of gas coal and cannel, by David Allan Graham, engineer, London, will, I am sure, be read with great interest by gas-manufacturers, owners of Boghead mineral property, and Boghead mineral Companies:—

"Years ago, when challenged to prove that an inferior quality of coal here referred to was comparatively worthless for gas purposes, I had then no means of substantiating the statement, nor of refuting an opposite opinion," &c., &c. "I shall now conclude this first series of examples by estimating the comparative value of an Australian shale producing 16,500 cubic feet of 47-candle gas. The equational illuminating power would doubtless exceed this value, but we shall adhere to this statement. I cannot state its production of oil, but shall substitute the quantity produced from Chatterly shale (English)."

"Equal to 25.28 gallons, or say 160 lbs. of oil, &c., &c., 16,500 cubic feet, would be

	worth £8 0 11 per ton.
Difference, carbonizing, &c., between 16,500 and 10,333=6.5d.—4s.....	0 2 1
Shale oil as per estimate, 160 lbs., at 1s. ....	0 1 7

So that this shale would be worth £8 4 7

less the cost of removing its ash, or say £8 4s. The laboratory results exceed the best practical ones by 20 per cent., £8 4s. less 20 per cent., or £1 15s., leaving £6 9s. to represent its comparative value when the standard coal sold for 13s. 9d., and the standard cannel for 24s. 6d."

*Complaints reported to me of deficient ventilation, &c.*

Sundry complaints of deficient ventilation and non-compliance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act have been reported, and the matters complained of have been immediately remedied, either without any intervention on my part, or after an examination made by me accompanied with Mr. Inspector Dixon, who since his appointment in June last has caused great improvements to be made in the ventilation of the mines, has displayed great zeal in it, and seeing that the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act are strictly carried out at each colliery, and in immediately reporting to me any breach of the law, also in sending me fortnightly reports, with full particulars as to the state of each mine, number of men employed, quantity of air travelling through the different "districts" or "splits," &c., &c.

NEW MINES OPENED OUT OR IN COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT DURING THE YEAR 1882.

*Lake Macquarie.*

March 2nd.—Mr. Parbury gave notice that Messrs. Lamb, Saddington, and Parbury would in a few days open a coal mine upon their property at Lake Macquarie.

*Near New Lambton.*

March 8th.—Mr. J. Green gave notice, on behalf of the Waratah Coal-mining Company, of having opened out a new mine on the Company's property near New Lambton.

*Mount Kembla, Wollongong.*

March 8th.—Mr. W. Bural gave notice that he had commenced driving a tunnel or heading to cut the Kembla or 8 ft. seam of coal north of Kerosene Works.

*Tighe's Hill.*

May 9th.—Mr. James Pepper gave notice of having opened a new coal-mine corner of Henry and Union Streets.

*Ballimore, Dubbo.*

May 24th.—Mr. Nancarrow notified that he was sinking a trial shaft at the Ballimore coal-mine, for the Dubbo Coal-mining Company.

*Tighe's Hill, No. 2 Pit.*

May 31st.—Messrs. Walker and Wilde gave notice of working their new No. 2 pit, Elizabeth-street, Tighe's Hill.

*Middle River, Marrangaroo.*

June 9th.—Mr. Philip Winchester gave notice of opening out a new seam of coal at Middle River, near the Mudgee Road, on Messrs. W. F. Mackenzie and Henderson's property.

*Ferndale Coal-mining Co.*

June 12th.—Mr. Powell gave notice of having commenced to sink a water shaft for drainage and ventilating purposes.

*New Lambton Estate, near Waratah.*

July 10th.—Walter and James Sneddon gave notice of starting a coal-mine at Waratah, New Lambton Estate, adjoining Goose Colliery.

*Morrisett Point, Lake Macquarie.*

July 10th.—Messrs. D. and P. Murray gave notice that they were about to open their coal-mine known as No. 1 or 10 ft. seam at Morrisett Point.

*Morrisett Point, Lake Macquarie.*

July 17.—Messrs. J. Hughes, W. Baker, and John Doun gave notice that they had leased from Messrs. Murray's, at Morrisett Point, the No. 2 or 4 feet seam of coal, and had commenced to get coal in the said mine. Linwood

*Linwood Estate, near Wickham.*

July 20.—Messrs. Walker & Wilde gave notice of having commenced to sink a shaft for working the coal on the Linwood Estate, the property of Mr. P. Fleming, and the right to mine for coal under Throsby's Creek and Bullock Island will be worked and won through this pit.

The pit is in close proximity to the Bullock Island Railway and the Hannell-street crossing, Wickham.

*Middle River, Marrangaroo.*

July 31.—Mr. Philip Winchester notified, on behalf of Messrs. Dr. W. F. Mackenzie & Henderson, that he was about to bore for coal and kerosene, with the steam rock-drill borer, on their property at Middle River, Hartley district.

*Landsale Colliery, New Lambton Estate.*

August 7.—Messrs. H. Jackson, R. Morgan, J. Jackson, M. Yates, B. Yates, and M. Atchinson, gave notice of having commenced a small Landsale Colliery on the New Lambton Estate, to work some coal blocked in by trees, and, if possible, some old pillars. It is near the main road New Lambton.

*Lambton Commonage.*

August 11.—Isaac Burnley gave notice of having opened a new colliery on the boundary line of New Lambton and Lambton Commonage, worked by four shareholders, and styled Isaac Burnley & Co.'s Hidden Treasure Colliery.

*Dog and Rat, Waratah Commonage.*

August 11.—Messrs. D. Hughes, B. Tonks, and J. Ruttle, of Waratah, gave notice of having sunk a shaft to mine for coal on what is known as the Dog and Rat Estate, leased by Messrs. J. & A. Brown, Waratah Commonage.

*East side of Tighe's Hill.*

September 23.—Mr. Thomas Bevan gave notice that he had commenced to sink a shaft on the east side of Tighe's Hill; and on November 3rd reported having sunk through very hard conglomerate 66 feet, coal shale 2 feet, and coal 3 feet 8 inches with two small bands in it.

*A. A. Company's Estate, Tighe's Hill.*

October 9.—Mr. William Thornton gave notice of having commenced to sink a shaft for a new coal mine, known as Spennymoor colliery, on the western side of the Great Northern Road, Tighe's Hill and Peppertown.

*Clarence Siding, Great Western Railway.*

October 16.—Mr. Charles Bennett notified his intention of opening out and working a coal seam on his M. C. P. of 180 acres, situate in a gully near the Zigzag.

*Peppertown, near Tighe's Hill.*

November 17.—Mr. John Burgin informed that he had purchased the coal remaining under Mr. Alfred Pepper's allotments Nos. 23, 24, and 25.

P.S.—Since wrought out and abandoned.

*Rathluba Colliery.*

December 18.—Mr. Matthew Hall reported that he had commenced to work the Rathluba Colliery near East Maitland.

## COAL-MINES ABANDONED OR OPERATIONS SUSPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1882.

May 31st.—Messrs. Walker and Wilde reported that they had finished working their pit known as Walker and Wilde's Tighe's Hill Pit, on the 6th idem.

*New Lambton Estate, Waratah.*

July 14th.—Walter and James Sneddon notified that they had failed to open the mine which they had given notice of on the 10th, owing to the coal being soft and unmarketable.

*Bevan's Brickyard Colliery.*

September 23rd.—Mr. Thomas Bevan gave notice that he had finished and abandoned the Brickfield Colliery, at the junction of the Maitland Road and Ingall-street, Tighe's Hill.

*Morrisett Point, Lake Macquarie.*

November 6th.—John Hughes and Company gave notice that they would let the coal-mine stand for awhile, and known as No. 2 or 4-foot seam, Messrs. Murray's Estate, Lake Macquarie.

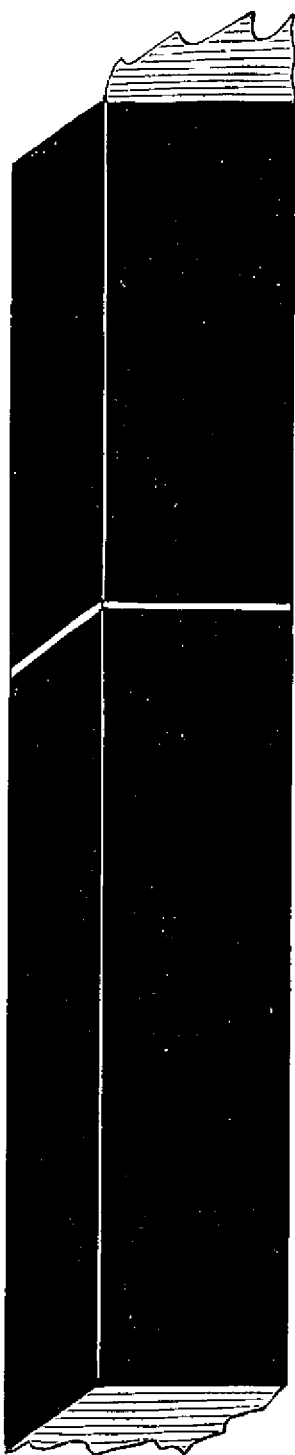
Account of the strata and seam of coal bored through with the diamond rock drill, by the "Stockton Coal Company (Limited)," at Stockton, on the north shore, and adjacent to the Newcastle Harbour. A shaft 50 feet in depth was sunk by Mr. Stevens many years ago, and the present Company (capital £60,000 in 60,000 £1 shares) have bored from the bottom of it to the 13 feet coal, which is equal to and identical with that worked at the A. A. Co.'s Wallsend and Lambton, &c., Collieries. Mr. Green, of the Waratah Colliery, has been appointed colliery manager, and is now engaged in the preliminary works necessary for sinking through and winning the coal from the 50 feet shaft.

	Feet	Inches.
Sand, coarse, with beds of shells	58	6
Stiff blue clay	18	0
Sand, coarse (comparatively dry)	2	0
Loose conglomerate mixed with clay	10	1
Stiff clay of a yellowish hue	3	0
Soft micaceous sandstone with small coal pipes	10	0
Soft white rock (like pipeclay)	0	11
Fine conglomerate of greyish colour	9	6
Shaly sandstone with clay bands	2	0
Fine conglomerate, light colour	3	6
Band of stiff white clay	2	9
Shaly sandstone, very soft, with a quantity of coal pipes	4	0
Fine clay	1	2
Coal, smithy (dull colour)	3	2

128 7

From this depth to 328 feet is made up of hard blue shale.

ft. in.  
 Brought forward ..... 128 7  
 Shale, hard grey and blue post ..... 200 0



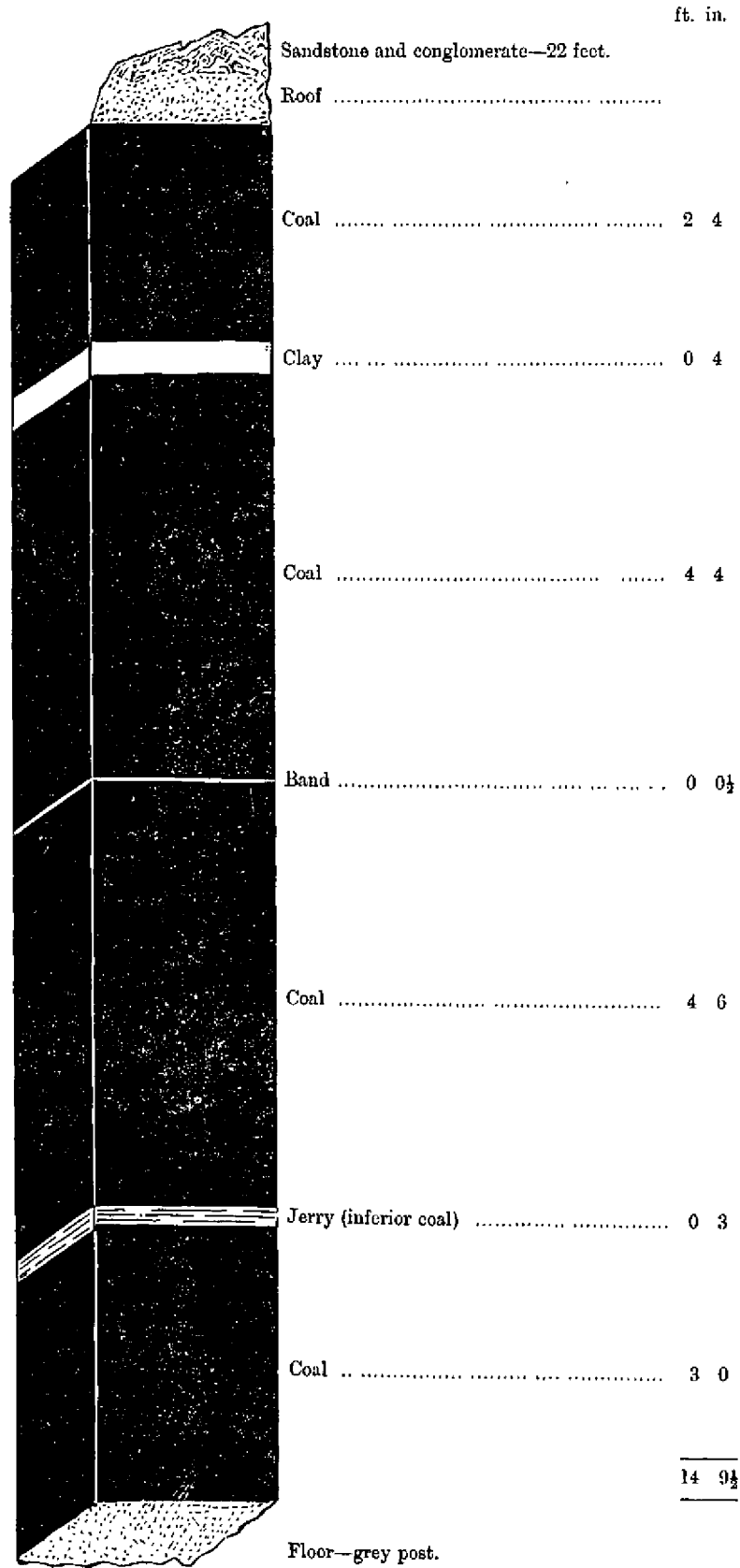
Coal ..... 5

Band ..... 0 0½

Coal ..... 7 10

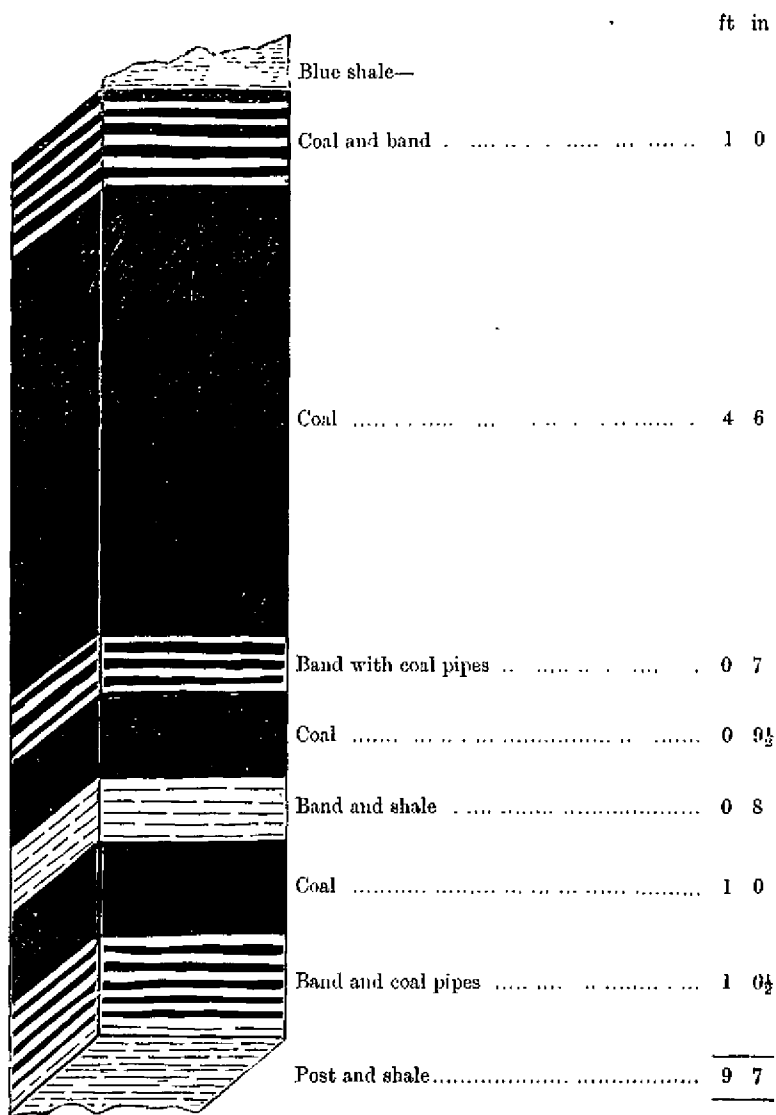
341 6½

Total thickness of coal ..... 13 6½  
 Total depth from the surface to bottom  
 of coal ..... 341 7

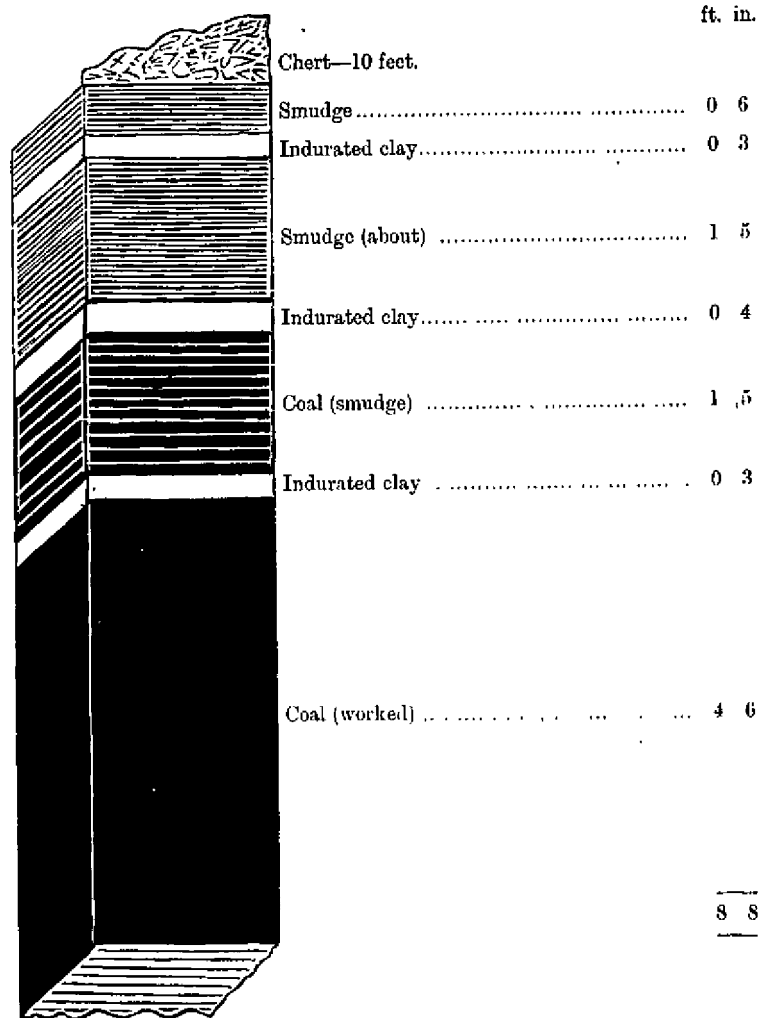


This is a section of the Borehole and Wallsend coal seam, forwarded me by Messrs. Walker and Wilde, which they have recently sunk through at a depth of 162 feet on land belonging to Mr. Fleming, situated at Wickham, near Bullock Island and Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland. The mine has very recently been formed into a company, called the "Wickham and Bullock Island Coal Company," with a capital of £65,000 in 65,000 shares of £1 each, Marshall Bailey, Esq., of 19 Bridge-street, being the Broker.

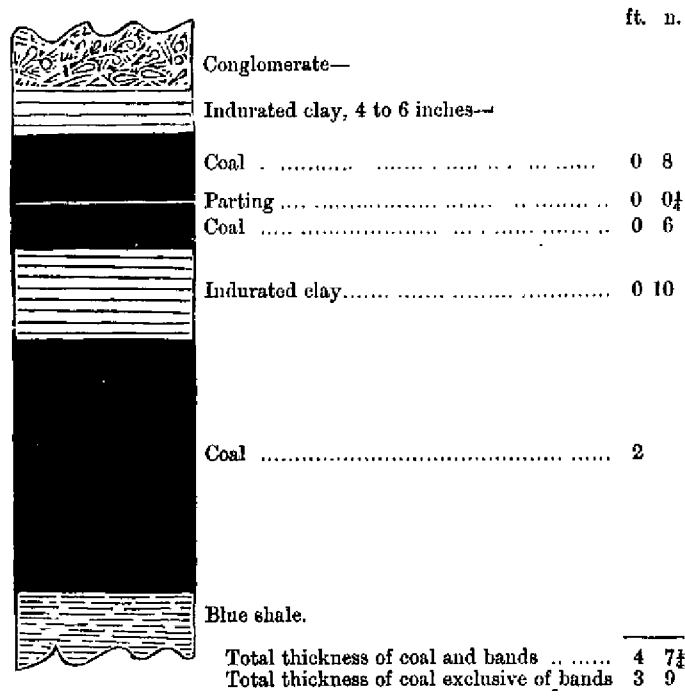
In a Report made, for Messrs. Cordon and Woods, by Mr. Neilson, Manager for the Wallsend Company, he states that the coal is of excellent quality, and quite equal to the best coal in the Newcastle district. It is suitable for steam, household, smelting, gas and coking purposes, and dips about 1 in 36 to the south-east.



This represents a section of the "Borehole Seam of Coal" forwarded me by Mr. Alexander Brown, which has recently been proved, by the Diamond Rock Drill, to exist at a depth of 272 feet below the surface, on property belonging to the New Lambton Colliery Company, to the south of their present workings at New Lambton, near Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland.

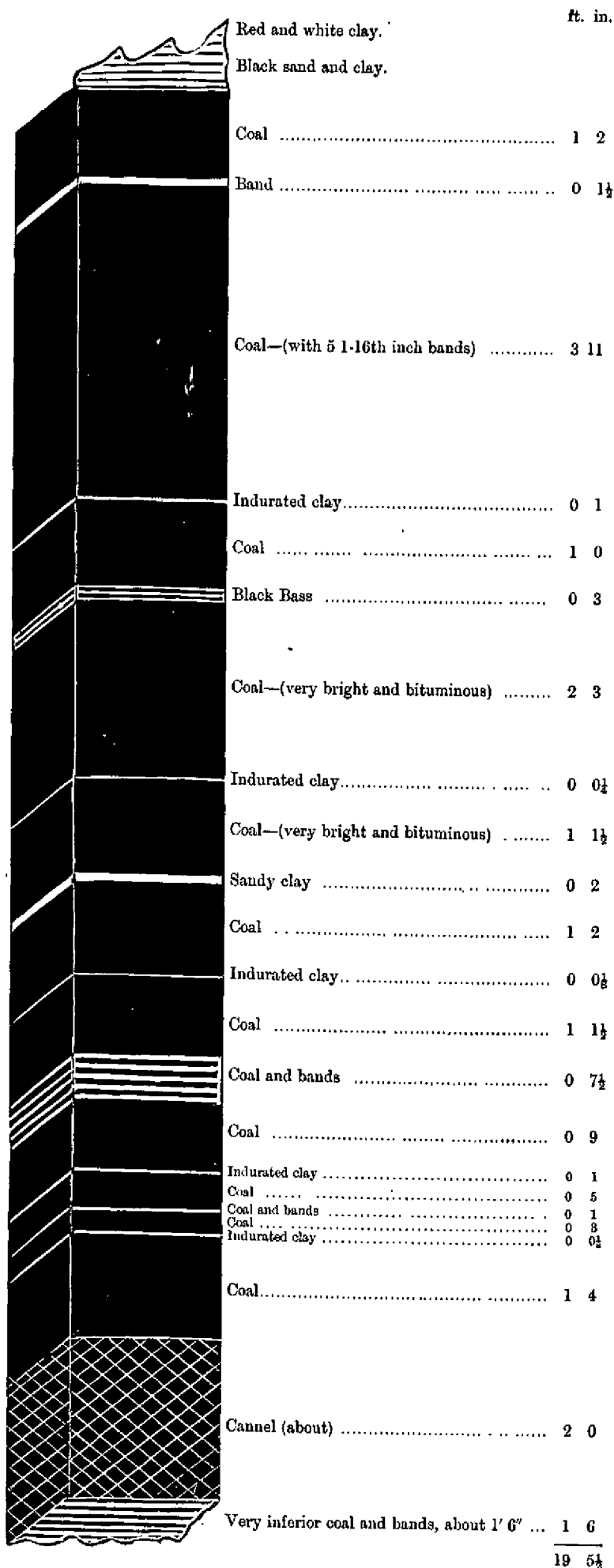


This represents the No. 1 Cardiff Coal Seam, worked for a short time by Messrs. Bennett and Jones, on land belonging to Mr. Bedford, situated near the old Cardiff Colliery, at Lake Macquarie. At a depth of 100 to 150 feet below this coal is the No. 2 Cardiff Coal Seam, about 19 feet in thickness, of which I gave a section in my 1874 report, and is published in the Mines and Mineral Statistics for that year.



This represents a section of the coal seam opened out at Spring View Colliery, on private property belonging to Messrs. Warner, at Lake Macquarie, and reported upon by me on 13th July, 1882, along with an alleged discovery of a seam of iron ore 2 feet 6 inches in thickness said to underlie it. A sample of the ore having been sent the department and handed to Professor Dixon, and an analysis made thereof (giving 41.93 per cent. of iron); I was requested to ascertain the nature of the discovery, and after examination reported that in my opinion it was of no commercial value, was a nodule of iron ore only, and that the discovery appeared to have been notified for the purpose of increasing the value of their property, which there is little doubt about, as the people who were at work at the mine have sometime since abandoned it.





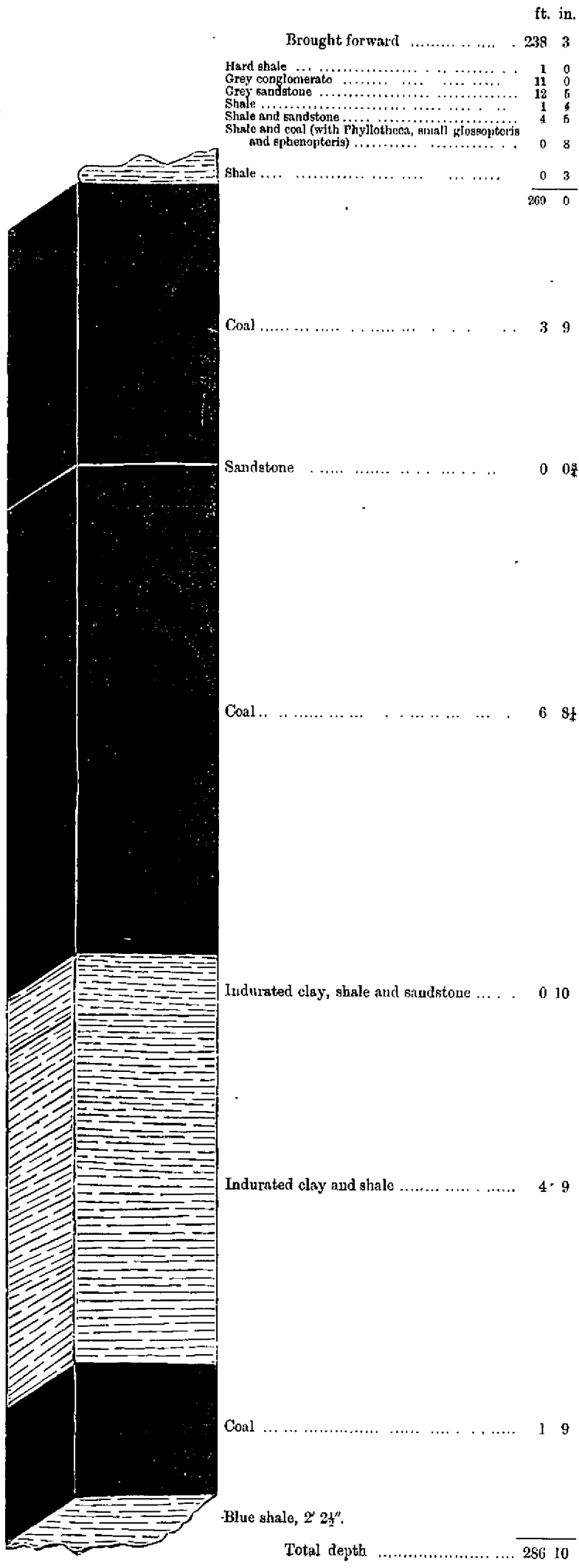
This represents a section of the coal seam measured by myself, and opened out by Mr. John Anderson, at the Bellvue Mine, on his property at Lake Macquarie. Until recently he supplied Messrs. Amos Bros. Locomotive and the Steam Dredge with coal therefrom.

It is identical with the Cardiff Coal Seam, belonging to Sir John Robertson and others, at Lake Macquarie.

Account

Account of strata bored through with the Diamond rock-drill at No. 1 Borehole, on Messrs. Amos Brothers' 640 acres, adjoining their authority to mine under 28th section, in the Parish of Wallarah, County of Northumberland, as taken by Mr. Foreman Robertson and checked by me, as far as practicable, from the cores of strata he had in boxes:—

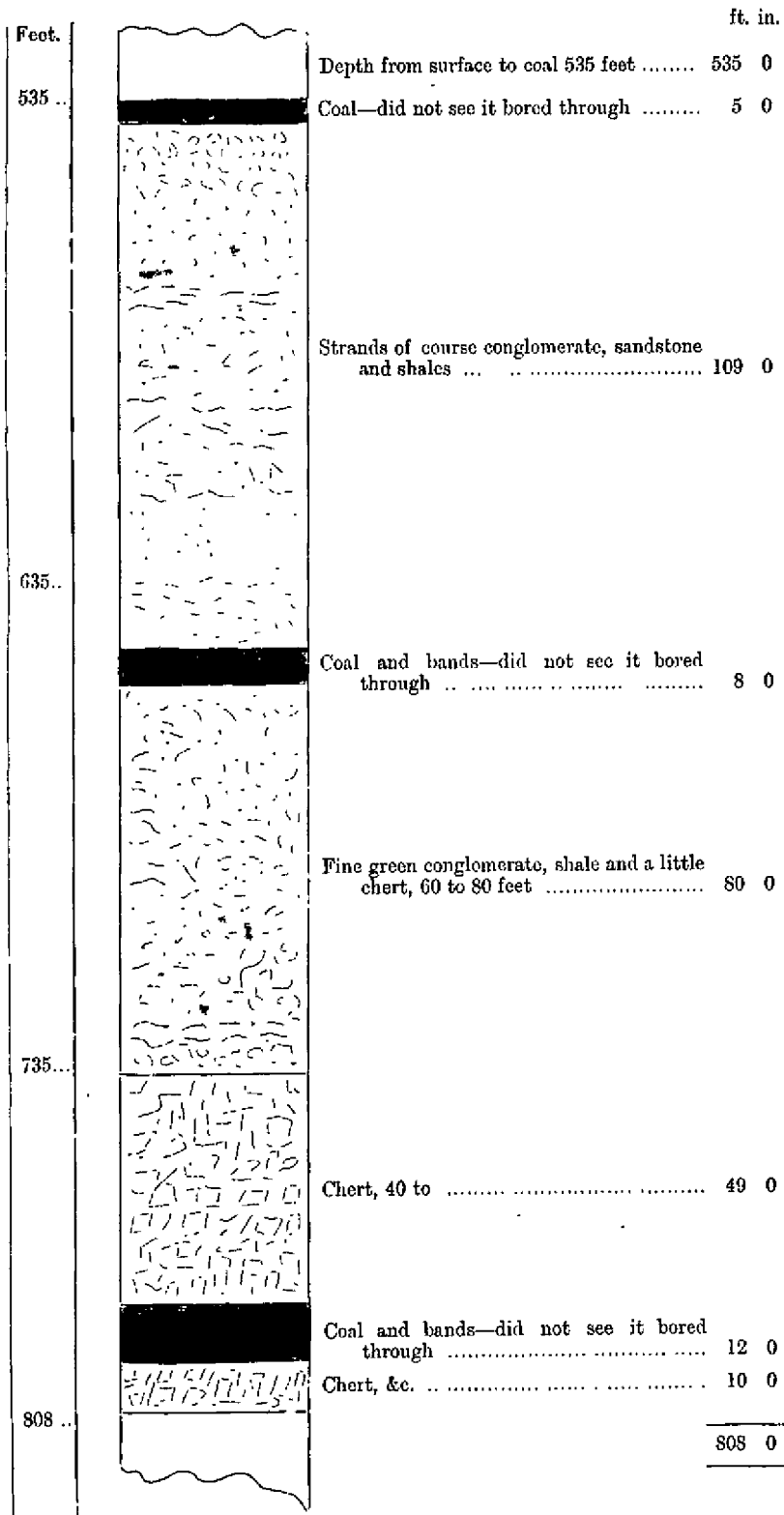
	Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
Coarse conglomerate, very loosely cemented together (no core brought up) ... ..	52	0	Sandstone and conglomerate ... ..	2	0
Blue shale... ..	1	6	Coarse grey conglomerate ... ..	7	7
Sandstone ... ..	15	6	Fine conglomerate and sandstone ... ..	5	8
Chocolate, blue and grey shale ... ..	25	0	Conglomerate ... ..	1	0
Coarse grey conglomerate ... ..	21	6	Blue and grey shale ... ..	1	3
Blue shale... ..	3	6	Fine grey conglomerate ... ..	4	0
Coarse grey conglomerate ... ..	26	0	Conglomerate ... ..	6	9
Chocolate and blue shale... ..	14	0	Conglomerate and sandstone ... ..	0	9
Grey conglomerate ... ..	29	9	Shale ... ..	2	0
Sandstone with seams of conglomerate... ..	6	0	Grey sandstone ... ..	1	0
Conglomerate ... ..	1	6			
Alternate beds of conglomerate and sandstone... ..	10	0			
				238	3



The diameter of the core is 1½ inch, and out of the 286 ft. 10 in. of strata bored through the borer only got about 138 feet of core, which is very unsatisfactory, and in my opinion is principally owing to the smallness of the core barrel, which *I think should not be less than 2 inches in diameter.*

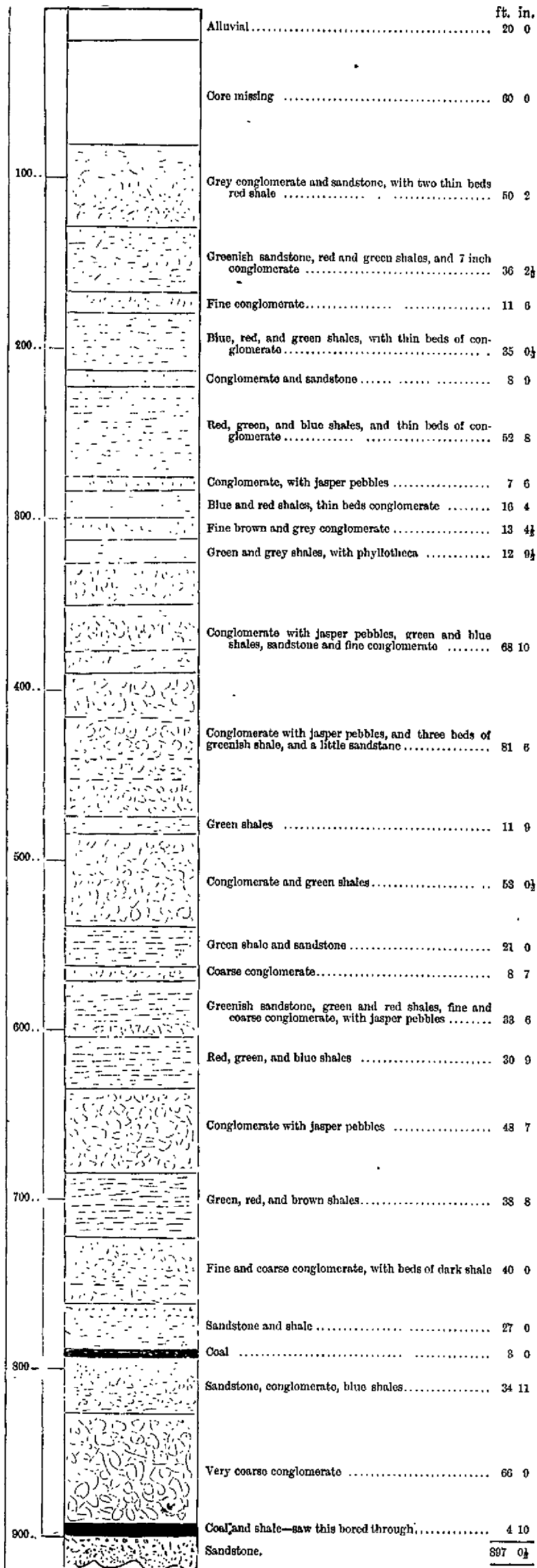
Only 6 feet 6 inches of a coal core was brought up out of the 10 feet 6 inch coal seam ; 4 feet of the best part of the coal appeared to have been ground to powder and carried away with the water. Mr. Cogan's duplex core barrel was not used when going through the coal, but I question whether much more would have been procured if the core had been reduced to 1½ inch in diameter, which it would have been if the duplex barrel had been used.

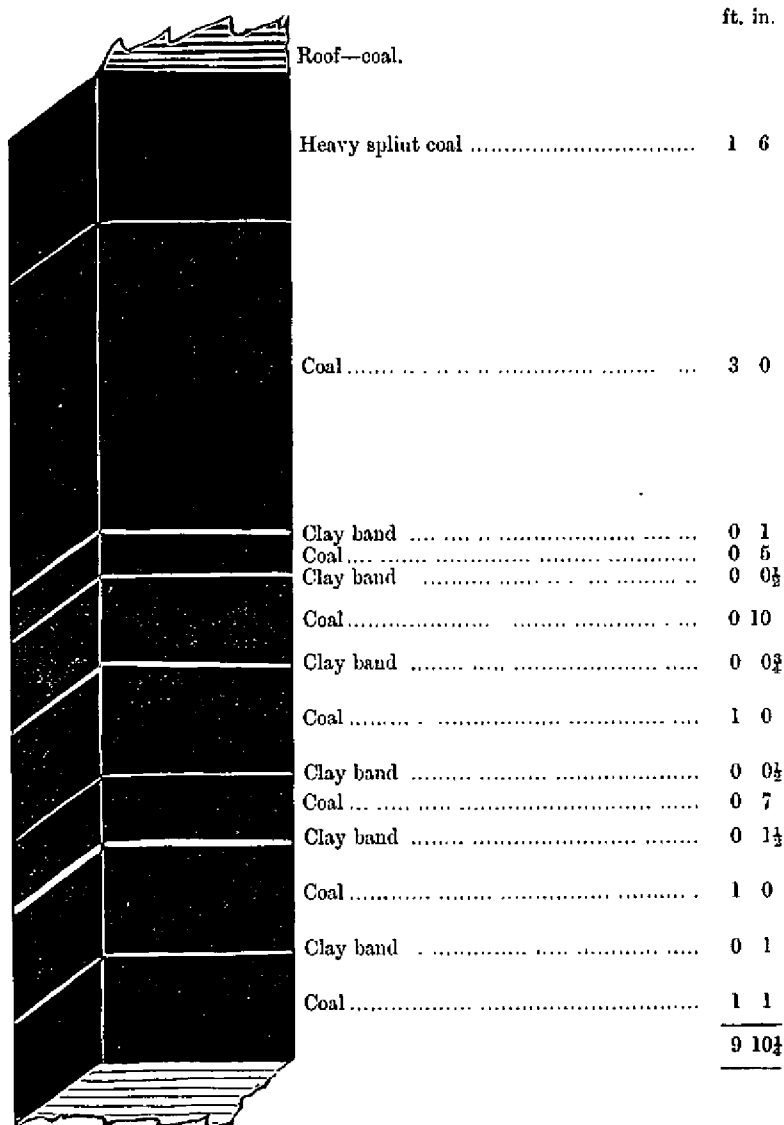
Section of the strata bored through in the No. 1 Borehole with the Diamond rock drill, on land belonging to William Alison, Esq., situated near the projected railway from Waratah to Sydney, at Wyong, in the parish of Munmorah, county of Northumberland. It is about 65 miles from Homebush, and 75 miles from Sydney by the projected railway. Measured by J. Mackenzie, September, 1882.



When this seam of coal was bored through, gas came therefrom to top of borehole.

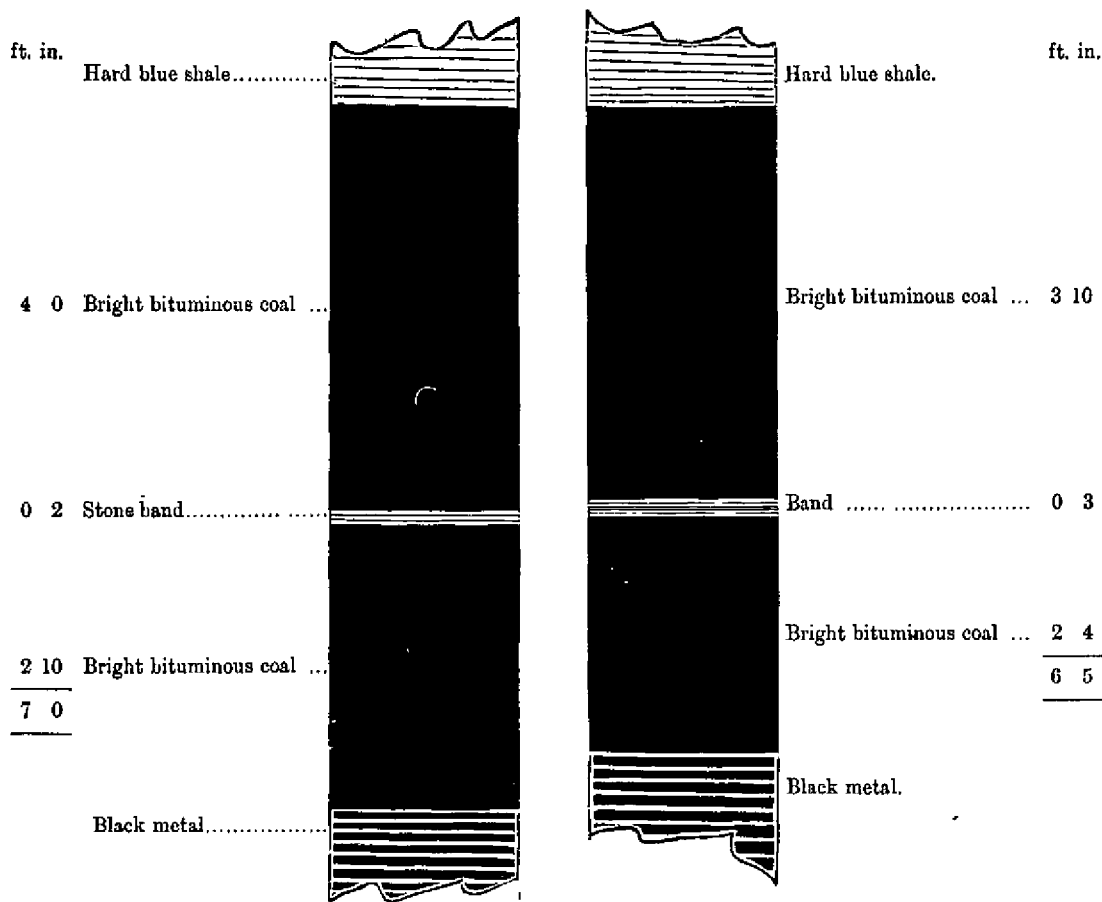
Section of the strata bored through in the No. 2 Borehole with the Diamond Rock Drill, on land belonging to William Alison, Esq., situated near the projected railway from Waratah to Sydney, at Wyong, in the parish of Munmorah, county of Northumberland. It is about 65 miles from Homebush, and 75 miles from Sydney by projected railway. Measured by J. Mackenzie, 23rd September, 1882.





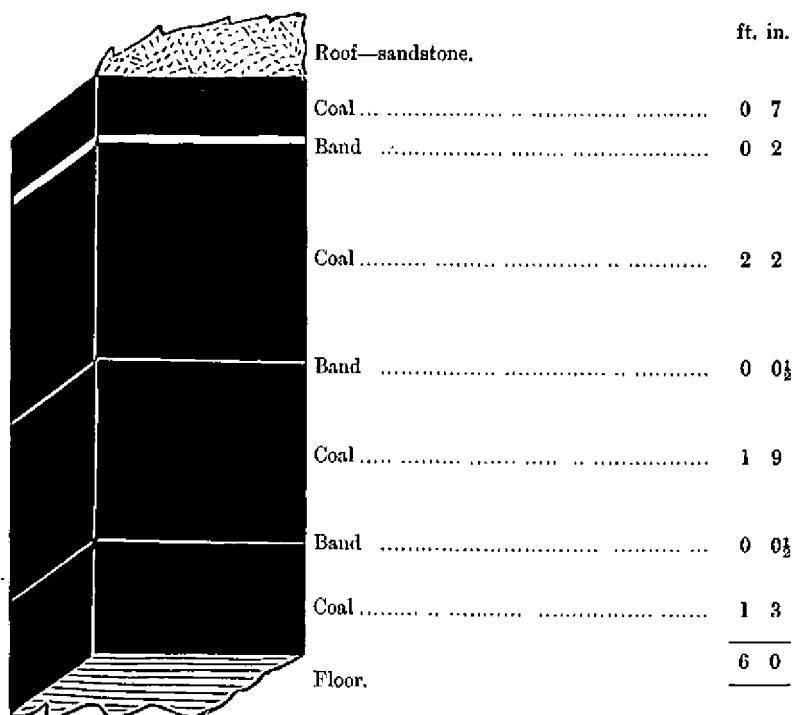
This represents a section of the coal seam opened out by Mr. Duke and others, on land adjacent to Meryla Reserve (No. 148), in the county of Camden, measured by myself.

The coal appears to be similar in quality to that now being worked by Messrs. Baker, at Erith Colliery, Bundanoon, county of Camden.



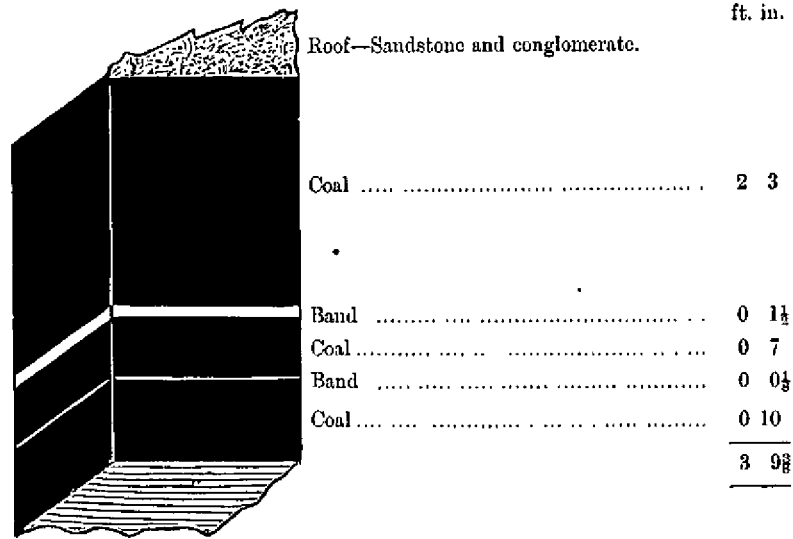
The above represent sections of the No. 1 coal taken in two headings, which have recently been driven into that seam by T. Garrett, Esq., M.L.A., and Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, on the 2,500 and 1,600 acres respectively, which they hold under authorities to mine for coal, near the head of the Grose Valley, and situated  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Mount Victoria railway station, in the county of Cook. Six adits have been driven into the seam along its outcrop, at distances of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile apart, and a survey is now being made, and a railway set out along a leading range to join the Great Western Railway, near to the Mount Victoria station.

It is a bituminous coal, suitable for steam, household, smelting, gas and cooking purposes, and dips 1 in 67 to the east and north-east, and has been reported upon by James Fletcher, Esq., M.L.A., Colliery Viewer, &c.

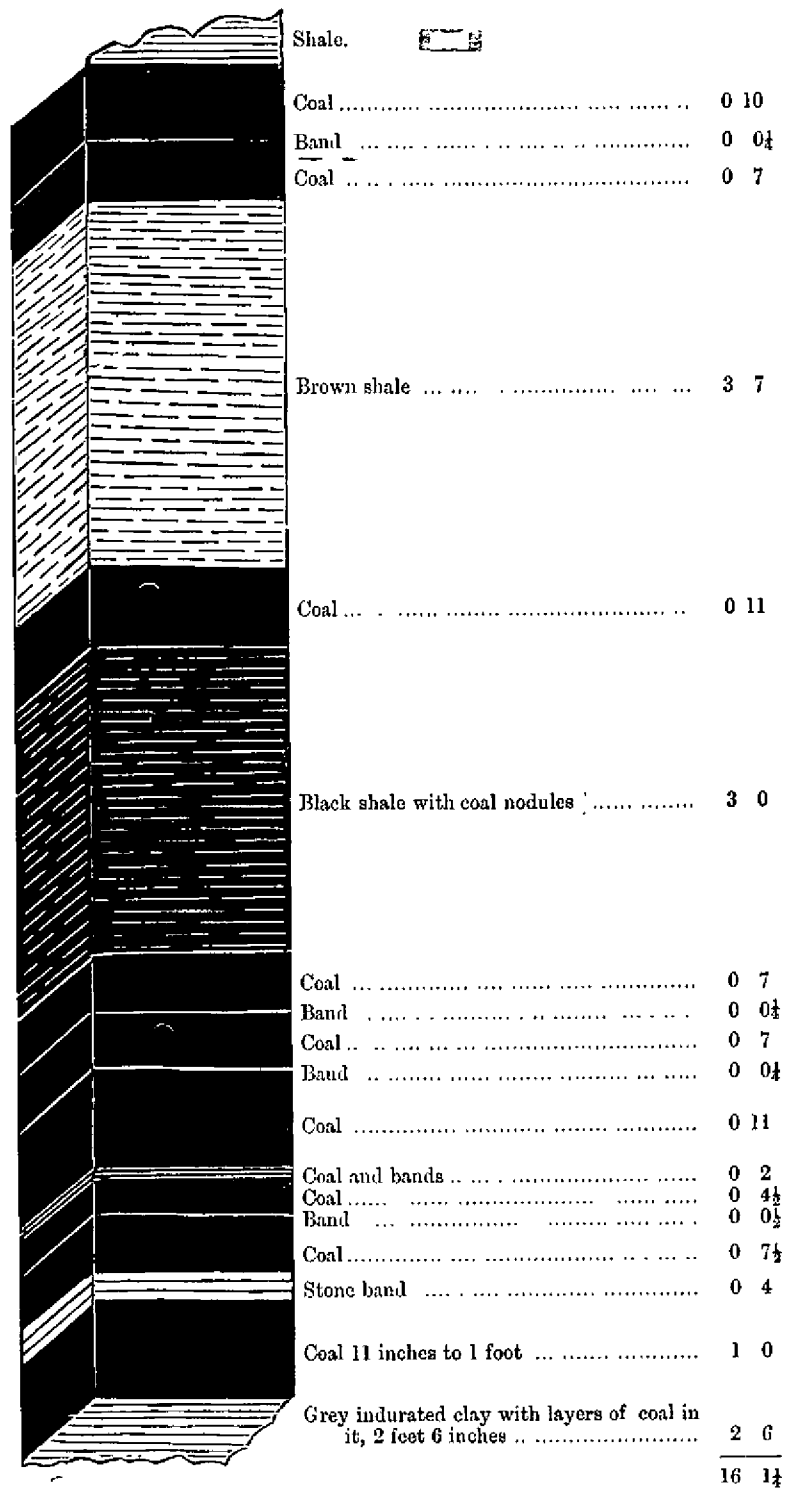


This represents a section of the coal seam recently opened out, and now worked, at the Irondale Colliery, Piper's Flat, situated about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Wallerawang Railway Station, and within  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile of the Wallerawang and Mudgee Railway. Mr. Lawson is the Colliery Manager and the Company is called the Wallerawang Coal Company.

The coal-seam is identical with, and of a somewhat similar nature to, that worked at the Lithgow Valley Collieries, and the Company are supplying some of the Government luggage train locomotives with coal therefrom.



This is a section of the coal-seam worked by the late Campbell Mitchell, Esq., on Mr. Holt's 400 acres at Pipers' Flat, near the Wallerawang Railway Station, in the County of Cook.





This represents a section of the coal-seam sunk through by Mr. Nancarrow, at a depth of 70 feet at the Ballimore Coal-mine, situated about 18 miles from the Great Western Railway, and about 22 miles from Dubbo, in the county of Lincoln. The coal is highly bituminous, would evidently yield a large percentage of volatile hydrocarbons, and most of it is very similar in character to that worked at the Greta Colliery, Branxton, county of Northumberland. The mine, which was formerly held by Mr. Nancarrow, has been formed into a company of £80,000, and after it has been further developed it is intended to construct a tramway from the mine to the railway.

The seam is very variable in its character where open out, but I am of opinion that the strata in which it is found is probably of the same age and identical with the lower coal measures at Loder's Creek, near Liverpool Plains, and Murrurundi, where similar shales are found in connection with the Murrurundi Boghead mineral, and a similar coarse conglomerate and pudding-stone caps it, and the ranges adjacent thereto. And that there is a large extent of country in which these lower coal measures exist, north, south, east, and west of the Ballimore mine; on the Talbragar ranges, between them and the Castlereagh, and between Ballimore and Dubbo, which, provings by adits, borings, or sinkings (commencing from near the bottom of the coarse pudding-stones, conglomerates, and sandstones, immediately overlying the number one or Spricer Creek, 4 feet 6-inch coal) only can show what their commercial value in other places is likely to be.

A few miles from Ballimore, a 4-feet 6-inch coal, somewhat similar to Lithgow coal, only coarser grained, has been sunk through by Mr. Nancarrow, and permission to work the coal under the 28th section has been applied for by G. E. Cass, Esq, M.L.A. I believe it is the number one or uppermost coal-seam, in the Ballimore coal measures, and that it may exist under the conglomerates, pudding-stones, and sandstones, which over-lie the Ballimore coal-seam.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that in the year under notice there were fifty-four collieries under inspection, and eleven new coal-seams being opened out, against thirty-eight collieries under inspection in the preceding year, and ten opening out; and that this year's returns show an increase in the Northern District of 217,044 tons 14 cwt. of round and small coal raised, and £278,667 5s. 4d. in value; in the Southern District of 83,216 tons, valued at £51,795; and in the Western District 33,796 tons 17 cwt., valued at £15,256 2s 8d.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE, F.G.S.,  
Government Examiner of Coal Fields.

THE HALF-YEARLY REPORT of the Inspector of Collieries, on the state of the various Collieries in the several Colliery districts in New South Wales and Accidents therein, investigated by the Inspector for the six months ending 31 December, 1882.

The Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle,—  
Sir,

Glebeland, 13 January, 1883.

Pursuant to the provision of clause 26 in the Coal-mines Regulation Act, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you this my six-monthly report on the state of the various Collieries in the several colliery districts in the Colony, for the half-year ending 31 December, 1882.

The total number of collieries under inspection during the term embraced by this report is fifty-four, being sixteen more than the number given in the January report for 1882, showing an increase for the half-year of thirteen collieries in the Northern District, two in the South-western District, and one in the Western District.

Number of collieries under inspection in each district for this report, viz. :—

Northern District.....	40	coal-mines.		
Southern „ .....	4	„		
Western „ .....	6	„	and 1 shale-mine.	
South-western District .....	2	„	and 1 „	
	52	„	2 „	54 mines.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

I am pleased to be able to state that the following detailed report of each colliery shows a rather favourable state of things, for, as a rule, I have found the various colliery managers endeavouring to comply with the spirit of the Coal Mines Regulation Act :—

*A. A. Company.*—About 460 men and horses are employed underground during the day shift, for which about 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in ten separate currents or splits, and the number of men, &c., served by each current averages from twenty to fifty. Notwithstanding the great quantity of air passing through this mine, it has been found a very difficult matter to properly ventilate the rise portion of No. 1 workings. A great deal of work has been performed during the last six months towards enlarging the airways, the return airway in particular. The result has been most beneficial to the district as a whole, yet some of the bords to the rise still remain very warm. The Act is carried out in other matters.

*N. C. M. Company.*—About 232 men and horses are employed in the mine on both shifts, and about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in six separate currents or splits, each serving from twenty-six to sixty-four men, &c. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other respects also.

*New Lambton.*—About 100 men and horses are employed in the mine on both shifts, and about 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in three separate currents, each serving from fourteen to forty-four men, &c. The Act is also carried out in other matters.

*Lambton.*—About 310 men and horses are employed in the mine, and about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in six separate currents or splits, and the number of men, &c., served by each current averages from thirty-five to seventy, &c. In all other respects the provisions of the Act are also carried out.

*Wallsend.*—About 541 men and horses are employed in the mine on both shifts, and about 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute is conveyed into the workings in ten separate currents or splits, each serving from thirty to seventy men, &c. A new tunnel has been opened out in connection with this mine; it is situated alongside of the main road. Another tunnel is being opened out to the east of the main tunnel, and when completed will make a short and easy outlet for all the coal on that side of the Company's estate. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Co-operative.*—About 45,000 cubic feet of air per minute is sent into the mine for about 254 men and horses employed therein on both shifts. There are five distinct currents or splits, each serving from forty to seventy men, &c. A very large furnace has been erected in this mine during the last half-year, and is now in full working order. Besides this, a great deal of work has been done in closing the ends of old bords and making new air-courses, so that the pure air would find its way into the working places by the shortest possible route. The provisions of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Brown's Colliery.*—About 125 men and horses are employed in the mine on both shifts, and about 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in four separate currents or splits, each serving from eighteen to sixty-three men, &c. The ventilation in this mine, especially in No. 10 district, is really good, as the current of air is well sustained in the working headings, owing to the ends of the old bords being tightly closed by good stoppings. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Duckenfield.*—About 108 men and horses are employed in the mine on both shifts, and about 26,000 cubic feet of air per minute is conveyed into the workings in two separate currents, each serving from fifty to sixty men, &c. The other provisions of the Act are also complied with.

*South Waratah.*—Only about twenty-five men and horses now employed in this mine. They are all engaged in one district, and supplied with about 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with in every respect.

*East Waratah.*—About ninety-eight men and horses are now employed in this mine. The working places are principally ventilated from the main tunnel, about 11,000 cubic feet of air per minute being supplied in three separate currents, each serving from eight to fifty-four men, &c. In all other respects also the provisions of the Act are complied with.

*Old Waratah.*—Only the four lessees, and another man besides, at work in this mine. Ventilation good throughout. No cause of complaint.

*Hidden Treasure Colliery.*—Only six men and two boys at present employed in this mine. There are two shafts, and the workings are well ventilated by a current of air about 3,000 cubic feet per minute. No cause of complaint.

*Dog and Rat Colliery.*—Eight men are employed in this mine. There are three shafts for ventilating purposes, besides the main tunnel. The ventilation is good throughout the workings. No cause of complaint.

*Goose.*—Only four men employed in the mine. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act are complied with in every respect.

*Ferndale.*—

*Ferndale*.—About fifty-eight men and horses employed in the mine, and about 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving from twenty-four to thirty-four men, &c. The Act is also carried out in other matters.

*Ferndale, No. 2*.—Only one man working in the mine. No cause of complaint.

*Ferndale, No. 3*.—Six miners and two wheelers at work in the mine. Ventilation good throughout. No cause of complaint.

*Little Ferndale*.—This is a new mine; only two miners at present employed driving a heading. No cause of complaint.

*New Duckenfield*.—In this mine there are eight miners and two wheelers employed. The ventilation is good in the whole of the workings. The Act is also carried out in other matters.

*Walker and Wilde*.—Until recently there were four men employed in this mine. Operations, however, have now been suspended for a short time. No cause of complaint.

*Sneddens*.—At this place there are two distinct pits; four miners in each. Working places well secured by good timber. Ventilation good throughout the workings in both pits. No cause of complaint.

*Bergins*.—Only two men employed in the mine. The Act is carried out in every respect.

*Brickfield*.—Until very recently there have been six men employed in this mine. Whilst working the ventilation was excellent. The mine is now abandoned.

*Bevans*.—There are fourteen men employed in the mine. Ventilation good throughout the workings. The provisions of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Speanymoor*.—Only two men at present employed in the mine. No cause of complaint.

*Hartley, late Alnwick*.—About forty men and boys employed in the mine, and about 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving about twenty men, &c. In other respects also the provisions of the Act are complied with.

*Tulip's Pit*.—Only two men employed in the mine. No cause of complaint.

*Bloomfield*.—Only four men employed in the mine. For this number there is a current of about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. No cause of complaint.

*Marshall's Pit*.—About ten men employed in the mine, and about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current going into the workings. No cause of complaint.

*Fonthill*.—This mine is now abandoned, but until recently there were four men employed below, and about 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute going into the workings.

*Greta Colliery*.—About eighty men and horses are employed underground during the day shift, for which about 23,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving about forty men, &c. The provisions of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Singleton Colliery*.—About thirteen men and boys employed in the mine, and about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute going into the workings. No cause of complaint.

*Ellesmere*.—Only three men employed in the mine. No cause of complaint.

*Rix's Creek*.—Only the lessee himself getting a few tons of coal occasionally. No cause of complaint.

*Rathluba*.—This mine has been abandoned for some months. Work has now been resumed, a few men only being employed. No cause for complaint.

*Springview Colliery, Warner's Estate, Lake Macquarie*.—This colliery was opened out by J. Horsfield & Company. A tunnel has been driven a distance of about forty yards into the side of a hill; at the time of my visit there were six men employed in the mine. Ventilation good, and everything secure.

*Parbury & Co's Colliery, Lake Macquarie*.—At this place a splendid tunnel has been driven for a distance of over 100 yards. At the time of my visit there was no one at work in the mine, the men being employed sinking a shaft in order to ventilate the workings.

*No. 1 Colliery, Morrisett's Point, Lake Macquarie*.—This place is worked by Hughes & Company. At present there are only two men employed in the mine. Several headings have been driven, and bords turned away. The ventilation is good throughout the workings; the working places and main tunnel perfectly secure.

*No. 2 Colliery, Morrisett's Point, Lake Macquarie*.—This mine has been opened out by Messrs. Murrey & Murrey. A tunnel has been driven in a distance of about sixty yards. A splendid shaft has also been sunk for ventilating purposes. The main tunnel is well timbered, and secure.

*Linwood Colliery*.—Sinking operations are still being carried on at this place. The work has been very difficult, owing to the peculiar nature of the strata gone through. It is anticipated that in a very short time the seam of coal will be reached.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

*Osborne Wallsend*.—About 120 men and horses are employed in the mine, and about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute was, at the time of my inspection, being supplied in two separate currents, each serving about sixty men, &c. A shaft for ventilating purposes was being put down at the time of my visit, and from its size, and position in the workings, would be calculated to bring the ventilation up to a first-class standard. In other respects the provisions of the Act are complied with.

*Bulli Colliery*.—About 167 men and horses are employed in the old tunnel. The air is conveyed into the workings in three separate currents or splits, each serving from forty-nine to sixty men, etc. The ventilation was rather deranged at the time of my visit, and although I measured about 32,000 cubic feet of air per minute in the main return at the furnace, there was barely one-third of that quantity going into where the miners were working. Only eleven men, &c., are working in the new tunnel, and about 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied them. In other respects the provisions of the Act are complied with.

*Mount Pleasant*.—About ninety-six men and horses, &c., are employed in the mine, and about 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving from forty to fifty-six men, &c. The other provisions of the Act are complied with also.

*Coal Cliff*.—About seventy-eight men and horses are employed in the mine, and about 12,000 feet of air per minute is supplied. This air is well circulated through both districts. The miners are now paid by weight for the coal they get. No cause of complaint.

#### SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

*Erith Colliery*.—About eighteen men are employed in the mine, and about 2,500 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied for them. No cause of complaint.

*Berrima*

*Berrima Colliery.*—About twenty-eight men and horses are employed in the mine, and about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving about fourteen men, &c. The provisions of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Jondga Shale Mine.*—About eighty-three men and horses are employed in the mine, and about 13,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, the men, &c., being about equally divided into two districts. No cause of complaint.

#### WESTERN DISTRICT.

*Vale of Clwydd.*—About forty-eight men and horses are employed in the mine. There are two districts in the mine, and although there is a supply of about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate currents, a great quantity of this air does not reach the working places, consequently many of the bords in each district are extremely warm and uncomfortable. In other respects the provisions of the Act are complied with.

*Esk Bank.*—About thirty-nine men and horses are employed in the mine, and about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied them. It is all pillar work in this mine now. The ventilation is good throughout the workings. About twenty-nine men and horses are employed in the tunnel, and about 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute supplied them in two separate currents. No cause of complaint.

*Lithgow Valley.*—About fifty-seven men and horses are employed in this mine, and about 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute is conveyed into the workings in two separate currents, one for each district, the men, &c., being about equally divided. In other respects also the provisions of the Act are complied with.

*Coerwull.*—Only one man employed in the mine, getting a little coal for the factory. No cause of complaint.

*Bowenfels.*—Only nine men and horses employed in the mine; the men are all in one district, and about 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied them. No cause of complaint.

*Hartley Shale.*—About eighty-five men and horses are employed in the mine, and about 19,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving from forty to forty-five men, &c. There are three men employed in the old tunnel, and four in the common coal tunnels. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other respects also.

*Katoomba.*—Only one man employed in the mine. Great preparations are being made to start full work early in the new year. No cause of complaint.

#### Accidents in Mines.

In my inspection of the various collieries I have noticed, as a rule, a plentiful supply of timber for the miner's use. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, it is with considerable regret I have to state that during the past six months I have investigated twenty-four accidents, happening in most instances by falls of either coal or stone, two of which accidents were fatal, and most of them causing serious bodily injury. The first of the fatal accidents happened to a man named Michael Hanley, engaged as a furnace-man in the Wallsend Colliery, and who was crushed to death by a horse in that colliery, on the 13th July last. The District Coroner, C. B. Ranclaud, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Wallsend, on 14th July idem, when the evidence forwarded with my report was given, and a verdict of accidental death returned, with which verdict I fully agree. The second fatal accident happened to a miner named William Peacock, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend Colliery on the 25th July. The District Coroner held an inquest on the body of deceased, at Wallsend, on the same day, when a verdict of accidental death was given, with which verdict also I fully agree. The first non-fatal accident happened to a miner named John Gibbon, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend Colliery on 17th July, resulting in fracture of ribs. The second was a fracture of ribs to an onsetter named William Attwood, by being jammed by a loaded skip in the A.A. Company's Hamilton pit, on 21st July. The third was serious bodily injury to a miner named Isaac Hutchinson, by an explosion of loose powder in the Lambton Colliery, on 27th July. The fourth was a leg fracture to a miner named Edwin Evans, by a fall of stone in the Newcastle Company's mine, on August 21st. The fifth was a fracture of both legs to a miner named James McGoldrick, by a fall of stone in the Mount Keira mine, on August 24th. The sixth was a severe injury to head to a miner named Robert Charlton, by a fall of coal in the Co-operative Colliery, on 29th August. The seventh was a leg fracture to a miner named James Mains, by a fall of coal in the Mount Keira mine, on 1st September. The eighth was an injury to head to a wheeler named Joseph Grainger, by a loaded skip in the Ferndale No. 2 mine, on 9th September. The ninth was a severe bruise on leg to a miner named John McEwan, by a fall of coal in the Hidden Treasure mine, on 14th September. The tenth was a concussion of spine to a miner named Charles McLean, by a fall of coal in the A.A. Company's Colliery, on 16th October. The eleventh was a fracture of thigh to a miner named John Jones, by a fall of coal in the Lambton Colliery, on 1st November. The twelfth was a fracture of collar-bone to a miner named Patrick Dwyer, by a fall of coal and dirt in the Newcastle Company's Colliery, on 6th November. The thirteenth was a leg fracture to a miner named John Maltman, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend Colliery, on 8th November. The fourteenth was a fracture of ribs and thigh to a miner named John Ford, by a fall of coal in the A.A. Company's Colliery, on 18th November. At the same time and place, Charles James, who was working mates with Ford, received an injury to foot by the same fall of coal. The sixteenth was severe bodily injuries to a miner named James Jeffreys, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend Colliery, on 7th December. The seventeenth was an arm fracture to a boy named Alfred Herbert Price, by a fall from a ladder at the A.A. Company's No. 2 pit, on 11th December. The eighteenth was a skull fracture to a miner named William Gill, by a fall of coal and dirt in the Newcastle Company's Colliery, on 11th December. The nineteenth was a severe cut on head to a miner named Samuel Marsh, by being struck by a prop against which coal had fallen in New Lambton Colliery, on 12th December. The twentieth was injury to head to a miner named Alfred Peterson, by a fall of coal in New Lambton Colliery, on 14th December. The twenty-first was severe injury to back and ribs to a miner named John Harris, by a fall of coal and dirt in the A.A. Company's No. 2 pit, on 16th December. The twenty-second, and last, was severe bodily injury to a miner named John Kain, by an explosion of loose powder in the Wallsend Colliery, on 24th December.

The usual tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended—

I have, &c.,  
JOHN DIXON,  
Inspector of Collieries.  
TABULATED

Tabulated List of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in the New South Wales Collieries investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the half-year ending 31st December, 1882.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Sufferer.	Occupation.	Remarks, &c., on nature and extent of injuries.	Non-fatals.					Fatals.		Total non-fatals.	Total Fatals.	
						Explosion of loose powder.	Crushed by skin of coal.	Fall from step-ladder.	Fall of stone.	Fall of coal and dirt.	Fall of coal.	Crushed by a horse.			Fall of coal.
1	July 18	Wallsend	Michael Hanley	Furnace-man.	Crushed to death by a horse.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
2	" 17	"	John Gibbon	Miner	Fracture of ribs by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
3	" 20	A. A. Co.	William Attwood	Onsetter	Fracture of ribs by a loaded skip	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4	" 25	Wallsend	William Pencock	Miner	Fatal injuries by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
5	" 24	Lambton	Isaac Hutchinson	"	Burnt by an explosion of loose powder.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
6	Aug. 21	Newcastle	Edwin Evans	"	Leg fracture by a fall of stone	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
7	" 24	Mt. Keira	James M'Goldrick	"	Fracture of both legs by a fall of stone.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
8	" 29	Co-operative	Robert Charlton	"	Severe cut on head by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
9	Sept. 1	Mt. Keira	James Mains	"	Leg fracture by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
10	" 9	Ferndale No. 2	Joseph Grainger	Wheeler	Injuries to head by a loaded skip	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
11	" 14	Hidden Treasure.	John M'Ewan	Miner	Leg bruised by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
12	Oct. 16	A. A. Co.	Charles M'Lean	"	Concussion of spine by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
13	Nov. 1	Lambton	John Jones	"	Fracture of thigh by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
14	" 6	Newcastle Co.	Patrick Dwyer	"	Fracture of collar-bone by a fall of coal and dirt.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
15	" 8	Wallsend	John Maltman	"	Leg fracture by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
16	" 18	A. A. Co.	John Ford	"	Ribs and thigh fractured by a fall of coal.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
17	" 18	"	Charles James	"	Injury to foot by fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
18	Dec. 7	Wallsend	James Jeffreys	"	Body severely bruised by fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
19	" 11	A. A. Co.	Alfred H. Price	Token-boy	Arm fracture by falling from a ladder	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
20	" 11	Newcastle	William Gill	Miner	Skull fracture by a fall of coal and dirt.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
21	" 12	New Lambton.	Samuel Marsh	"	Cut on head—coal falling against a prop.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
22	" 14	"	Alfred Peterson	"	Injury to head by a fall of coal	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
23	" 16	A. A. Co.	John Harris	"	Injury to back and ribs—fall of coal and dirt.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
24	" 21	Wallsend	John Cain	"	Burnt by an explosion of loose powder.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Totals.....						2	2	1	2	3	12	1	1	22	2

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Report of Progress for 1882 by the Geological Surveyor in Charge.

DURING the past year I have been chiefly engaged upon Departmental work connected with the alienation of land in gold-fields or mining reserves, the establishment of the Mining and Geological Museum, the office of Chief Mining Surveyor, examination of minerals, and the preparation of a representative mineral collection for the forthcoming Exhibition at Amsterdam.

Mr. H. Y. L. Brown has completed a detailed geological survey of the Forest gold-field near Orange; his maps, sections, and notes are now being prepared in the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Office for publication, and will shortly be issued. The map, which embraces an area of 54 square miles, shows not only the topographical and geological features of the country, but also the position of the worked and unworked reefs; and the vertical sections, while showing the order of superposition of the different formations, indicate the probable existence of auriferous deep leads beneath the basaltic formation, which occupies a large portion of the district between the Wentworth and Forest gold-fields. Mr. Brown's report is herewith appended. (Appendix A.)

In this district, at Cadia, Mr. J. Holman, in September, obtained a large nugget of gold weighing 70 ozs. from some surfacing near the outcrop of a ferruginous reef.

I inspected some of the country near Springwood for the purpose of ascertaining the position of sites suitable for boring for coal. I found that in "Sassafras Gully," about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Springwood, some shales with plant impressions cropped out beneath the Hawkesbury sandstones, and that as these shales are the lowest strata exposed, and appear to be the uppermost beds of the Coal Measures, this would be the most suitable place for testing, with the least depth of boring, the position of the coal seams. The Tiffin drill, or the ordinary boring appliances, could be worked upon this site; but it would be difficult to place the diamond drill machinery upon it owing to the precipitous nature of the country. However, having ascertained the depth at which the coal seams lie here, the information gained would indicate approximately at what depth the coal could be struck, by piercing the Hawkesbury sandstones nearer to the Railway line where the diamond drill could be conveniently employed.

In the bottom of a gully called "The Valley," about 1 mile from Springwood, there outcrops a mass of altered conglomerate containing fragments of carbonized wood. I did not discover any fossils to enable me to determine the age of the beds; but in their lithological character they resemble the Lower Coal Measures of the Hunter River; should they prove, on further examination, to belong to that series, it will show that there has been a disturbance of the coal measures in this locality, and that the seams of coal now hidden by the overlying Hawkesbury rocks, may have been brought nearer to the surface than the surrounding formations would seem to indicate. This is an important question which might be settled by a little prospecting. With these conglomerate beds occur some trachytic rocks; and in one place there is a spring deposit, about 50 feet in diameter, of brown iron ore.

In April Mr. H. Wilkinson was instructed to accompany the Government Commissioner, Mr. J. Bowie Wilson, to Lord Howe Island. He examined the island and some of the neighbouring islets, and made a geological sketch map of them, and collected for the Mining Museum specimens of the rock formations, as well as samples of the indigenous timber trees. With the exception of some blown coral-sand deposits, which afford good soil for agriculture, the island consists of volcanic rocks forming precipitous mountains. No minerals of value were found. As Mr. Wilkinson's report has already been published by the Government it is not necessary to append it here.

In September I examined a portion of the Mittagong district near the Nattai River, where the Hawkesbury beds and the underlying Coal Measures have been considerably disturbed by intrusions of trachytic rocks. I have given a description of the geological features observed in Appendix B.

It is with great regret that I have to record the destruction, by the fire at the Garden Palace on the 22nd of September, of the collections in the Mining and Geological Museum. The classification and arrangement of these had occupied the attention of the Curator and myself for a considerable time, and the Museum was nearly ready for it to have been opened to the public. The collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils comprised upwards of 50,000 specimens, including those formerly belonging to the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, many of which were of special palæontological value, being the original specimens which have been figured and described. Some fossils only have been recovered from the debris of the fire; all the specimens of rocks and minerals have been destroyed, with the exception of the more valuable gold specimens and gem stones which were kept in an iron safe, but even these have been much injured. The valuable Library which contained the scientific works, maps, and Mss. papers purchased by the Government from the family of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, has also been destroyed. Besides the above-mentioned the Department has lost the large collection of the timbers of New South Wales which was exhibited at the Sydney and Melbourne International Exhibitions.

It is gratifying to know that the invitation of the Hon. the Minister of Mines for donations of mineral and other geological specimens has been liberally responded to by private persons and mining companies throughout the colony, and the Trustees of the Brisbane Museum, the Trustees of the Melbourne Technological Museum, and Dr. Von Haast, F.R.S., Director of the Christchurch Museum, have sent collections of minerals.

The officers of the Department of Mines have also forwarded numerous specimens, so that we already have a valuable collection wherewith to commence the re-establishment of the Mining and Geological Museum. A list of donations is given in Appendix C.

The committee of the Rankwick Asylum had a diamond drill bore put down under the direction of Mr. Coghlan to a depth of 710 feet, when a fair supply of water was struck which rose in the bore-hole to within about 10 feet of the surface. The water was found to contain much iron, but Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst, expressed his opinion that if the water were to be exposed to the air for a time it would become fit for domestic use. The water probably rises from one of the numerous joint fissures which intersect the Hawkesbury formation. In the same formation another diamond drill bore was put down to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet at Eweleigh railway works, but water was not obtained in it.

On the 18th October I received your instructions to act as Chief Mining Surveyor, and have continued since then to perform the duties of that office.

Mr.

Mr. H. Y. L. Brown having accepted the appointment of Government Geologist for South Australia resigned his position on our survey. I regretted losing the services of such an able officer, but I am glad to say that the vacancy caused by his resignation has been filled by the appointment on 1st December, of Mr. E. F. Pittman, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, who was formerly on our staff and so efficiently performed the duties of Geological Surveyor. Just before leaving, Mr. Brown inspected the tin-bearing country between Tenterfield and the Queensland border. His report thereon will be found in Appendix E.

I had only the assistance of one geological Surveyor during the year until the 27th of November when Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., who had been appointed Geological Surveyor, arrived from England. Mr. David was highly recommended for the office by Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., he had previously received his scientific training under Professor Prestwich of Oxford, and also at the Royal School of Mines. Soon after his arrival Mr. David was instructed to proceed to Yass where he made an examination of the Silurian beds in that locality and collected a suite of Silurian fossils to replace those lost in the late Garden Palace fire, and also for the Amsterdam Exhibition. His report and sections are herewith appended. (Appendix D.)

Through the efforts of the officers of the Department of Mines in the country districts, as well as of those in Sydney, an important collection of minerals has been obtained for the representation of the mineral resources of the colony at the Amsterdam Exhibition. It includes blocks, about 1 foot or more in diameter, of all the minerals of commercial value produced in New South Wales,—coal, petroleum oil coals, or kerosene shale, auriferous quartz, ores of tin, copper, iron, silver, lead, antimony, bismuth and manganese, chromic iron, marble, also smaller samples of various minerals and fossils for display in glass cases. These have been carefully arranged and labelled under my supervision by Mr. J. E. Carne, Curator of the Museum. Besides the above there have also been sent for exhibition the geological and mining maps, sections of the Coal Measures and of the coal seams, and the Annual Reports of the Department, together with the recently issued work published by the Department on the Mineral Products, Geology and Mineralogy, &c., of New South Wales.

During the year I have examined and reported upon numerous mineral samples submitted for my opinion by miners and others in various parts of the colony, but the register book having been destroyed in the Garden Palace fire, I am unable to state the number of samples examined.

The improvements to the Fish River Caves, which have taken longer to execute than the contractor at first anticipated, have been completed, and will render the caves more accessible to visitors. The keeper, Jeremiah Wilson, informs me that he has discovered a new cave about 1 mile from the old ones, but it has not yet been explored.

I have, &c.,

C. S. WILKINSON,

Geological Surveyor in charge.

#### APPENDIX A.

#### Progress Report on Geological Survey of Forest Reef Gold Field, by Henry Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor.

A LARGE portion of the area is a table-land, having an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above sea level, bounded on the east and west by the creeks running parallel to one another in a southerly direction at a distance of 6 or 7 miles; the remainder is rangy country, in places, deeply cut gullies and steep hills, the tops of which are roughly on a level with the table-land. The lowest or bed rocks consist of limestone, diorite, feldstone, felspar, and hornblende porphyry, metamorphosed sandstones, conglomerates and slates, clay slates, and sandstones. The limestone, which is the lowest formation, crops out in several places on Flyer's, Brown's and Limestone Creeks, but is not exposed on the surface to any great extent, being greatly covered up by soil and alluvium. Fossil remains are very abundant, and include encrinites, trilobites, and shells of many species belonging to the Upper Silurian period. This rock is almost pure limestone, it varies in colour from grey to black, and would make a very ornamental stone if polished. Decomposed diorite and feldstone form the bed rock over a large portion of the district; these contain hard belts of diorite, porphyry, and altered sandstones and claystones, which pass insensibly into one another without any well-marked boundary. The porphyritic rocks are of most frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Flyer's Creek, extending from near the Little Emma Mine, and Jarvis', to Brown's Creek mine; in many places they contain fragments of a black siliceous rock, and appear to be an altered breccia or conglomerate. The metamorphosed sandstones and claystones are of a jaspery nature and sometimes show traces of becoming porphyritic. Claystone, sandstone, and mudstone also occur, together with a coarse conglomerate. Along the course of Brown's Creek their strike is generally north and south with an easterly dip at a high inclination.

The portion of the parish of Waldegrave included in the survey is chiefly a sandstone formation, which dips away from and off the limestone, and is most probably of Devonian age.

About one-third of the area is occupied by basalt which has come from the north and north-west, and filled up the ancient valleys and creeks northward of what at that time was a local dividing range trending east-north-east from the north-west corner of Errol to the south-east corner of Waldegrave.

In the parishes of Waldegrave and Blake there are cappings of basalt at different levels, and long narrow flows of the same rock which follow the lines of watershed, descending into the gullies at some points; they mark the position of ancient river-beds which have been denuded, except where protected by the basalt.

There are several places where points of volcanic eruption appear to have existed; they are however ill-defined and uncertain. On the plains there are in some places low hillocks of basalt which resemble eruption points, although they may be due to the pressure or outburst of steam or gas from below.

The most southern extension of this rock to be seen on the surface is in the parish of Calvert, about a mile westward of Brown's Creek mine, where it abuts on the diorite. There is however a narrow plain or flat extending into Beaufort which has the appearance of being basaltic, although the rock is not seen, being covered by alluvial soil; the presence of basalt here would indicate the existence of an old valley trending in this direction.

Pliocene

Pliocene leads have been worked for gold beneath the basalt at Lumpy Lead, Blacksmith's Lead, and Tigeroo, at depths up to about 100 feet. Lumpy Lead has been traced from near the head of Antonio's Gully, in a northerly direction for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to where the tongue of basalt overlying it joins the main flow. Tigeroo shaft is about 98 feet deep, the surface here being about 100 feet lower than the general level of the table-land towards which the other leads run. In the Great Extended Claim, they have sunk through 200 feet of basalt, proving ground 100 feet deeper than any before worked, Tigeroo excepted. Washdirt with fossil nuts and wood, was met with immediately beneath the basalt, and good prospects of gold obtained. The longest drive is in some 35 feet from the shaft, and has crossed a run or gutter of cemented wash, which is estimated to yield 3 or 4 ozs. of gold to the load. The width of the basalt flow is about 20 chains between the two outcrops of bed-rock, so that there is plenty of room for a main run of deep ground on either side of the shaft. It is probable that the gutter they are on at present is a branch of the main lead; this will of course be proved as the drives are extended towards the bed-rock outcrops to the north-west and south-east of the shaft. The washdirt and decomposed bed-rock are dry, but a considerable amount of water comes into the shaft through the basalt at about 50 feet from the bottom.

This fact, together with that of the general occurrence of springs along the basalt boundary, seems to indicate that there is an accumulation of water between the basalt and the bed-rock, in still deeper ground than any yet reached, which forces its way upwards whenever an outlet is made.

The ancient valley or deep ground, as indicated by the outcrops of slate and diorite through the basalt, crosses Brown's Creek near the south-west corner of Graham, and passes in the direction of the Forest Reefs, being joined by branch valleys from the north and south, and afterwards by Lumpy and Blacksmith's Leads, thence somewhere near the Great Extended shaft towards Wells' Gully, where it joins branches coming from Tigeroo and the Lagoon, thence towards Flyer's Creek, which it meets near the Cadia Road Crossing, and becomes lost in the limestone. Older pliocene gravel is met with at this point between the basalt and limestone at a shallow depth, while near it a shaft has been sunk 200 feet in the former rock without bottoming, proving the uneven surface of the limestone bed rock, and the probable existence of deep caves and underground channels.

On the southern watershed of the old dividing range before mentioned there is a large area of flat country covered with alluvial soil, which is a promising locality for alluvial leads. Up to the present only one gully, called Mullocky Gully, has been worked here.

Alluvial mining in shallow ground is carried on to a small extent at Lumpy Lead and near Yankoe Point, Flyer's Creek. Sluicing claims are also worked on Flyer's Creek and Slattery's Creek by the Messrs. Jarvis and others, the water being brought from the Long Swamp, 3 miles higher up Flyer's Creek, by two races.

Veins and reefs of different kinds are numerous in places where the bed rock outcrops; they are usually composed of a porous quartz, associated with iron ore and pyrites, except near the limestone, where the material is of a flinty character. At the Brown's Creek Mine, which is being systematically and extensively worked, gold occurs in a cherty or flinty rock, with opaline quartz, chalcedony, &c., in clay, and in other alluvial material containing fragments of all the rocks found in the mine. The bed rock is limestone, which has been penetrated by dykes of a grey diorite resembling granite in appearance. Large boulders of limestone, diorite, and the flint rock are found imbedded in the washdirt. The intrusion of the diorite into the limestone must have been accompanied by an ebullition of hot springs, which deposited the siliceous gold-bearing rock in caves and hollows of the limestone; at a subsequent period the hollows and caves which had not been filled up became part of a watercourse or underground river, which filled in the remaining spaces in course of time with mud and detritus broken from the rocks through which it passed. The mine is at present being worked at a depth of 150 feet, and the extent of the deposit is considerable. At this depth there is a limestone wall on the southern side, which has been followed down from the upper level, but to the northward no wall has yet been met with. The richness of the crushing stuff is stated to increase with the depth. Traces of green and blue carbonate and other ores of copper are found in this mine.

There are outcrops of similar chalcedonic reefs, with copper ore, at other places in the same neighbourhood.

The only other reef being worked is that at Newton's paddock, Forest Reefs, where rich specimens of gold have recently been discovered.

A good many reefs have been prospected for gold, but none worked to any extent as regards depth. The Forest Reef itself has, it is stated, not been worked below where the pyrites began to make, which would be somewhere about water level.

*Iron Ore.*—Magnetite and limonite, or brown iron ore, are worked both from surface gravel and from the solid mass in open cuttings in the parish of Errol, and sent to Lithgow to be smelted. These masses sometimes fill hollows in the limestone, but in other places, form the upper portions of lodes, which probably will be found to contain other metals at a lower depth.

Iron pyrites is common in the quartz-reefs.

In conclusion it may be stated that the evidence obtained from an examination of this district renders it certain that, under the wide-spread covering of basalt, there exists a system of ancient creeks and watercourses, containing auriferous Pliocene drifts, which will be in course of time traced under the volcanic rocks lying between Forest Reefs and Lucknow.

The employment of a diamond drill would greatly facilitate the development of this gold-field, by boring through the rock to ascertain the position of the deep ground.

#### APPENDIX B.

#### Report upon the Coal Measures near Mittagong.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 18 October, 1882.

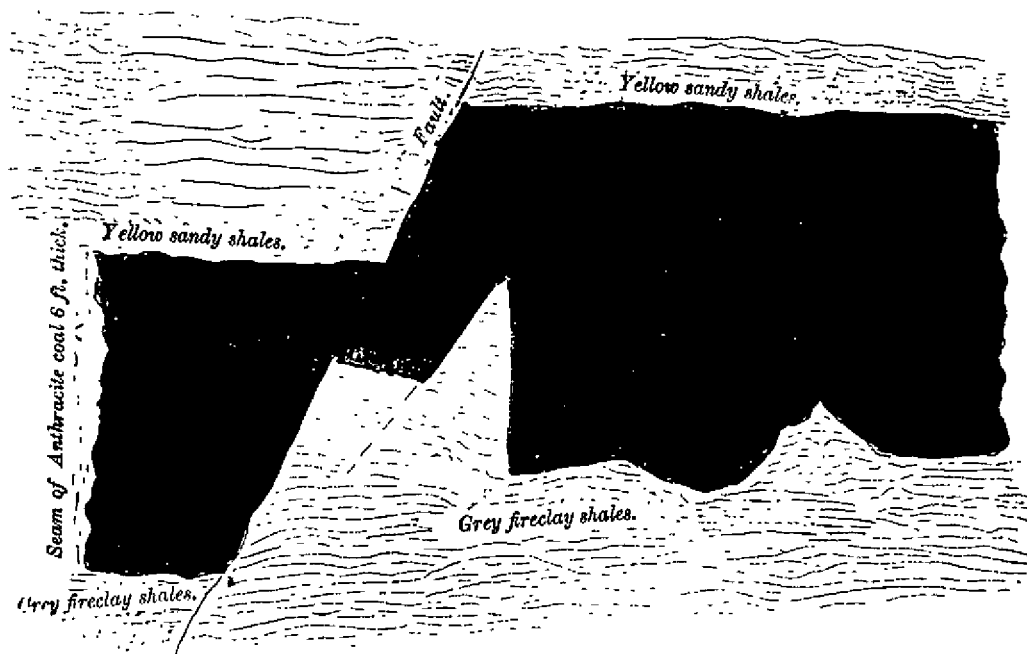
In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report upon the Coal Measures near Mittagong.

The geology of the Mittagong and Berrima District is of special interest from an economic point of view on account of the extensive deposits of coal and iron which occur in it. These



These mineral deposits have been known for many years past, and have been examined and described by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke in 1859, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Examiner of Coal-fields, and others. Several attempts have been made to develop them but without success, until the enterprising Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company, and more recently the Berrima Coal-mining Company established the value of their mines from which considerable quantities of kerosene shale and coal are now being raised. These mines are situated respectively to the west and south-west of Mittagong, the former being connected with the Great Southern Railway near Mittagong by a line of railway 18 miles long; and the latter by a line 7 miles long, which junctions with the Great Southern Railway about miles south from Mittagong.

But the principal other localities in the district where the seams of coal have been opened lie in a northerly direction from Mittagong, in the Nattai River Valley. The most extensive of these old workings are those of the Fitzroy Iron-mining Company, which are situated about 1 mile from Mittagong. Here adits have been driven into the side of the hill in four places and at different levels. In the two upper adits the coal is of a bright anthracitic character, while in the next, only 200 yards distant, it is bituminous, quick lighting, and cokes readily; and in the lowest adit the coal is of a firm splint description with layers of anthracite. Notwithstanding the difference in level of these adits it is probable that the coal belongs to one seam which has been very much faulted. A good instance of the faulting of the seam may be seen at the mouth of one of the upper adits where the seam has been not only severed by a fault, but also, owing to severe compression, portions of the underlying fireclay shale have been forced up into it. The following sketch illustrates this:—



The cause of this disturbance, and also of the anthracite character of the coal, is at once apparent; for both above and below the seam occur intrusive dykes of trachyte which in a molten state was injected in various directions through the Coal Measures; the dykes are evidently off-shoots from a great mass of trachyte which comes to the surface on the east side of the adits.

There appears to have been less disturbance near to and on the north-west side of the Fitzroy Smelting Works; but the depth to be pierced to reach the coal would probably be from 300 to 550 feet, as the Hawkesbury sandstone formation which here forms the surface rock is seen in other places to be of that thickness.

The following is an analysis of the anthracite coal by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

No. 197—

Hygroscopic moisture	...	...	...	...	2.12
Volatile hydrocarbons	...	...	...	...	8.16
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	79.42
Ash	...	...	...	...	10.30
Sulphur in coal	...	...	...	...	0.71%
Specific gravity	...	...	...	...	1.40

About 3 miles north from Mittagong, a tunnel known as "Martins" has been driven into a seam of coal which crops out on the western side of the valley near to the Nattai River and about 50 feet above it. The seam, inclusive of bands, is 15 feet thick, and the coal is of a semi-bituminous character; only the lower portion of the seam contains the workable coal.

A short distance (about 20 chains) further down the valley, the same seam, here called "Levicks," crops out on Mr. E. Vickery's land. As a clear section of the coal strata between the overlying Hawkesbury formation and the underlying diorite is here exposed, I measured it as follows:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Hawkesbury sandstone	500	0
Yellow shales...	5	0
Sandstone	3	0
Coal	0	6
Shale	2	0
Sandstone	4	0
Coal	2	0

	Feet.	Inches
Coaly shale ... ..	10	0
Sandstone, fine grained ... ..	3	0
Coal and coaly shales ... ..	11	6
Splint coal ... ..	0	3
Band ... ..	0	2
Splint coal ... ..	0	6
Coaly band ... ..	0	3
Splint coal ... ..	1	0
Parting ... ..	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Splint coal ... ..	0	5
Parting ... ..	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coal, bituminous ... ..	0	2
Clay band ... ..	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Splint coal ... ..	1	1
Clay band ... ..	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal, semi-bituminous ... ..	2	9
Coaly shale ... ..	0	2
Coal, semi-bituminous ... ..	0	5
Black band ... ..	0	2
Coal, semi-bituminous ... ..	0	4
Band ... ..	0	1
Splint coal ... ..	0	3
Coal, bituminous ... ..	0	3
Clay band ... ..	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal, bituminous ... ..	0	3
Band ... ..	0	1
Stony coal ... ..	0	4
Fire-clay shales ... ..	3	0
Thin-bedded sandstone and shales ... ..	40	0
Coaly shales ... ..	9	0
Indurated thin-bedded shales ... ..	25	0
On trachytic diorite to level of river ... ..	80	0

Seam of coal.

The upper part of the diorite is fine-grained with small cavities partly filled with agate; the lower part becomes coarsely crystalline.

The coal is partly splint and partly semi-bituminous, and ignites freely. The bottom of the seam is, by aneroid observation, 390 feet below the level of the Mittagong Railway Station, or 1,679 feet above sea-level.

About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-west from "Levicks" is the old mine of the Natti Coal-mining Company, where a tunnel has been driven into the seam of coal from its outcrop. The seam dips west 10 degrees south at an angle of 16 degrees, this high inclination being due to upheaval of the strata by the underlying igneous rock, for the outcrop at this point is 375 feet above that of "Levicks." About 6 feet of the lower portion of the seam has been worked; the coal is semi-bituminous and burns readily; there are however some bright layers of anthracite in it. It would be a good coal for steam purposes, but on account of the numerous irregular bands which it contains it would require much care in cleaning it. The seam also occurs at about the same elevation on the opposite or south side of the Gap Creek Valley at Longmore's mine.

One mile further to the north the same seam has been opened again, both by a shaft and an adit, at Dixon's mine on Smith's Creek, at a level of 475 feet below the Nattai Company's mine, thus affording additional evidence of the disturbance which the Coal Measures and Hawkesbury beds have suffered. It dips to the west at an angle of 10 degrees, and in the adit shows the following section:—

	Feet.	Inches.
(Top of seam not seen.)		
Coaly shale ... ..	0	2
Coal ... ..	0	2
Parting ... ..	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coal ... ..	0	6
Parting ... ..	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bright coal ... ..	0	2
Clay band ... ..	0	3
Semi-bituminous coal ... ..	1	2
Coaly shale ... ..	0	6
Semi-bituminous coal ... ..	3	11
Shale ... ..	0	8
Shaly coal ... ..	1	0
(Bottom.)		
	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

An average sample of the coal taken from the whole seam, excluding the shale bands, gave the following analysis:—

No. 196—	Per cent.
Hygroscopic moisture ... ..	1.60
Volatile hydrocarbons ... ..	22.84
Fixed carbon ... ..	48.20
Ash ... ..	27.86
Sulphur in coal ... ..	0.78%
Specific gravity ... ..	1.40

The coal is free-burning and cokes; it will probably improve in quality when opened out under deeper cover. However, about 300 yards up the creek from the mine, there is a large dyke of igneous rock, near which the coal will be altered, but immediately beyond the dyke, on the west side of it, the strata appear to be nearly horizontal and not disturbed; it is therefore in this direction where the coal should be prospected.

In a fine cliff section, on the east bank of the Nattai River, at a point about 4 miles in a direct line from Mittagong, there is exposed to view a seam of coal 17 feet thick, including the numerous bands; it dips E.N.E at 4°. A few yards away the river runs over the seam, and blocks of coal are strewn along the bed of the river, which is here 1,450 feet above sea level. About the middle portion of the seam there is a layer of clean coal 2 feet 2 inches thick. The coal is semi-bituminous, burns readily and leaves a white ash. From the following analysis it will be seen that the percentage of ash is very high:—

No. 194—

Hygroscopic moisture ... ..	1.66
Volatile hydrocarbons ... ..	18.34
Fixed carbons ... ..	52.40
Ash ... ..	27.60
Sulphur in coal ... ..	0.57%
Specific gravity ... ..	1.52

The other layers of coal between the clay bands vary from 4 inches to 13 inches thick, and consist of splint and semi-bituminous coal.

Half-a-mile to the north, and 280 feet above the river, a tunnel has been driven into a seam of coal which crops out on the side of the range on the property of Messrs. Campbell Mitchell, Fraser Martin, M.P., and others. This may be the same seam as that just described which is exposed in the river, but owing to the irregular manner in which the coal-beds have been upheaved by the trachyte, its connection is somewhat uncertain. At the end of the tunnel I measured the following section of the seam:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Coaly shale ... ..	0	8
Coal ... ..	0	2
Stony coal ... ..	0	7
Shaly coal ... ..	0	11
Coaly shale ... ..	0	6
Inferior coal ... ..	1	11
Clay band ... ..	0	3
Coaly shale ... ..	0	9
Bituminous coal ... ..	0	7
Stony coal (with bright coal 1 inch) ... ..	0	10
Bituminous coal ... ..	0	5
Clay band ... ..	0	2
Semi-bituminous coal ... ..	0	9
Stony coal ... ..	0	3
Bright coal ... ..	0	3
Coaly shale ... ..	0	1
Semi-bituminous coal with bright coal partings ... ..	2	6
Shale parting ... ..	0	0½
Semi-bituminous coal ... ..	0	7
Coaly shale ... ..	2	0
	14	2½

From the lower portion of the seam I took an average sample of the coal, excluding the bands, for analysis, which gave as follows:—

No. 195—

Hygroscopic moisture ... ..	2.20
Volatile hydrocarbon ... ..	10.20
Fixed carbon ... ..	51.60
Ash ... ..	36.00
Sulphur in coal ... ..	0.68%
Specific gravity ... ..	1.60

Another seam, about 6 feet of which is seen, crops out 70 feet below the tunnel, but it contains numerous bands and has not been opened; it rests upon a bed of coarse pebble conglomerate.

Immediately to the north of this, and extending to Mount Flora, is a vast intrusive mass of trachyte, which may be well seen in Stockyard Creek, which flows over it near Waite's selection. Fragments of altered coal occur in the bed of the creek, and these have no doubt been washed out from the Coal Measures which form the hills higher up the creek.

From the foregoing it appears that the Nattai River Valley marks the general course of a line of great disturbance; for in frequent places along the river for a distance of 6 miles from Mittagong, we find diorite and trachytic rocks which have disrupted and altered the overlying Coal Measures and Hawkesbury beds. The more prominent hills also indicate to some extent the points of disturbance. The important conclusion to be derived from the examination of these geological features is in short this, that we may not expect marketable coal for ordinary household and steam purpose to be found in the vicinity of these intrusive igneous rocks; and therefore the most favourable localities to search for coal would be in those portions of the parishes of Berrima, Jellore, and Colo, where the Coal Measures show little or no signs of disturbance. Such localities occur to the south of Smith's Creek and the Gap Creek, and again on the eastern side of the river, to the south-east and east from the head of Stockyard Creek. Though even in these areas I noticed some narrow trachyte dykes. Close to the Colo gates on the Great Southern Railway and again about 1½ mile to the north-west, Messrs. Campbell Mitchell, Fraser Martin, and others, have already commenced to sink shafts in the Hawkesbury sandstone to prove the underlying Coal Measures.

These

These are favourable positions for testing the formations; but the coal is not likely to be pierced at a less depth than 350 or 400 feet.

There are extensive deposits of rich iron ore in the Mittagong district; one of the largest of these is that which occurs on the property of the Fitzroy Iron company, and which has been and is still being deposited from spring water issuing from near the junction of the trachyte with the Hawkesbury and Wianamatta beds; it consists of hydrous per-oxide of iron. The previous attempts to work it have failed, owing, as I am informed, to mismanagement of the works and the then high cost of smelting. These are difficulties which will sooner or later be overcome, and there is no reason why this district should not become an important iron-producing one.

The following remarks of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, written in 1859, will almost apply at the present time: "The value of the coal, iron (and if ever discovered, limestone), near Mittagong will probably be considerable; in the present state of affairs iron can be produced cheaper in Europe, but property containing the former mineral will be called into play by the extension of railway communication, which will enable iron to be smelted more cheaply than at present."

No limestone has been found in the locality, but it occurs in quantity near Marulan.

I have, &c.,

C. S. WILKINSON,

Geological Surveyor in charge.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

#### APPENDIX C.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish herewith an epitome of the losses sustained by the Department of Mines in the destruction of the Mining and Geological Museum, by the burning of the Garden Palace; together with a short statement of the success of the efforts of the Department, to the end of the year, to replace the collection so lost.

The Mining and Geological Museum, occupying an area of 15,000 square feet of floor space, was rapidly approaching completion at the time of its destruction.

The collection, containing about 50,000 specimens, including those of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, were in part arranged in 160 glass cases, the remainder being placed in cabinets, &c. One of the most valuable portions of the series was the large collection of characteristic fossils illustrative of the Palæozoic formations of New South Wales, which had been figured and described by Professor L. G. De Koninck, of Liège: these were arranged according to their divisions, classes, and orders, and mounted on coloured blocks coinciding with the colours of the different formations on the large geological map of the Colony, which was displayed on the wall space adjoining. Many of these fossils are figured in Professor De Koninck's published work, "Recherches sur les Fossiles Paléozoïques de la Nouvelle Galles Du Sud," but as a means of facilitating identification the actual specimens were invaluable.

The mineral collection was of a very comprehensive character, and well illustrated the various metalliferous deposits of the Colony, and the seams of coal in the Northern, Western, and Southern Coal Fields.

It embraced also collections from other colonies and foreign countries, arranged in separate courts or spaces.

An interesting display was made of the cores obtained from the strata passed through by the diamond drill at Port Hacking, Brisbane Water, and Temora.

Over three hundred specimens of woods indigenous to the Colony, collected by Mr. Charles Moore, F.L.S., Director of the Botanic Gardens, were arranged on stands and along a portion of the wall.

On the wall-space also was a collection of mining and geological maps, sections, &c.

The valuable library of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke had just been classified and catalogued, and would have been a valuable acquisition to the Mining and Geological Museum.

After the destruction of the above Museum, circulars soliciting donations were issued by the Minister for Mines, to foreign countries and the neighbouring colonies, as well as to all parts of New South Wales, in response to which many collections have been promised. From New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Queensland, have already been forwarded typical collections of their rocks, minerals, and fossils; while in New South Wales the request has been most generously met, many gentlemen handing over their private collections; and on all sides universal regret has been expressed as well as active sympathy shown. Many of the country officers of the Department, especially the Inspector of Mines—Mr. W. H. J. Sloc—have materially assisted in soliciting, collecting, and forwarding specimens.

Between the 26th September and the 31st December, 140 donations were received, many of them comprising large collections. Between these dates the number of specimens registered was 2,712, exclusive of many duplicates which have been labelled for the purposes of exchanges, collections, &c.

Two large collections of fossils from the Yass and Newcastle districts, collected by Mr. T. W. E. David, geological surveyor, and Charles Cullen, collector, amounting to over 700 specimens, have yet to be registered. A valuable collection of the remains of the carnivorous marsupials thylacoleo, thylacinus, sarcophilus, &c., as well as many specimens of extinct and living specimens of macropus, phascolumys, &c., have been obtained for the Museum, from the Wellington Caves, by James Sibbald.

From the ruins of the Garden Palace a number of specimens of gold and gems were recovered in the iron safe, while from the debris several thousands of specimens of fossils that can be identified have been recovered intact.

Owing to want of space, and pending arrangements for their display, the specimens as received have been registered, labelled, and repacked in cases until required.

Appended is a list of the donations received since the fire, to the end of the year.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE, Curator.

The Geological Surveyor in charge.

## DONATIONS to the Mining and Geological Museum from 26th September to the 31st December, 1882.

Donor.	Donation.	Locality.
Hon. Dr. Renwick, M.P. Minister for Mines.	Collection of minerals	New South Wales.
Gresley, Lukin, & Co.	Collection of rocks and minerals	Europe.
Do do	Auriferous quartz	Queensland.
Do do	Tin ores	Tasmania.
King's Tin-mining Co.	Lode tin	Pheasant Creek, New England.
T. J. Thompson & Son	Silver and tin ores	Queensland.
Do do	Asbestos	Gundagai and Rockley.
Do do	Copper ore	Girilambone.
Mr. Thomas Rose	Collection of minerals	Molonglo and Clarence Districts.
Mr. Brown	Native bismuth and molybdenite	New England.
Mr. J. K. Hume	Collection of minerals and fossils	New South Wales.
Miss E. Hume	Collection of Silurian and Tertiary fossils	Yass and Dalton Districts.
Mr. W. B. Henderson	Copper ore	Wellington Common.
Mr. W. Richardson	do	Girilambone.
Mr. A. H. Hume	Argentiferous galena	Everton, near Burrowa.
Prof. W. J. Stephens, M.A.	Collection of Devonian fossils and rocks	Wallerawang and Capertee.
Messrs. Hardis & Gorman	Argentiferous galena	Colorado silver-mine, Queensland.
Mr. R. D. Adams	Collection of minerals	New South Wales, Queensland, and New Caledonia.
Mrs. Waugh	Collection of Silurian and Tertiary fossils	Yass and Dalton Districts.
Mr. Uro	Argentiferous and auriferous galena	Herberton, Queensland.
Messrs. Robert & W. H. Mackenzie	Auriferous quartz	Homeward Bound Reef, Little River, Braidwood.
Do do	Auriferous pyritous quartz	Catherine Auriferous Pyrites Gold-mining Company's claim, Eaglehawk, Windeyer.
	Auriferous quartz	Lunatic.
	Antimony	Tindale Brother's property, Mudgee.
Mr. W. M. Harris	Auriferous quartz and associated rocks	Eleanora Gold Mining Co.'s Mine, near Armidale.
Mr. C. J. Buckland	Argentiferous galena	Grand Papau Mine, Northern Queensland.
Mr. A. Armstrong	do	Great Queensland Silver Mining Co., Raven's Wood.
Messrs. G. H. Brown & Sons	Auriferous quartz and pyrites	N. S. Wales Band and Albion Mine, Big Hill, Mitchell's Creek.
Mr. A. Rudder	Collection of minerals, rocks, and fossils	New South Wales and Europe.
Mr. A. W. Scott, M.A.	Collection of fossils	Europe.
	Carboniferous fossils	New South Wales.
Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.I.C., F.C.S.	Stibnite, kaolin, manganese, and meteoric iron	do
	Nickel ore	New Caledonia.
	Lignite with retinite	New Zealand.
Mr. J. G. Griffin, C.E.	Collection of minerals and fossils	Northern districts of New South Wales.
Warden's Office	Collection of tin ores and Miocene fossils	Vegetable Creek.
Mr. T. Moustaka	Collection of copper ores	Great Blayney Copper Mine.
Rev. J. Milne Curran	Collection of minerals and fossils	Western district, New South Wales.
Messrs. J. B. North & Son	Kerosene shale	Hartley and Katoomba.
	Iron ore	Wallerawang and Blackheath.
	Various minerals	New South Wales and Victoria.
Mr. Sydney Dodds	Collection of Carboniferous fossils	Singleton.
Mr. Phillip Selfe	Collection of antimony ores, artificial oxide, crude and star antimony.	Carangula Antimony Co.'s Lease, Carangula, near Kempsey.
Mr. W. S. Wearne	Sulphate of alumina	Wingello siding.
Miss Edwards	Carboniferous fossils	Nowra.
Mr. Kelso King	Asbestos	Mount Macquarie, near Carcoar.
Messrs. Ross & Robertson	Argentiferous galena	Mount Grosvenor, near Bathurst.
Mr. Wynne	Tourmaline	Queensland.
Mr. A. Armstrong	Iron ore	Girilambone.
Mr. F. G. Warden	Hornblende	Attunga Road, near Tamworth.
Mr. W. H. Nalder	Rock specimens	Fiji.
Mr. C. S. M'Glue	Manganese ore	Near Bendemeer.
Mr. G. H. King	Lode tin	Pheasant Creek, 50 miles N.E. from Glen Innes.
Mr. James Mitchell	Zcolites	From the basalt, near Melbourne.
Mr. Gipps	Agates, opal, and ironstone	Breelung Creek, Warumbungle Mountains.
Mr. Riddle	Nickel ore	New Caledonia.
Mr. S. Samper	Titaniferous iron sand	Western district.
Mr. A. Armstrong	Pyritous quartz	Lockyersleigh, near Mittagong.
Mr. W. H. Cavil	Nickel ore	New Caledonia.
Mr. C. J. Sheridan	Tin ores	Tasmania.
Mr. T. G. Warden	Hornblende	Attunga Road.
Mr. R. W. Wormsley	Stanniferous wash	Victor Tin Mine, Stannifer.
Mr. J. Smith	Stanniferous wash and Miocene fossils	Elsmore.
Messrs. Horswill and Pemberty.	Rich lode tin	do
Mr. W. Kennedy	Lode tin	Elsmore and Butchart's reef, near Tingha.
Messrs. M'Lean Bros. & Doherty.	Stanniferous wash	Lady Jane Tin Mine, Stannifer.
Mr. J. O'Rourke	do	Lady Mary Tin Mine, Stannifer.
Messrs. Quinn and party	do	Jealousy Mine, Stannifer.
Messrs. Carr and party	Lode tin, and stanniferous wash	Red Hill, Tingha.
Messrs. W. & J. Markham	Lode tin	Young Cornwall Mine, Tingha.
Mr. S. Moore, J.P.	Lode tin and tourmaline	Stannifer and Tingha districts.
Mr. T. Jones	Galena	Star River, Queensland.
Messrs. Blackall & Hunt	Chrome iron ore	Tamworth.
Mr. Duncan M'Crae	Portion of jaw of <i>Diprotodon Australis</i>	Ferruckabad, near Glen Innes.
Mr. H. Copeland M.P.	Antimony ore	Gara, near Armidale.
Mr. W. Williams	Auriferous quartz	Currajong Gold-mining Co., Adelong.
Mr. D. Wilson	do	Challenger Gold-mining Co., Adelong.
Mr. J. F. Williams	Copper ore, asbestos, and associated rocks	Carangera Copper Mine, near Orange.
Mr. W. Kennedy	Stanniferous cement	Union Tin Mine, Elsmore.
Mr. A. Cochrane	Marble	Near Kempsey.
Mr. E. W. Rudder	Silver, lead, and antimony ores, magnesite, ochres, &c.	Warrell Creek, Nambucca River.

DONATIONS to the Mining and Geological Museum, &c.—*continued.*

Donor.	Donation.	Locality.
Mr. Dall	Obsidian	Farewell Spit, Nelson, New Zealand.
Mr. G. B. G. King	Lepidodendron specimens	Goonoo Goonoo, Peel River.
Mr. F. Guy	Silver ore	Moruya.
Mr. T. Mackay	Limonite	Isabella River, near Oberon.
Mr. J. R. Edwards	Auriferous lodestone with copper ore, limestone, &c.	Brown's Creek Mine, near Blayney.
Mr. W. H. Newman	Auriferous and associated rocks, asbestos, &c.	New Reform Gold Mining Co.'s Mine, Lucknow.
Mr. W. Cleghorn	Kaolin	Uralla.
Mr. R. T. Jones	Sapphires, zircons, and corundum	Wollombi River, county Sandon.
Do	Auriferous zircon sand with native bismuth	Mount James, Rocky River, Armidale district.
Mr. E. Rudder	Argentiferous galena	Warrell Creek, Nambucca River.
Mr. E. G. Larkins	Iron ore	Fitzroy Iron Mines.
Mr. A. Cochrane	Needle antimony ore	Carangula Mines, near Kempsey.
Mr. W. H. J. Slee, Inspector of Mines.	Tin ores, and associated rocks	New England.
Mr. S. L. Bensusan	Ingot of star antimony, smelted by a new process by Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G.	Victoria.
Mr. Myers	Stream tin, sulphur, obsidian, pumice, fossils, and silica.	New Zealand.
Mr. Jesse Harford	Auriferous quartz, 130ft. level	Working Bees Gold Mining Co., Kimo.
Mr. M. C. Langtree	Stone hatchet	Florida Station.
Do	Coralline limestone	Beloura Block, near Nymagee.
Mr. H. M. Dickinson	Malachite	Peak Downs, Queensland.
Professor Liversidge	Coal	Labuan, Borneo.
Mr. H. F. Sulkirk	Sphenopteris	Newcastle.
Mr. E. Coleman	Opalescent sandstone	Between Ballina and Lismore.
Mr. Jesse Gregson	Block of coal	A. A. Company's Colliery, Newcastle.
Mr. Peter Crane	Lode tin	Ferguson's Lode, Tent Hill, Vegetable Creek.
Mr. John Reid	do	Ottery's Lode, Vegetable Creek.
Do	do	Bark Hut Lode, Mole Tableland.
Mr. C. Cadell, J.P.	Stanniferous wash and stream tin	Cadell and Mitchell's Y. Waterholes Tin-mine, Vegetable Creek.
Mr. D. M. O'Donnell	Stanniferous wash and lode tin	Rose Valley and Mole Tableland.
Mr. J. H. Graney	Lode tin	Graney's Lode, The Gulf.
Mr. T. Chandler	do	Ford and Co.'s Lode, Black Swamp, Vegetable Creek.
Mr. W. Hall, J.P.	Tin, copper, fluorspar, and wolfram	The Grampians.
Do	Chloride of silver	Boorook.
Mr. D. Munro	Collection of rocks, minerals, and fossils	Clarence River Districts.
Trustees of the Queensland Museum.	Collection of minerals	Queensland.
Mr. W. H. J. Sloe, Inspector of Mines.	Collection of tin ores and associated rocks	New England.
Mr. J. Mackenzie, Examiner of Coal-fields.	Collection of coal specimens	Northera and Western Coal-fields.
Mr. A. Armstrong	Auriferous pyritous quartz	C. W. Newman's Lease, Major's Creek, Braidwood.
Glen Innes Bismuth Co.	Native bismuth, molybdenite, &c.	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
Mr. Henry, Mining Registrar	Lode tin from various lodes	Mole Tableland, The Gulf, Vegetable Creek, &c.
Mr. T. Flannery	Alluvial tin wash	Wesley Mine, Vegetable Creek.
Mr. T. Reynolds	Tin crystals	Mole Tableland.
Mr. T. A. Ficus	Zinc blende and pyrites	Fairfield, near Boorook.
Mr. J. Moore	Lode tin	Gulf Stream Mine.
Do	Antimony ore	Hillgrove, near Armidale.
Mr. W. Breton	Auriferous antimony ore	Hillgrove, do
Mr. J. K. Hume	Silurian fossils	Between Bungonia and Shoalhaven River.
Kingsgate Bismuth Company.	Native, and carbonate of bismuth, molybdenite, &c.	Kingsgate.
Mr. D. Porter	Collection of minerals and fossils	Tamworth district.
Mr. F. Utz	Native bismuth	Kingsgate.
Mr. G. Hardie	Auriferous quartz	Ada Reef, Barmedman.
Mr. W. Bolt	Antimony ore	Carangula.
Mr. R. Druban	do	do
Mr. J. Thomas	do	do
Messrs. Young and Lark (per Messrs. Selve and Bethel.	Antimony ores and associated rocks	Carangula Antimony Company, near Kempsey.
Messrs. Hardie and Gorman	Lode tin	Folkestone Lode, Mole Tableland.
Do do	do	Torrington Lode, Vegetable Creek.
Do do	Auriferous quartz, 900 ft. level	Great Victoria Gold Mine, Adelong.
Do do	Copper ore	Girilambone.
Messrs. Guigni, Friedmann, and Kessler.	Star and crude antimony	Hillgrove Smelting Works, near Armidale.
Mr. J. B. Davis	Auriferous quartz	Prospector's Claim, Golden Bar Reef, Sofala.
Trustees of the Sandhurst School of Mines.	Collection of minerals	Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.
Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A.	Fossils	Capertce.
Do do	do	Tamworth.
Mr. H. H. Bradley	Stalactitic iron ore	Sydney Harbour.

## APPENDIX D.

## Report on the Fossiliferous Beds, Yass.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 22 January, 1883.

In accordance with your instructions I have examined the rocks in the neighbourhood of Yass, for the purpose of making a sketch map illustrative of the geology of the district.

The accompanying plan and horizontal and vertical sections are intended to show the thickness and extent of the Silurian and crystalline rocks from Bald Hill Creek to Reedy Creek, and in particular the relative positions of the fossiliferous beds.

The nature of the crystalline rocks being obscure an extensive and detailed survey would be requisite to determining their character with any precision. The plan shows them to be divided into two patches by a strip of Silurian rocks, averaging one-third of a mile in breadth, and running nearly north and south. The patch to the east is intrusive in places; the wedge-shaped patch to the west, which shows traces of vertical bedding was heaved, and slightly altered the overlying Silurian rocks. The Upper Silurian rocks at Yass consist of dark greenish-brown and indigo-coloured shales, sandstones, grits, mudstones and limestones. They are divided almost into two parts by the wedge-shaped mass of crystalline rock already referred to and it is a remarkable fact that they have undergone but very little alteration at the point of contact. Assuming that the unfossiliferous grits and shales from A to C in the vertical section are Silurian, the aggregate thickness of these beds, as far as they were traced by me, is nearly 3,000 feet. The section however probably does not include the highest or lowest rocks belonging to the Upper Silurian series in this district. The general strike of the beds is about N. 17° W. and S. 17° E., the dip being westerly, and averaging 20° in the eastern division; in the western, the dip, which is 35° at the junction of the Silurian limestone with the crystalline rock, becomes gradually reduced to 8½° between Hatton's Corner and Reedy Creek.

The general conditions under which these Upper Silurian rocks were formed may be gathered from the details of the sections.

Taking the beds in ascending order, fine laminated shales constitute the base of the section from L to K. Above these lie false-bedded sandstones, containing clay-galls and small angular-twisted fragments of shale, very similar to those which occur on a grander scale in the Hawkesbury sandstone; they also show sun-crack and ripple-mark. Overlying these sandstones are micaceous greenish-brown shales, containing great numbers of the fossil shell *Pterinea laminosa*. Beds of mudstone and two beds of limestone succeed, their fossils being generally characteristic of the Upper Silurian rocks. One species however—a coral, *Rhizophyllum* sp.—nearly approaches in appearance the Devonian *Calceola sandalina*. Above these two lower limestone beds, and separated from them by a considerable thickness of shale and sandstone, is the wedge-shaped mass of crystalline rock from G. to F. As its eastern margin slightly overlaps the Silurian rocks the nature of its junction with them is partially hidden on this side. At its western margin a satisfactory junction is revealed by a natural section in a sharp bend of Yass River three-quarters of a mile above Hatton's Corner.

The crystalline rock is here more finely crystalline than at the centre of its mass, and shows distinct planes of bedding, dipping at a high angle in the same direction as the overlying Silurian shales and sandstones. Resting on these is a third bed of limestone rich in corals, which is divided by more shales and grits from a fourth bed of limestone, which in one place is 40 feet thick. Between this and the fifth and uppermost bed of limestone, greenish brown shales intervene containing great numbers of shells and trilobites. These shales, as the map shows, are on nearly the same geological horizon as the trilobite-bearing shales at Limestone Creek, and may therefore be a continuation of them. From these shales and from the overlying limestone bed marked *c* a great variety of characteristic Upper Silurian fossils were procured for the Museum by C. Cullen, Collector to the Department.

No fossils were found by me in the beds of shale and sandstone between this uppermost limestone bed at Hatton's Corner and Reedy Creek. As however there is no stratigraphical break in their succession, they may be included provisionally in the Upper Silurian series.

All the fossils found by me in the Upper Silurian rocks at Yass are enumerated in the accompanying sections.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. W. EDGEWORTH DAVID,  
Geological Surveyor.

## FOSSILS FROM LIMESTONE CREEK, YASS.

Taken from strata probably the equivalents of those shown from C to D on the horizontal and vertical sections.

## CORALS—

Order, *Rugosa*—

Petraia sp.

Amplexus sp.

## CRUSTACEA—

Order, *Trilobita*—

Phacops caudatus.

" longicaudatus.

" latifrons.

Calymene sp.

## MOLLUSCA—

*Brachiopoda*—

Spirifer sp. (large).

Orthis elegantula.

Strophomena sp.

Leptaena sp. (allicid to depressa).

## APPENDIX E.

General geological report on country in the neighbourhood of Tenterfield, Wilson's Downfall, and Maryland; and in the parishes of Moogen, Timbarra, Bajimba and Barney Downs; with remarks on the present condition of the Boorook silver-mines, and the Plumbago-mine near Undercliff station, from observations made while inspecting certain portions of land, and generally examining the tin country on the border, by Henry Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor.

At Tenterfield the formation is granite of the ordinary kind, covered however with rich soil derived from the denudation of igneous rocks which previously existed in the neighbourhood. Barney Downs, Timbarra, Bajimba, and Moogem, are also on granite, with occasionally syenite, porphyry, and diorite. Hills covered with red and yellow clay and showing no rock are met with in the granite country; they appear to be the outcrop of feldspathic dykes or beds of soft slate and sandstone. From Tenterfield to Wilson's Downfall the formation passed over is also granite. The tin-bearing country, or rather that portion of it which has hitherto proved payable, commences near the Bookookoorara Creek, and extends northwards to Maryland Creek, being bounded on the west by the range forming the Queensland and New South Wales boundary. Wilson's Downfall, Herding Yard, and Ruby Creeks with their numerous branches, appear to have been the chief centres of alluvial tin-mining. They drain a section of the main range about 6 miles long, in the vicinity of the Sugarloaf, one of its summits, and flow into the Maryland and Wylie Creeks, which are branches of the Clarence River.

The granite is generally of a coarsely porphyritic character all over the district. Near Flint's selection on Maryland Creek it is replaced by schists, quartzites, and slates, with diorite dykes which continue on to near the village of Maryland, where there are also dykes of basaltic trap and granite traversing the quartzites and schists.

Quartz-veins are met with in the vicinity of the main range and elsewhere. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile north-west of the Sugarloaf there is a shaft 14 or 15 feet deep in decomposed granite on a thin quartz-vein containing tin ore, the strike being north-east and south-west. Further northward a large quartz-reef outcrops with a similar strike; it contains molybdenite and pyrites. Tin-ore attached to quartz is common in the alluvial drift here, indicating the proximity of a lode. Dykes and veins containing tin ore have recently been discovered at the head of Herding Yard Creek. These deposits partake of the nature of lodes and dykes, the formation consisting of quartz, micaceous granite, micaceous quartz, etc., with crevices and cavities containing smoky quartz crystals; they occur in a belt of four or five, striking from north-east to south-west across the range, and are enclosed in granite with an Elvan porphyry dyke on the south-east running parallel to them. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of from 10 to 15 feet by the prospectors, Funnel and party, with the exception of which no work has been done to test them. The ore is disseminated through the micaceous quartz and micaceous granite, and on the faces of the crystallized quartz-veins. There is no doubt but that these belts of tin-bearing veinstone and dykes extend for long distances through the granite, and that the supplies of ore found on the alluvial flats of the creeks have been derived from them from time to time as they were denuded by the water. To account for the amount of alluvial tin which has been deposited in certain spots, wide dykes must have been denuded, and it is reasonable to expect that such will be met with in prospecting along the line of strike.

Alluvial tin ore has been worked from the saddles of the main range at the heads of the creeks, downwards, for several miles. The sinking is shallow and of the ordinary kind, viz., through clay, sand, granite drift, and wash-dirt, the latter being sometimes found in a cemented state. There is a considerable quantity of semi-rounded quartz drift in the wash together with crystallized quartz, chiefly of the smoky variety. The wash is payable all over the creek flats in places, in others only narrow runs. Shafts are reported to have been sunk on the lower parts of some of the creek flats, without bottoming owing to running drift being met with. Near Stormer's Gully, a branch of Ruby Creek, there is a cemented drift of older date than the alluvium, probably Pliocene, covering a flat rise, which has been worked for tin. In other parts of the district there are large areas of low sandy country which may be expected to be underlain in places by similar Tertiary deposits. The schist country in the vicinity of Maryland might also be prospected for gold.

With regard to prospecting the Wilson's Downfall District, I am of opinion that a diamond drill cannot be advantageously employed as the ground is comparatively shallow and composed of soft alluvial material, and there is no appearance of any volcanic rock overlaying tin-bearing drifts. In the case of lodes or dykes a drill might be useful if the bore were put in at an angle so as to intersect the various parallel veins at a depth, although the results might be uncertain and perhaps deceptive.

In the localities where there are running drifts and water to sink through the Tiffin's Boring Machine would doubtless be found of use in prospecting for alluvial tin.

The examination and development of the dykes and lodes by prospectors is very desirable, and will lead to the discovery of larger deposits, from which the future tin supply will be obtained in years to come, on the exhaustion of the alluvial drifts.

The Plumbago Mine is situated about 5 miles eastward of Undercliff Station and 12 miles from Wilson's Downfall.

There is no appearance of any vein or lode, the material being simply a plumbagenous shale interstratified with hard bands of schist, sandstone and shale, dipping S.S.E. at an angle of  $45^\circ$ , and lying close to the granite boundary. The workings consist of two shallow cuttings from which a small quantity of material has been raised. A sample, analyzed by Mr. Watt, gave 10% of carbon, which is very low percentage and not sufficient to give the material any commercial value.

*Boorook Silver Mines.*

The mines at present at work are, the Golden Age, No. 1 South, Addison and Silver King. The furnaces, battery, and other apparatus now being erected by Mr. Davey, on the Cataract Creek, to treat the ore are nearly complete, and are expected to start work at an early date.

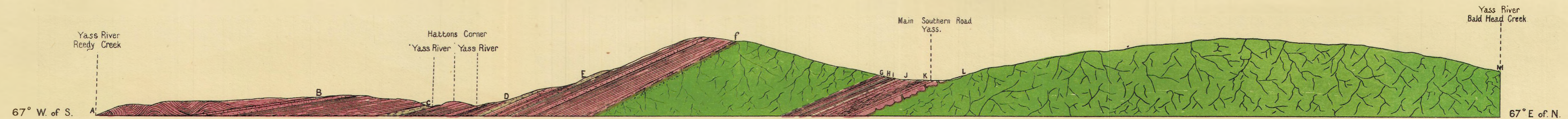
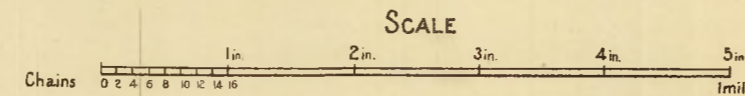
HENRY Y. L. BROWN,  
Geological Surveyor.

November 18th, 1882.

[Plans.]



# SECTION ACROSS SILURIAN AND IGNEOUS ROCKS. YASS.-REEDY CREEK TO BALD HILL CREEK.



*Vertical Scale exaggerated five times.*



*True Scale*

### Index.

Silurian shales, limestones, grits and sandstones.

Diorite Andesite and Metamorphic Rock.

Total thickness of sedimentary rocks shown in section is over 2,800 ft.

*Note I.*—The igneous rocks from F-G are not necessarily interstratified with the Silurian rocks, but may form part of a dyke, which has broken out here nearly along the planes of bedding of the latter.

- A—Reedy Creek joins Yass River.
  - A-B—Dark blue shales faulted and contorted axes of anticlinals run 22° W. of N.
  - B—Dark brown grit.
  - B-C—Compact laminated shales.
  - C—Thick bed of limestone rich in corals.
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>CORALS—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Tubulata</i>—</li> <li>Favosites (several species).</li> <li><i>Rugosa</i>—</li> <li>Cyathophyllum.</li> <li>Helianthoides.</li> <li>Lithothamnion irregular.</li> <li>basaliform.</li> <li>Phylloporina Vermeulli.</li> <li>Rhyzophyllum.</li> <li><i>Alcyonaria</i>—</li> <li>Helictes intersticta.</li> </ul> | <p><b>CRUSTACEA—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trilobites</i>—</li> <li>Phacops caudatus.</li> </ul> <p><b>CERATALOPDS—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orthoceras ibex.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

- C-D—Dark brown shales, showing impressions of fossils near their junction with the limestone.
  - D—Beds of coralline limestone, slightly contorted. Total thickness from 40 to 50 feet.
  - D-E—Fine grit and shales.
  - E—Bed of impure limestone. Corals abundant.
  - F—Junction of Silurian grits with Andesite. Andesite bedded and dipping in same direction as overlying Silurian grits; contains isolated fragments of shale and porphyritic Diorite? Following line of section to N.E., Andesite passes into porphyritic Diorite. Porphyritic Diorite shows faint traces of bedding in places, strike 18° W. of N. Further N.E. Porphyritic Diorite passes again into Andesite, near its junction with the underlying Silurian shales and grits.
  - G—Junction of Andesite with underlying Silurian shales and grits.
  - G-H—Silurian shales and grits evenly bedded; ochreous and mottled towards surface.
- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>CORALS—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Omphyma (?) sp.</li> <li>BRACHIOPODS—</li> <li>Pentamerus sp.?</li> <li>CRUSTACEA—</li> <li>Phacops caudatus.</li> </ul> | <p><b>GASTROPODS—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enomphalus sp.</li> <li>CERATALOPDS—</li> <li>Orthoceras ibex.</li> <li>Leptæna micromphala.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spirifer crispus.?</li> <li>Rhynchonella navicula.</li> <li>Atrypa reticularis.</li> <li>Strophomena sp.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|--|

- H—Limestone bed: Brachiopods plentiful.
  - I—Beds of impure coralline limestone.
  - J—Beds of grit and sandstone, showing traces of false bedding. Small angular isolated fragments of shale included in sandstone: of similar phenomenon on grand scale in Hawkesbury Beds.
  - K—Sandstones ripple-marked and containing clay-galls.
  - K-L—Shales traversed in places, e.g., near Yass R. Station, by intrusive dykes of basalt.
  - L-M—Andesite Diorite and altered rock, with dykes of quartz felsite.
  - M—Bald Hill Creek joins Yass River.
- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>BRACHIOPODS—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atrypa sp.</li> <li>concentrica.</li> <li>Lamellibrachia—</li> <li>Orthis sp.</li> <li>Spirifer sp.</li> <li>Gastropods—</li> <li>Enomphalus Clarkii.</li> </ul> | <p><b>CRUSTACEA—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Trilobites</i>—</li> <li>Phacops caudatus.</li> <li>Encrinurus.</li> <li>Cyathophyllum.</li> <li>Orthoceras ibex.</li> </ul> | <p><b>ALCYONARIA—</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helictes, several species.</li> <li>Strophomena antiqua?</li> <li>Atrypa sp.</li> <li>Atrypa marginalis.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|

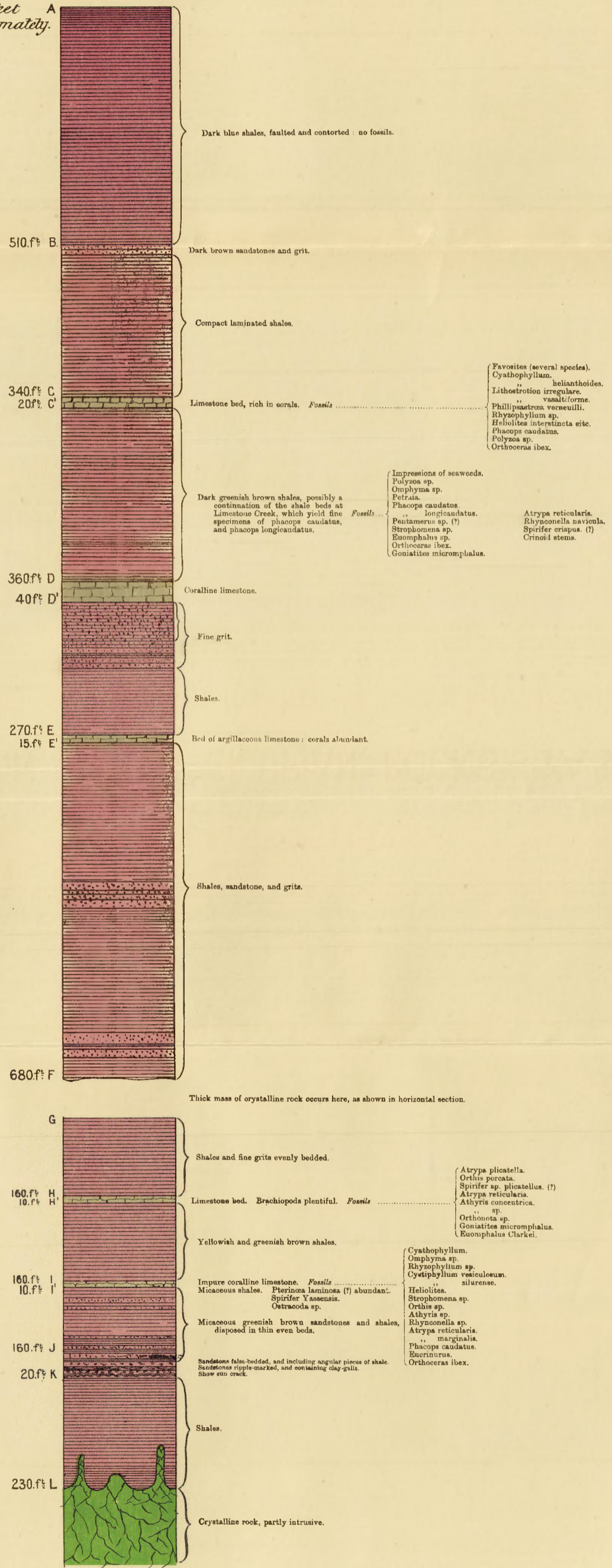
- I-J—Micaceous greenish brown sandstones and shales deposited in thin even beds. *Pterinea lamellosa* very abundant in shales immediately underlying limestone.
  - J—Beds of grit and sandstone, showing traces of false bedding. Small angular isolated fragments of shale included in sandstone: of similar phenomenon on grand scale in Hawkesbury Beds.
  - K—Sandstones ripple-marked and containing clay-galls.
  - K-L—Shales traversed in places, e.g., near Yass R. Station, by intrusive dykes of basalt.
  - L-M—Andesite Diorite and altered rock, with dykes of quartz felsite.
  - M—Bald Hill Creek joins Yass River.
- Note II.*—Bearing 40° W. of N. from F, 570 yards distant, a good section is exposed in a bend of Yass River, showing the junction of the Silurian rocks with the Andesite. Here the limestone bed E rests directly upon the Andesite, and both it and the overlying shales and grits are slightly altered.



# VERTICAL SECTION UPPER SILURIAN ROCKS.—YASS.

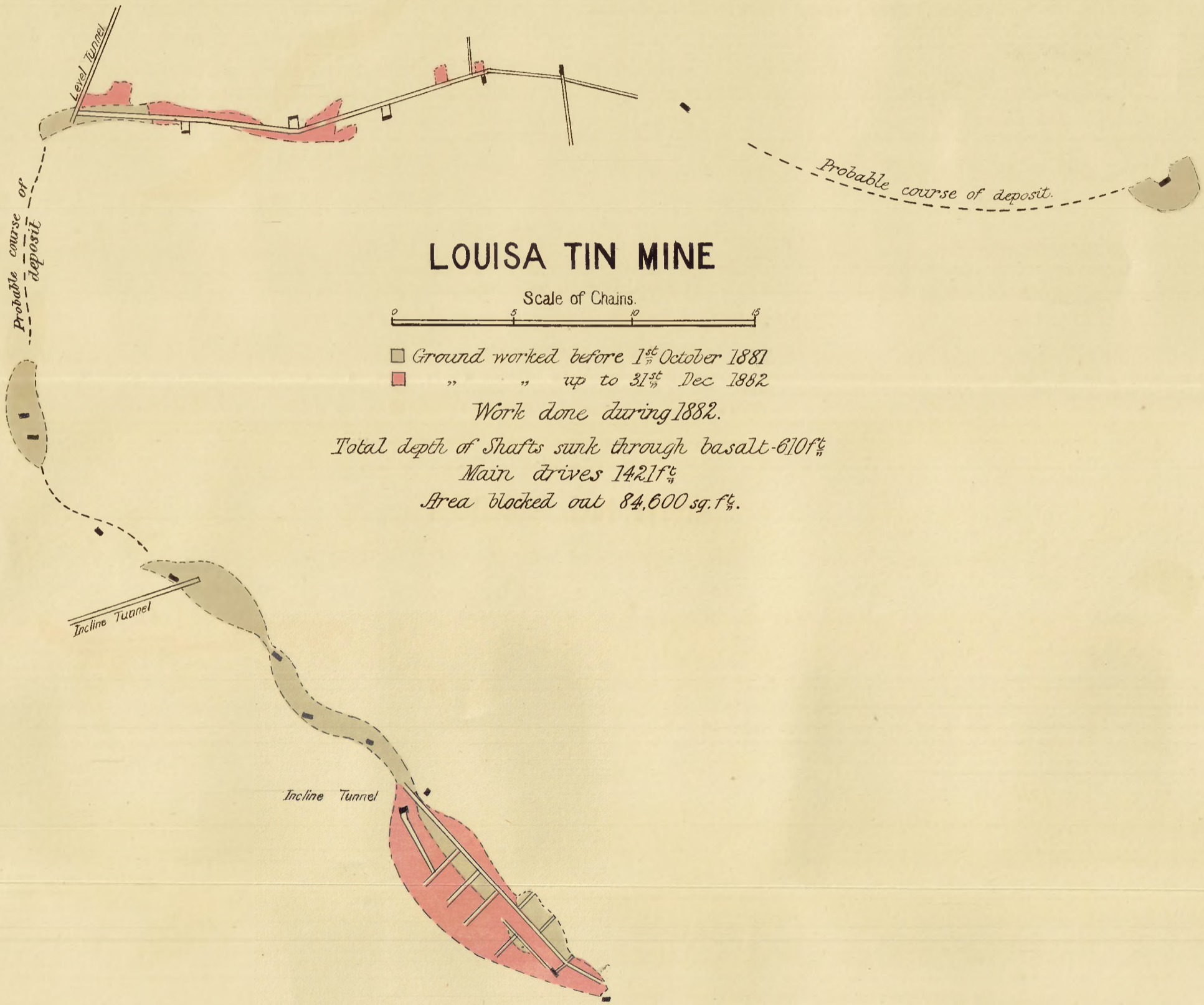
Details furnished by horizontal section taken from Bald Hill Creek to Reedy Creek.

Thickness in feet given approximately.



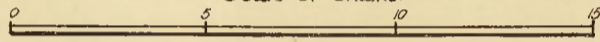


N<sup>o</sup> 1.



# LOUISA TIN MINE

Scale of Chains.



- Ground worked before 1<sup>st</sup> October 1881
- " " up to 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 1882

*Work done during 1882.*

*Total depth of Shafts sunk through basalt - 610 f<sup>t</sup>.*

*Main drives 1421 f<sup>t</sup>.*

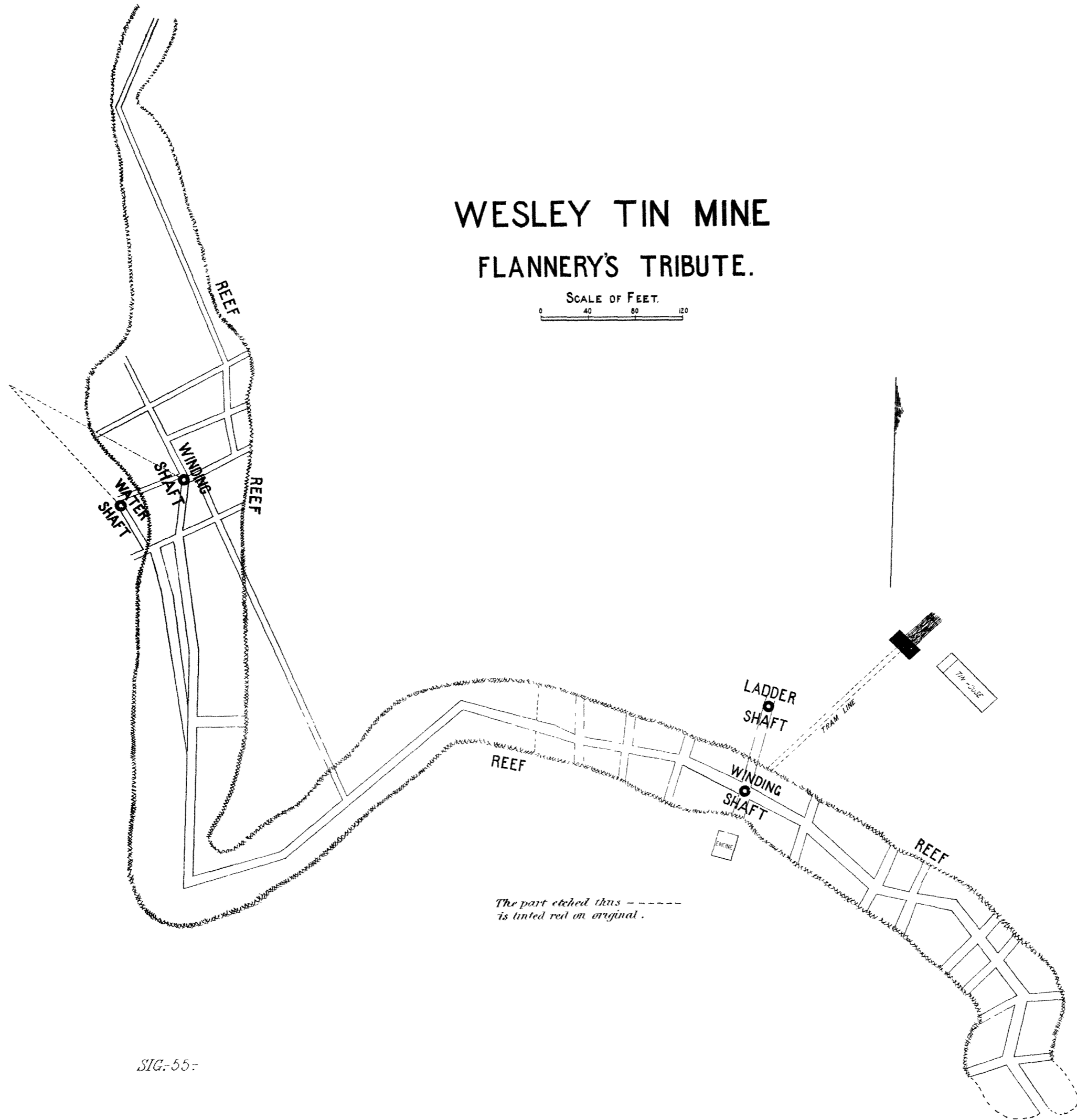
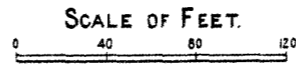
*Area blocked out 84,600 sq. f<sup>t</sup>.*

*W.E. Henry,  
Wardens Clerk.*

(Sig. 55-)

■ *Shafts not bottomed  
too much water.*

# WESLEY TIN MINE FLANNERY'S TRIBUTE.



W.E. Henry.  
Wardens Clerk  
No. 2.

SIG-55-

1883-4.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES,

### NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

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Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1884.





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## ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, M.P., MINISTER FOR MINES.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit to you the following Report upon the progress of Mining in this Colony during the year 1883, and also upon the working of that branch of the Department charged with the administration of the Acts and Regulations relating to Mining.

The number of applications to lease Crown Land for mining purposes made during 1883 was 794 as against 1,166 made during the preceding year.

Of the 794 applications 310 were for auriferous land and 484 for mineral land.

The number of applications dealt with during 1883 was 1,194 as against 896 dealt with during the preceding year, being an increase of 298. This increase is probably due to the changes introduced in regard to the survey staff, the work being chiefly done now by staff surveyors employed by the Mining Department, and to the use by them of a new field-book, which enables them to forward to the Department field notes of their surveys without delay. The plans are prepared in the Department immediately upon receipt of the notes, by which means the serious delays in furnishing plans of surveys which formerly proved such a fruitful source of annoyance have been avoided. Further efforts are being made to expedite the work of the charting branch, which when complete will probably enable the Department to deal with applications to lease with such reasonable expedition as will remove the complaints concerning the issue of mining leases.

Of the 1,194 applications dealt with in 1883, 620 were for gold-mining leases, comprising an area of 4,443 acres, exceeding the area of the applications dealt with in 1882 by 2,085 acres, and 574 were for mineral leases, comprising an area of 16,959 acres, exceeding the area of the applications dealt with in 1882 by 214 acres.

The following table shows the quantity of land comprised in the applications to lease, made during the year 1883, and the minerals proposed to be mined under such applications :—

Minerals.	Area.	Minerals.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold .....	1852	Copper .....	945
Antimony .....	60	Copper and tin.....	20
Bismuth .....	105	Diamonds .....	880
Coal .....	567	Manganese .....	20
Coal and shale .....	3,492	Silver .....	320
Kerosene shale .....	640	Silver and lead.....	5,480
Do and iron.....	100	Silver and tin .....	200
Coal and iron .....	640	Slate .....	110
Cobalt .....	40	Tin .....	6,076
		Total.....	21,547

The aggregate area applied for in 1883 is less by 2,298 acres than that applied for in 1882. The decrease is chiefly in gold, coal, copper, and tin. The increase is chiefly in shale, diamonds, silver, and lead. Bismuth and cobalt, which did not appear in the list for 1882, are included in the list for 1883.

The following table shows the area of land held under application to lease on 31st December 1883 :—

Minerals.	Area.	Minerals.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold .....	3,821	Iron .....	40
Antimony.....	140	Kerosene and shale.....	640
Bismuth.....	140	Do and coal.....	2,560
Coal .....	907	Do and iron .....	100
Coal and shale.....	680	Manganese.....	100
Coal and iron .....	640	Minerals not specified .....	60
Cobalt .....	40	Silver .....	460
Copper .....	2,165	Silver and lead.....	4,840
Copper and tin.....	20	Silver and tin .....	200
Copper and silver.....	40	Slate .....	450
Chrome iron .....	20	Tin .....	6,250
Diamonds .....	800	Total.....	25,112

The

The area under application for lease at the end of 1883 exceeds the area at the end of 1882 by 145 acres.

The following table shows the area of land held under lease and the minerals to be mined :—

Mineral.	Mining Act, 1874.		Gold Fields Act, 1866.		Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1801.		Total.	
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.
Gold .....	3,550	2 22	57	1 34	.....	.....	3,614	0 16
Antimony .....	218	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	0 0
Bismuth .....	79	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	2 0
Chrome iron .....	120	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	0 0
Coal .....	2,514	3 0	.....	.....	8,078	2 0	10,593	1 0
Copper .....	1,104	2 0	.....	.....	160	0 0	1,264	2 0
Cobalt .....	40	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0 0
Diamonds .....	80	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	0 0
Galena .....	20	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0 0
Iron .....	20	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0 0
Limestone .....	80	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	0 0
Marble .....	40	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0 0
Manganese .....	185	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	0 0
Shale .....	46	2 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2 38
Shale, copper, &c. ....	40	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0 0
Slate .....	340	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	0 0
Silver .....	40	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0 0
Silver and copper .....	60	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0 0
Silver and lead .....	80	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	0 0
Stone .....	40	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0 0
Tin .....	14,600	2 16	.....	.....	1,500	0 0	16,100	2 16
Not specified .....	100	0 0	.....	.....	157	1 33	257	1 33
Totals. ....	23,405	2 36	57	1 34	9,895	3 33	33,359	0 23

3,684 yards river-bank.

The aggregate area under lease at the end of 1883 exceeds that at the end of 1882 by 1,539 acres, the increase being in the areas held for mining gold, tin, and manganese while the areas leased for mining coal, antimony, bismuth, copper, slate, and silver have decreased.

In addition to the areas set out in the above table considerable areas are held for gold-mining under miner's rights, for the purpose of searching for minerals other than gold, under mineral license, and for mining for such minerals under conditional purchase. There are also large areas of private property occupied for mining purposes.

The number of applications under the 28th section of the Mining Act for permission to mine upon or under reserved lands received during the year 1883 is 395, and the number of such applications dealt with during the year is 518.

The following table shows the areas of Reserves comprised in the authorities granted under section 28 during 1883, and the minerals to be mined thereunder :—

Coal .....	34,690	2 0
Coal and shale .....	9,340	0 0
Gold .....	230	3 32½
Tin .....	997	3 8
Copper .....	382	3 12
Cobalt and nickel .....	45	2 0
Antimony .....	2	1 28½
Gravel .....	20	0 0
Iron .....	80	0 0
Limestone .....	10	0 0
Marble .....	5	0 0
	45,813	3 31

In the bulk of the cases the authorities in respect of the above areas had not actually issued prior to the 31st December last.

The aggregate area comprised in the authorities granted in 1883 exceeds that of the previous year by 42,616 acres.

The following table shows the areas comprised in authorities issued under section 28 prior to 1883, and still in force, and the minerals to be mined thereunder :—

Gold .....	202	3 7
Tin .....	172	0 21
Coal .....	59,456	0 0
Shale .....	8	2 32
Coal and shale .....	10,400	0 0
Copper .....	2	2 0
Bluestone and gravel .....	12	0 0
	70,254	0 20

The

The following table shows the areas comprised in the authorities which were in force on the 31st December, 1883, and the minerals to be mined thereunder :—

Minerals.	Area.		
	a.	r.	p.
Tin .....	184	1	39
Gold .....	318	0	3
Coal .....	64,840	0	0
Shale .....	8	2	32
Coal and shale .....	10,750	0	0
Bluestone and gravel .....	12	0	0
Iron .....	50	0	0
Copper .....	2	2	0
Limestone .....	10	0	0
Total .....	76,175	2	34

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

During the year the Geological Surveyor in charge, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., has devoted much attention to the replacing of the valuable collection of minerals, fossils, and geological works destroyed in the Garden Palace; and I am happy to say his labors have been attended with considerable success, though, unfortunately, no suitable building has yet been secured in which the collection can be exhibited. The want of a suitable building for a Museum occasions much needless labor to the Geological staff, inasmuch as the specimens of minerals and fossils, on receipt, have to be packed and stowed away instead of being arranged in cases for display. The collections of the Mining and Geological Museum have considerably increased, 6,659 specimens having been registered during the year, making the total number received since the fire at the Garden Palace, 9,371. These include a very complete suite of tin ores and associated rocks, collected by Mr. Wilkinson and his assistant, Mr. David, during their examination of the New England Tin-fields. From the Inspector of Mines (Mr. Slec), and other officers of the Department, as well as from private contributors, many specimens have been received.

During the year a large collection, illustrating the mineral resources and the geological features of this Colony, was prepared in the Department by Mr. Carne, the Curator, under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson, and was forwarded to the Calcutta Exhibition.

A geological map, with sections of part of the Forest Gold-field, from the survey of and prepared by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, has been recently issued by the Geological Surveyor in charge. The printing has been admirably executed in the lithographic branch of the Surveyor-General's Department. This map is of special value in showing the unprospected areas of basaltic country beneath which auriferous beds are likely to be found. Mr. Brown's report upon the Forest Gold-field was published in the Annual Report of this Department for 1882.

During the year the Geological Surveyor in charge, in company with Mr. Geological-Surveyor David, B.A., F.G.S., has made an examination of the New England tin-fields, of the antimony lodes at Hillgrove, near Armidale, and of the bismuth lodes at Kingsgate and Hogue's Creek, near Glen Innes.

Mr. Wilkinson, also in company with the Inspector of Mines, examined the reef in the Great Victoria Amalgamated Gold-mining Company's mine at Adelong, and supervised the breaking down and testing of 3 tons of quartz from a depth of 1,030 feet in connection with the claim of the Company to the reward of £500 for the discovery of payable gold in quartz below the depth of 1,000 feet. This duty was performed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Slec with the greatest care, and resulted in the claim to the reward being recognised by the Department.

At the instance of Messrs. Augustus Morris and George Rankin, who were deputed by the Government to report upon the state of the Public Lands, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Geological Surveyor in charge, furnished a report upon the prospects of obtaining fresh water below the surface in the districts between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, and beyond the Darling. This has already been published. Five geological formations have been described in which underground water may be found, and it is pointed out that artesian water will probably be obtained within the cretaceous area which comprises about 32,000 square miles and which is naturally devoid of permanent surface water; but within the area occupied by the paleozoic formations, which with few exceptions are of an impermeable nature, the supply must chiefly depend upon the rainfall conserved in tanks and dams.

During the year Mr. Geological-Surveyor Pittman made inspections in the Muttama, Mount McDonald, Carcoar, Cowra, and Mount Victoria districts. He also examined and reported upon Broughton Island and the Yalwal Gold-field, but a part of his time during the year has been devoted to his duties as Chief Mining Surveyor.

Mr. Geological-Surveyor David, since his examination in company with the Geological Surveyor in charge, has been engaged upon a detailed survey of the alluvial leads and the lodes of the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining district. Report and maps annexed to this Report.

The caves which are under the supervision of the Geological Surveyor in charge, have during the year received considerable attention, and are, under his direction, gradually becoming more attractive to visitors, additional improvements having been made during the year with a view to the preservation of the

the beautiful natural objects in them, at the same time adding to the convenience of visitors. The number of visitors to the Fish River Caves during the year was 603. Towards the end of the year steps were taken with a view to the making of improvements at the Wombeian Caves, which it is hoped will soon prove attractive to visitors.

#### Mining Surveys.

During the year Mr. E. F. Pittman, one of the Geological Surveyors, was appointed Chief Mining Surveyor, and under his direction considerable progress has been made in clearing off the arrears of surveys, and he has made such arrangements as it is thought will, in future, secure the measurement of parcels of land applied for to lease within a reasonable time after the application has been lodged. Of course the vast extent of territory over which our mineral deposits are distributed, and the isolated position of some of the areas applied for, present difficulties not easily overcome with so small a staff of surveyors as that employed by this Department; but the Surveyor-General is always most ready to render us every assistance in the way of allowing the surveyors under him to measure parcels of land for mining purposes, if by that means the work can be more speedily performed than by the surveyors on the staff of this Department. The Chief Mining Surveyor has also devoted considerable attention to the work of the Charting Branch of this Department, with a view to clear off the arrears of work and to secure promptitude in dealing with applications to lease, as well as applications under the 28th section, and I feel confident that if supported in his efforts he will soon succeed in removing one of the chief objections to the leasing system, namely, the delay in dealing with applications to lease. Should my anticipations in this direction be realised, it will not only be a source of gratification to the Department but it will tend to encourage mining enterprise. Prior to 1883 I have not been in a position to publish the number of surveys made under the Mining Act in any one year, and the advantage of such publication would not have been of the same importance for purposes of comparison as now that the greater number of such surveys are made by staff surveyors connected with this Department, but the number made in 1883 is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 620. In future I hope, with the aid of the Chief Mining Surveyor, to be able to compare the labors of the surveyors, during the year to which my report refers, with the work of preceding years.

During the year 1883, in the Charting Branch, the following work was performed:—

- A set of maps was prepared for the Amsterdam Exhibition.
- Three maps of Milburn Creek Gold-field were prepared for office use.
- One plan to illustrate the working of a machine for ascertaining the deflections of diamond-drills.
- One plan showing construction of a double whip for raising water from tanks.
- Locality maps charted up to date for Wardens and Surveyors.
- About 1,168 applications for lease, charted and dealt with.
- Action taken in about 758 cases under sections 27 and 28 of the Mining Act.
- About 2,080 diagrams on leases prepared by contract.
- About 1,040 descriptions for leases prepared.
- About 700 tracings made for Wardens, Stock Branch, Lands Department, &c.
- The original plans in office, sorted and partly re-arranged.
- A considerable number of plans, county maps, parish maps, tracings, &c., mounted by the plan-mounter.

The thanks of the Department are due to Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, for having undertaken and ably performed the duties of Chief Mining Surveyor in addition to his own as head of the Geological Staff prior to the appointment of Mr. Pittman.

#### Locality Maps.

There are probably about 4,000 parishes in this Colony of which no maps have yet been published. Many of these parishes are within gold or mineral fields, consequently, even if parish maps could be used for locality maps, they would not in those cases be available. This Department had already, prior to 1883, compiled and published twenty-six locality maps in parishes, one locality map embracing seven parishes, six locality maps of principal gold-fields, and two sketch maps of gold-fields.

#### Roads, Streets, and Gates.

The work performed by the officers of the Roads branch during the past year, under the direction of Mr. Herring, the Chief Clerk of the Department (Mr. R. H. Ormiston being the head of the branch) has been highly satisfactory. Mr. Ormiston, and the staff under him not only deal with the proclamation of new roads, the alignment of new streets, and the granting of public gates, but also the preparation of Parliamentary returns and the supervision of the advertising. I have much pleasure in submitting the following statement of the work done by the branch during the years 1882 and 1883, which, in my opinion, reflects credit upon Mr. Herring and the officers of the branch.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Work, exclusive of Parliamentary Returns and advertising work:—

	1882.	1883.
No. of papers registered .....	4,161	5,260
„ Letters written .....	2,146	2,502
New roads and streets .....	194	321
„ Gates .....	83	70
Tracings and Books of Reference sent away .....	202	359
No. of Plans sent to Executive Council .....	160	354

This shows an increase for 1883 of—

Papers registered .....	1,099
Letters written .....	356
New roads .....	127
Books of references prepared, and tracings sent away...	157
Plans sent to Executive Council .....	194

With a decrease of 13 new gates.

The

The Accountant (Mr. Farr) whose work has been largely increased during the year, has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

To Mr. Herring, the Chief Clerk, Mr. Binny, the Registrar, and the Wardens, I am much indebted for the ability and readiness with which they assist me in conducting the mining business of the Department.

I am under obligations to the Geological Surveyor, the Chief Mining Surveyor, and other officers, for the assistance they have rendered in connection with this report.

#### DIAMOND DRILLS AND WATER AUGURS.

During the year the diamond drills have been fully employed chiefly in boring for coal and water. The work done has on the whole been satisfactory, notwithstanding that in consequence of the serious illness of the Superintendent during the latter part of the year the Department was deprived of his valuable services. The want of the vigilant supervision which the Superintendent exercises over the work has been felt in the extra cost of some of bores put down during his absence, and the extra cost of these bores has detracted somewhat from the year's results. Nevertheless, as will be seen by reference to the Superintendent's report, we have proved coal in five different bores, namely: At Dora Creek, near Coorabong, 6 feet 3½ inches; at L. T. Creek, Lake Macquarie, in the aggregate, 23 feet 0¼ inches; at Teralba, Lake Macquarie, in the aggregate 40 feet 11 inches; at Stanwell Park, near Bulli (two bores) in one the seams measured in the aggregate 31 feet 2½ inches, and in the other 8 feet 3½ inches; making a total of 109 feet 9¼ inches of coal bored through, and the core saved is equal to 78·71 per centum of the coal pierced. At Wyong Creek, about 12 miles south of Gosford, a coal seam of 3 feet 8½ inches in thickness was discovered at the end of the year 1882. The total depth bored during the year is 6,648 feet 7¾ inches, and the average cost per foot to the public was (13s. 7½d.), thirteen shillings and seven-pence-halfpenny' the size of the bores being 2½, 2½, 3½, 3½, and 4½ inches in diameter. Three bores in search of water were completed during the year, water being found in each; the fourth bore was in progress at the end of the year. While boring for coal on the west side of Lake Macquarie a supply of fresh water was tapped at a depth of 197 feet, which rises to a height of some 30 feet above the surface, which is 20 feet above the lake level. The point at which the water was tapped is therefore considerably below sea-level. The following is an analysis of the water by the Government Analyst:—

		No. 8.	
		Grams per gallon.....	
Total solids . . . . .			122·64
Soluble solids.....	,,		120·14
Insoluble solids . . . . .	,,		1·62
Volatile at red heat ...	,,		0·88
			122·64
Chlorine . . . . .	,,		51·50
Saline ammonia. ....	Parts per 100·000.....		·4
Organic ammonia . . . . .	,,		·06

Sample No. 8 water from L. T. Creek quite bright and free from odour.

Soluble solids were found to consist of carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium (chloride of sodium 85·3 grains, carbonate of soda 34·84 grains per gallon).

Insoluble of carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron and silica.

This is a very peculiar water. The quantity of carbonate of soda may perhaps be considered sufficient to render its continued use as a water for drinking objectionable.

With reference to the ammonia, &c., it is probable that these are accidental impurities and may have been in part derived from the vessel containing the water and the cork with which it was closed.

One bore in search of a deep alluvial deposit of tin was not successful. This is specially to be regretted, as in the district where the drill was employed there is a very large extent of country containing deep deposits of stream tin requiring to be prospected, in which a drill should be of great service. The want of success in this particular case was probably due to the absence from duty of the Superintendent.

During the year attempts were frequently made to induce the miners on some of our gold-fields to employ the drills in country suitable to them, but the want of co-operation prevented the drills being so employed. There is, however, reason to believe that one or more will be employed during 1884 in search of deep alluvial leads.

In the absence of a demand for the use of the drills elsewhere they have been well employed in proving our coal-seams.

With coal measures occupying 23,950 square miles, and with such deposits of coal as we possess in this Colony, and with an output exceeding 2½ million tons per annum and rapidly increasing, it is difficult to conceive how, under all the circumstances, the drills could have been much better employed than they were during the past. In addition to the good work done by the drills the sections of the bores and the cores obtained therefrom not only furnish useful information to the public but are of very great value to the Geological Branch of the Department. Indeed if the cores obtained had to be paid for at the same rate as the core obtained from the bore on the Sutherland Estate, near Port Hacking, which was purchased by the Department for the sum of £550 in 1880, the cores obtained by means of the Government drills would represent a considerable money value.

At

At the commencement of the year the Department had five water-augers. Three of these had been forwarded to Bourke for the purpose of boring for water on the line of road from Bourke to Tiboorra, one had been forwarded to Girilambone, and one to Grafton, but no work of any moment had up to that time been done. During the year four additional augers have been purchased, and the following work has been done:—On the Bourke line the first bore was sunk 18 miles from Bourke 194 feet 4 inches, in which salt water was found at various depths; the second bore was sunk near the first 198 feet 3 inches, and with similar results; the third bore, 34 feet 6 inches, in which a small supply of fresh water was found in a drift; the fourth bore was sunk 51 miles from Bourke 89 feet 2 inches, in which a small supply of fresh water was struck at depths of 30, 61, and 70 feet respectively; the fifth bore was sunk near the fourth 103 feet, wherein a supply of good fresh water was obtained at 80 feet, running at a height of 8 feet over the surface at the rate of 60 gallons per hour; the sixth bore was sunk near the fifth 198 feet 3 inches. At a depth of 122 feet 6 inches in this bore a supply of good fresh water equal to 600 gallons per hour. This bore was in progress at the end of the year, but early in 1884 boring was discontinued at a depth of 200 feet 8 inches. From this bore 600 gallons per hour of good fresh water is running from the pipes and spouting at a height of 10 feet above the surface. Total cost of these bores is £1,807, including £504 for carriage of plant from Sydney to the scene of operations. Very great difficulties have been experienced on this line owing to want of feed and water for the horses and the trouble occasioned by the wild horses, added to which much time is necessarily lost in sending to Bourke for supplies, repairs, &c., &c., in consequence of which it was found impossible to carry on more than one bore at a time, and the cost of boring was necessarily very much increased. At Girilambone much time was lost in searching for a suitable site for boring. The first bore was sunk 155 feet 6 inches, at which depth salt water fit for stock was found; the second bore, 120 feet, salt water struck at 116 feet; the third bore, 100 feet 3 inches; the fourth bore, 112 feet 6 inches. In the third and fourth bores no water was met with. The total cost, £426 9s. 4d., including carriage of plant from Sydney to site of operations, £105 14s. 7d.

After the auger first sent to Grafton had been some time at work it was found necessary to send a second. Great difficulties were experienced in boring at this place on account of the drifts, &c., met with, and the consequence was very slow progress. Two bores, sunk to depths of 46 feet 3 inches and 46 feet 6 inches respectively, had to be abandoned without any result; the third bore was carried down to a depth of 171 feet, and was still in progress at the end of the year. The work at this place was considerably delayed in consequence of there being no tubes in the Colonies sufficiently strong to support the bore, and artesian tubes had to be imported from Scotland. The total cost of the work at Grafton to the end of the year was £415 18s. 10d., including cost of carriage.\*

In the month of February boring was commenced at Gunnedah for the purpose of supplying the town with water. The following trial bores were sunk. The first 53 feet; the second, 25 feet; the third, 23 feet; the fourth, 40 feet 11 inches; the fifth, 59 feet 9 inches; the sixth, 40 feet 6 inches; the seventh, 30 feet; the eighth, 48 feet; the ninth, 33 feet 6 inches; in each of which fresh water was found but not in sufficient quantity; but from the results obtained, the Superintendent was enabled to select a site at which a bore was sunk to a depth of 132 feet, from which a supply of fresh water is obtained for the use of the town. Total cost £241, including carriage of plant £33.

In the month of November last an auger was sent to Dungere's Sandridge Reserve, on the road from Collarindibri to the Narran, known as the Sixty-mile Track, the object being to find a supply of water for travellers and stock on that line of road. At the end of the year the bore had reached a depth of 100 feet 3 inches, still in progress. Total cost, £372, including £300 cost of removing plant from Girilambone.

On the 14th November last an auger was sent to Gorian Station, near Narrabri, to bore for water under the published conditions. Up to the end of the year 83 feet had been bored, and the work was still proceeding.

In addition to the work done as aforesaid in boring for water, an auger was sent on the 8th October last to Araluen, to test the alluvial deposits in Messrs. Johnston and M'Gregor's mine. Bores were sunk to depths of 24 feet, 24 feet 6 inches, 30 feet 6 inches, 7 feet, 41 feet 3 inches, and 41 feet 5 inches respectively. The auger was employed under the published conditions.

Sections of the bores sunk in search of water are carefully prepared, and the sites are plotted upon a map of the Colony, with particulars of results obtained, and as this information accumulates it will be immensely valuable for both scientific and practical purposes, not only in guiding the Department in the further search for water but in aiding private enterprise in the same pursuit.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

In Greville's Year Book for 1884 the value of the mineral products of the Australian Colonies to the end of 1882 is set down at three hundred and four and a half millions sterling. In

\* Note.—Since the end of last year the bore has been carried to a depth of 189½ feet, when boring was discontinued, the country being more suitable for a diamond drill than an auger. A seam of coal about 2 feet thick, containing 16 inches of good bright clean coal, was passed through at a depth of 183 feet.

In view of the fact that such an enormous sum has been won from our Australian mines in little more than thirty years, one cannot fail to recognise the vast mineral resources of these Colonies, or the influence which the mining industry must have exercised in bringing population to the shores, and in expediting and facilitating the settlement of the interior.

The further fact that New South Wales occupies the first place amongst those Colonies in the production of the most useful minerals, may be accepted as evidence of the influence which the mining industry is destined to exercise upon the future of this Colony.

Already the export of minerals from this Colony has reached the value of £2,438,828, that being the amount of our exports for 1883,—the largest item being coal.

The following table shows the aggregate value of Minerals, the produce of New South Wales, for the years 1882 and 1883, respectively compared:—

Minerals.	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.			Increase in value.			Decrease in value.		
	1882.			£ s. d.			1883.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Gold .....	140,460	28	ozs.	526,521	12	5	123,805	58	ozs.	458,508	16	0	.....	.....	.....	68,012	16	5
Silver .....	38,618	25	„	9,024	0	0	77,065	00	„	16,488	0	0	7,464	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Coal .....	2,109,282		tons	948,965	12	8	2,521,457	05	tons	1,201,941	12	11	252,976	0	3	.....	.....	.....
Shale .....	48,065		„	84,114	0	0	49,250	0	„	90,861	10	0	6,747	10	0	.....	.....	.....
Tin .....	8,669	18	„	833,461	0	0	9,125	23	„	824,552	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8,909	0	0
Copper .....	4,953	2	„	324,727	0	0	8,957	35	„	577,201	0	0	252,474	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Iron .....	7,476		„	37,224	2	9	3,434	13	„	26,908	0	0	.....	.....	.....	10,316	2	9
Antimony .....	1,068	18	„	16,732	0	0	375	55	„	5,555	0	0	.....	.....	.....	11,177	0	0
Lead .....	11	19	„	360	0	0	30	35	„	450	0	0	90	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Asbestos .....	7	10	„	75	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	0	0
Bismuth .....	2	14	„	162	0	0	3	7	„	650	0	0	488	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Mixed minerals .....	7		„	979	0	0	31		„	160	0	0	.....	.....	.....	819	0	0
Silver lead ore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	85	„	1,625	0	0	1,625	0	0	.....	.....	.....

From the above table it will be seen that though there is a heavy decrease in our gold yield for 1883 there is a satisfactory increase in most of the other minerals, and a very considerable increase in some. The aggregate value of the mineral products of 1883 is £3,204,901, being an increase upon 1882 of £422,557 11s. 1d., and exceeds the decennial average by £773,951.

The following Return shows the quantity and value of Gold, Coal, Shale, Copper, Tin, Silver, Silver lead ore, Iron, Antimony, Lead, Asbestos, and Bismuth produced in the Colony of New South Wales during the last ten years:—

Year.	Gold.		Coal.		Shale.		Copper and Regulus.		Tin and Tin Ore.		Silver.		Silver Lead Ore.		Iron.		Antimony and Ore.		Lead and Ore.		Asbestos.		Bismuth.		Mixed Minerals.		Total.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
1874	270,823	1,040,320	1,304,612	790,224	12,100	27,900	4,160	325,110	6,219	464,322	78,027	0	15,880	.....	15,484	12 16	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,701,751			
1875	230,883	877,694	1,329,729	819,430	6,197	15,500	3,677	301,690	5,080	561,311	62,553	0	12,794	.....	40	502 142	0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,669,921				
1876	107,412	613,190	1,319,318	803,300	15,958	47,591	3,273	249,974	6,956	430,638	69,179	0	15,456	.....	2,080	13,390	40	140	67	0	1,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,184,487				
1877	124,111	471,418	1,344,371	898,908	18,563	46,524	4,613	321,226	8,031	508,540	31,409	0	6,078	.....	2,600	7,600	69 12	1,131	20 12	325	.....	.....	.....	231	7,725	2,233,169				
1878	119,666	430,633	1,575,497	929,016	21,371	57,211	5,219	345,138	7,210	395,822	60,363	0	13,381	.....	900	6,666	61	0	1,964	5	238	.....	.....	.....	77	1,062	2,172,421			
1879	108,650	407,210	1,653,361	990,879	32,610	68,930	4,142	257,392	5,921	372,349	83,164	0	18,071	.....	1,118	10,550	76 16	1,946	15 13	636	.....	.....	.....	25	525	2,065,456				
1880	118,600	441,513	1,466,180	615,337	19,301	44,725	5,394	361,079	6,150	471,337	91,419	0	21,874	.....	2,322	15,386	89 19	1,652	27 15	890	12	8	323	.....	21	795	1,977,874			
1881	119,627	666,513	1,769,897	603,218	27,934	60,744	5,494	355,062	8,300	721,063	57,254	0	19,028	.....	6,660	47,571	530	4	17,316	32 14	1,620	.....	.....	12 10	2,728	154	1,020	2,373,190		
1882	140,469	528,521	2,109,282	948,965	48,065	81,114	4,856	321,727	8,670	833,461	38,618	0	9,024	.....	7,076	37,324	1,068	14	16,732	11 10	360	7 10	75	2 14	162	7	979	2,782,344		
1883	123,806	458,509	2,521,457	1,201,942	10,360	60,861	8,957	577,201	9,125	821,552	77,065	18	16,488	105 17	1,625	3,131	28,908	375 11	5,555	30 7	150	.....	.....	3 11	650	51	160	3,204,901		
	1,566,016	5,832,989	16,423,924	5,613,239	284,558	821,907	49,759	3,421,893	74,095	5,615,336	639,251	14	145,661	105 17	1,625	27,130	3	181,489	2,488	15	50,688	330 10	5,525	19 18	305	14 16	3,510	1072	12,286	24,309,605

The value of the output of minerals in 1883 exceeds that of any previous year, and the aggregate value of our mineral products to the end of 1883 is £61,064,754 11s. 2d.

GOLD.

From the reports of the Wardens and Mining Registrars it is clear that the continued drought has had the effect of preventing the prosecution of prospecting operations during the year, and has seriously retarded the working of the older fields. Whether the falling off in the yield of gold can be accounted for by the absence of sufficient water to carry on the usual crushing and washing operations, or whether the decline is not in some degree due to the gradual exhaustion of such of the deposits in the older gold-fields

as are capable of being profitably worked without the aid of steam, hydraulic, or other power, it is difficult to determine with any degree of certainty. It is quite certain that in the absence of new discoveries it is only a question of time, and that comparatively limited, before those deposits which can be worked by the individual miner must be exhausted, but with the breaking up of the drought we may reasonably expect that prospecting operations will be resumed and new ground opened. Of course there is an unlimited extent of auriferous country within the older gold-fields of this Colony which worked with proper appliances on a large scale would yield satisfactory profits and give steady employment to a large body of miners for many years to come. But until the necessary capital and skill is brought to bear upon these deposits, or some new discoveries be made we cannot hope to see any large increase upon our output.

In the Bathurst district the Wardens and Mining Registrars report—At Scrubby Rush, near the Abercrombie River, between Trunkey and Tuena, a rich gold-bearing reef has been discovered, the crushings from which were highly satisfactory. At the Bull-dog Range, Mitchell's Creek, about 14 miles from Bydal, discoveries have recently been made, which the Warden thinks will cause quite a revival of mining in the Kirkconnel Gold-field,—about 900 miners employed there, but the quantity of gold obtained cannot be ascertained.

At Mount Macdonald the prospects are brighter and the mines are prosperous; about 100 *bona-fide* miners are at work, and most of the gold won is obtained by tributors. 12½ tons from Oliver's Pad-dock gave 93 ozs. 21 grs., and 13½ tons from Matheson's gave 78 ozs. 10 dwts.; from 4,355 tons crushed 4,000 ozs. of retorted gold was obtained. At Rockley there are about 100 miners, but the mines being exclusively alluvial work has been at a standstill for want of water, except at M'Leay's claim, at Sewell's Creek, where water was struck in the tunnel. The Warden is still of opinion that a good lead will be found in the range. A battery has been erected at Oberon, and it is thought some of the old reefs will be re-worked; a trial crushing of 19 tons from Molloy's Reef gave 20 ozs. 13 dwts., and a trial crushing of stone from Blackman's Reef is said to have yielded 1 oz. per ton. At Mitchell's Creek the prospects appear to be improving. At Daylight Creek a lode has been discovered containing silver, lead, and gold. In the Carcoar division the yield of gold has increased; a good deal has been obtained from the claims at Galley Swamp. In the Orange division little has been done in the alluvial mines, owing to the scarcity of water, although several parties have obtained payable gold at the confluence of the Ophir and Macquarie. At Lucas's Gully the reefs are still worked with encouraging results; a recently-discovered reef at Ophir (the Queen of the Ranges) looks well; the stone is expected to average 1 oz. per ton; on the road between Ophir and Orange, gold is being obtained under the basalt. At Dale's Reef, about 8 miles from Orange, and 2 miles from the Ophir Road, in the direction of the Mullion, there are large quantities of quartz and wash containing gold, which, with machinery would be payable, water being abundant. The Four-mile is beginning to attract attention; the Warden has great expectations from Lucknow, and the Inspector of Mines says the tract of basalt stretching from Lucknow to Forest Reefs will be found to cover deep alluvial leads.

In the Tambaroora and Turon district, the Warden and Mining Registrars report:—At Hill End, Carver and party, who struck gold-bearing quartz in July last, have sunk to a depth of 90 feet; the vein is 8 inches wide, from which 241 tons of stone gave 640 ozs. 18 dwts. 12 grains of gold, besides some rich specimens. Up to August last 549 tons were crushed from various levels for 233 ozs. 19 dwts. 8 grs. in the Consolidated Gold-Mining Company's Mine (late Star of Peace, Krohman and other leases). Since then a fresh start has been made under a new manager. It is believed that by deep sinking, and a different mode of working, the prosperity of this mine will be revived. Extensive and important prospecting works are to be carried on in this mine in 1884, at a depth of 800 feet, which, if successful, will have an important bearing upon mining in this locality. At the Red Hill Company's Mine great progress has been made in deepening the several shafts. 302 tons of stone crushed from this mine gave 426 ozs. 15 dwts., and a parcel of pyrites from this mine, recently tested, yielded 3 ozs. per ton. From the adjoining mine 20 tons of stone from a large reef in soft country gave 2 ozs. per ton. At Golden Gully Challen and party obtained 109 ozs. from 50 tons of stone. In the Sofala division Mongan and party are re-opening the Spring Creek Reef, which has been long abandoned, and they have placed machinery on the ground with a view to the development of the reef which is 1 foot wide. On the Solitary Reef, Wattle Flat, several claims are yielding about 1 oz. to the ton. Scott and party recently crushed 30 tons for 48 ozs. of gold from a reef 1 foot wide. Lewis and party from a reef 4 feet wide have crushed 57 tons for an average of 8 dwts. per ton. Otter and party from a reef 6 feet wide in an adjoining claim are obtaining 7 dwts. per ton. On O.K. Reef, about 3 feet wide, a trial crushing of 12 tons produced 17 ozs. of gold. Heagney and party from a reef 1 foot wide on Bullock Flat crushed 8 tons for an average of 10 ozs. 11 dwts. per ton. The total yield of the division exceeds that of the previous year by 437 ozs.

At



At Ironbarks there are 26 distinct quartz-reefs, some of which have yielded 3 ozs. of gold per ton, but owing to want of capital few of these have been operated upon during late years. Of the 26 reefs only nine have been worked. The Princess Alexandria yielded 28 dwts. per ton, the Ophir 24 dwts. per ton, Monk's 20 dwts.; the other from 6 dwts. to 17 dwts. per ton. The quantity of quartz crushed at Ironbarks last year is very small, viz.: At Scott's machine 403 tons gave 313 ozs., and at Boehme's machine 90 tons gave 80 ozs. At the junction of the Macquarie and the Mookerawa the deposit consists of a wash from 30 to 70 feet in thickness, which is worked by hydraulic sluicing, the average yield being equal to 1s. per load, but the bottom of the wash is rich in some places. The Mookerawa Co. during the last six months of the year obtained 306 ozs. of gold.

In the Mudgee district the Wardens and Mining Registrars report:—At Gulgong the White Horse claim still continues to pay £16 per man per week. It has given good returns for the past nine years. Talton and party on the Home Rule are said to have divided £600 per man clear of expenses from their last washing up. Some of the claims at Canadian and Stott's Paddock have been giving fair returns. Rouse's Paddock at Guntawang has been leased for mining purposes by a Company with a view to work the continuation of no less than six different leads. The Company are erecting costly and powerful machinery, and the Warden regards the enterprise and energy displayed by them as indicating the advent of a new era in mining at Gulgong, which was at its lowest ebb. They have, since September last, sunk a shaft over 100 feet; the same Company have also taken up land for mining purposes on the Black Lead and Home Rule, and it is expected they will develop these localities. The drought has been very severe and has seriously retarded operations. 30 tons of quartz, crushed from the Old Gulgong Reef, yielded 1 oz. 3 dwts. per ton. The quantity of gold sent from Gulgong for the year was 2,701 ozs., and from Mudgee 2,016 ozs. In the Wellington division mining is said to have been steadily declining during the past five years, due to the dry seasons, the absence of discoveries of new fields, and the gradual extinction of the *bona fide* digger. At Tomingley 2,693 tons of stone have yielded 2,081 ozs. 8 dwts. 5 grs. of gold. During the first eighteen months, after the discovery of this field neither water nor crushing machinery were available. Three lines of reef have been opened on this field (at Tomingley the deepest shaft is 112 feet, reef 4 feet wide), but no alluvial deposits have yet been discovered; from the flatness of the country and the absence of surface indications it is difficult to prospect for alluvial leads by means of sinking shafts, and the Mining Registrar thinks it should be prospected by boring from two of the claims. On the Myall Plain 210 and 70 tons respectively have been crushed from large quartz-reefs, one being 3 feet wide, and the other varying from 9 inches to 3 feet, the yield therefrom being equal to 3 ozs. per ton. At the Ten-mile Ridges, 18 miles from Tomingley, there are four distinct reefs opened; 20 tons from a large heap of stone raised by the Specimen Hill Company was crushed at Parkes (distant 25 miles), and gave 33 ozs. 13 dwts. of gold. Two lots of 20 tons each from two other reefs yielded 13 ozs. 5 dwts., and 13 ozs. respectively. The locality is nearly deserted on account of the scarcity of water and absence of crushing machinery.

In the Lachlan district the Wardens and Mining Registrars report:—At Forbes the British Standard Company, Bald Hills, the lead, which is about 180 feet deep, is 100 feet wide, wash 2 to 3 feet in height, yield from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. per load. During the year the Company obtained 844 ozs. Murphy and party,—trial washing of 8 loads gave 14 dwts. per load. The lead will probably be thoroughly tested as several claims and leases have been taken up. At the Pinnacle Reef two leases are at work; one party had a crushing of 300 tons, which yielded 6 dwts. to the ton, which did not pay expenses; they also during the year crushed 350 tons for 10 dwts. per ton. Other crushings from the Pinnacle Reefs have yielded from 6 dwts. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per ton; the reefs are large and the stone easily raised, but the crushing plant is 3 miles from the reef, the carting costs 3s. and the crushing 12s. per ton. The yield of gold at Forbes for 1883 exceeds that of 1882 by about 700 ozs., due chiefly to the yields from the Bald Hills and the Pinnacle Reefs. At Grenfell only four mines at work; from the Enterprise Reef, which has been worked for eighteen years, one party raised 200 tons of stone, which yielded 21 dwts. per ton; 36 tons from Lawson's Reef gave 23 dwts. per ton, reef 1 foot wide. At Parkes the old alluvial leads are nearly exhausted, but there is shallow ground which would pay to sluice if water could be brought to bear upon it. The Bonnie Dundee Reef, which was abandoned two years and a half since, has been taken up by Medlyn and party, who have crushed from it 2,773 tons for 1,501 ozs. 11 dwts.; the vein averages about 18 inches; another party on the same line of reef have crushed 352 tons for 431 ozs. In April a new reef was discovered at M'Gregor's Paddock; 27 tons of the surface stone gave 106 ozs. 4 dwts.; the last crushing of 40 tons gave 1 oz. 12 dwts. per ton; 2,626 tons of quartz crushed during the year at Parkes gave 1,404 ozs. 18 dwts. of gold, and 3,089 tons of alluvium gave 661 ozs. 6 dwts. At Temora, Lucas and party came on a rich deposit in August last, from which 500 loads gave 240 ozs., besides rich specimens; 942 tons, raised by the South Australian Company, yielded 360 ozs. 15 dwts. 13 grs. Public crushing 313 tons for 455 ozs. 18 grs., and seven loads of pyrites gave 15 ozs. Conway and party, at about 6 miles west of the Halfway House, on the Barmedman road, crushed

crushed 20 tons of quartz from their prospecting claim for 18 ozs. of gold. The Warden says the Temora district, to use an old mining phrase, "has not even been well scratched." It would be absurd to say that it has been one quarter prospected either for gold in quartz or alluvium. There are those who indulge the hope that rich as have been the yields of gold at Temora in the past, the future will tell quite as pleasing a story, nor is such expectation by any means extravagant. Taking Temora as the centre for 30 miles in any direction (how much further I cannot say), the country gives strong indications of being auriferous, and I have seen within a few miles of Temora several places quite as "likly looking" for gold in alluvium as the celebrated Temora valley itself. The Warden estimates the output of gold at Temora for the year at 13,757 ozs. 8 dwts. 6 grs., of which 600 ozs. was from quartz, the balance from alluvium. At Barmedman the quantity of stone crushed was 7,851 tons, yielding 4,652 ozs. 8 dwts. 13 grs., the highest yield being 1 oz. 14 dwts., the lowest 6 dwts., per ton. The greatest depth from which stone has been raised is 120 feet. Some prospecting has been done for alluvial leads, but, owing to the flatness of the country and the absence of surface indications, without success. At Young the work done by Minter & Co. and the owners of the adjoining mines has proved the lead to be of considerable value and great promise; the depth of the lead is about 80 feet, the wash averages about 3 feet, with a yield of about 4 ozs. per cubic yard. At Murrumburrah there are about 100 miners employed at Blind Creek, most of them making good wages; depth of sinking, 30 feet; wash, from 3 to 12 inches. At Wombat operations retarded by scarcity of water; the quantity of gold purchased by the Banks at Young was 2,337 ozs. 5 dwts. 10 grs.; the yield of gold in the Young division for 1883 exceeds that of 1882.

In the Tumut and Adelong districts the Warden and Mining Registrars report:—In the Gundagai division little was done in alluvial mining during the year, but the quartz-reefs are more promising than those at Bongongolong, having yielded 1 oz. to the ton, but they have been abandoned owing to the influx of water, and the fact that there is no crushing plant within an easy distance. Harford's claim on the Kimo Reefs is paying nearly 1 oz. per ton; 152 tons crushed for 129 ozs. 5 dwts.; average width of reef, 18 inches. At Tarcutta the reefs are numerous, large and easily worked, and average 8 to 10 dwts. per ton, but that quantity of gold is barely sufficient to pay the cost of carriage to Adelong, and the crushing charges leaving no surplus to pay for breaking down and raising; these reefs should pay handsomely with a crushing plant on the ground. At Hillas Creek payable reefs have been discovered; 45 tons from one crushed at Adelong yielded 172 ozs. A shaft has been sunk 130 feet, on another the stone from which yields from 3 ozs. to 4 ozs. per ton, while from another reef about 1 mile distant, 33 tons crushed yielded 126 ozs. 7 dwts., the cost of carting to Adelong and crushing being 30s. per ton. At Muttama 3,000 tons of alluvium puddled yielded 1,300 ozs. There is a proposal to prospect by boring the large Flats extending for miles on each side of the Murrumbidgee for a lead which has been worked on both sides of the river to the edge of the flat where the water stopped further operations. At Adelong the Great Victoria Company are now raising payable quartz from upwards of 1,000 feet below the cap of the reef. The success which has attended the enterprise of this Company and other Companies at Adelong should encourage owners of other quartz-mines to test their reefs to greater depths than have yet been reached as there is no reason why reefs in other localities should not pay in depth as well as at Adelong. The Williams' Mine has been sunk to a depth of 930 feet, and a contract has been let to sink 100 feet deeper. The reefs in this Colony are too often abandoned before they have been thoroughly tested, and if mine-owners elsewhere profit by the experience gained at Adelong the rewards paid by Government to the Great Victoria Company will be money well spent. The falling off in the yield of gold at Adelong is probably due to the fact that in one of the principal alluvial mines washing operations have been suspended during the construction of important non-productive works. The alluvial mine of Mr. A. D. Shepard, as well as that belonging to Mr. Travers Jones, employ a large number of men, and the works are being pushed forward with vigour. In the former the lead appears at present to have diverged from its course necessitating some dead work. In the latter the lead is 48 feet deep, 300 feet wide, from which 230 trucks of wash-dirt are raised during each shift of eight hours. There is a large tract of auriferous alluvial country along the bed of the Adelong Creek, below Travers Jones' Mine, but unfortunately the land has been alienated. 6,829 tons 12 cwts. of quartz crushed yielded 5,993 ozs. 14 dwts. 12 grs. of gold. At Mt. Ardrah, Brown and Co. crushed 16½ tons for an average of 3 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton, Cole and party 30 tons for 4 ozs. 12 grs. per ton, Millar and party 6 tons for 4 ozs. per ton. Others have obtained good returns though not equal to the foregoing. There are several parties prospecting, and there is a probability of a valuable field being opened, but unfortunately the land upon which the discoveries have hitherto been made is private property. At Main Adelong a party working on reserved land under the 28th section of the Mining Act have sunk a shaft 86 feet, from which 80 tons of quartz crushed gave 21 dwts. per ton. There are indications of several abandoned mines in and around Adelong being reworked with profitable results. At the Black Range, Albury, there are three small crushing plants, the number of claims is 13. 233 tons of quartz crushed averaged 1 oz. 11 dwts. per ton. At Portuguese Gully the reefs from 3

to 18 inches wide, country soft, yield over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per ton. At the Hawksview Mine, near the Black Rango, 16 tons crushed averaged over 5 ozs. per ton. At Kiandra there are three Hydraulic Sluicing Companies; one at New Chum Hill made their first trial in April last and commenced work in May, working day and night; the water from the nozzle removes 60 tons of earth per hour, but the beds of shale and pipeclay slightly retard the washing. During the year the nozzle worked 3,101 hours, and is calculated to have removed 180,000 tons of earth to the 8th December when it was stopped for the purpose of cleaning up. Much dead work has had to be done in clearing the way for future operations. One at the Eight-mile commenced sluicing on the 26th July, from that date to the 24th November the nozzle worked 1,839 hours, and is estimated to have removed 90 tons of earth per hour, the bed of wash being very favourable for sluicing. The one at Fifteen-mile has worked during the year, but the results at this are said to have been less satisfactory than at the other two. There is a prospect of the resources of the Gundaroo Division being speedily developed by sluicing.

In the Southern District the Wardens and Mining Registrars report:—The drought has been very severely felt. In the Braidwood division the scarcity of water has never been so severely felt before, in consequence of which large numbers of miners have sought employment in other callings. The falling off at Araluen is mainly due to the great expense of stripping the earth overlying the wash. At Nerriga the drought entirely prevented the prosecution of prospecting operations that had been entered upon; it however enabled work to be carried on successfully in the bed of the Shoalhaven. Though no mining is now being carried on in the Yass division there are indications of quartz and alluvial gold, as well as of lead and copper. At Captain's Flat, in the Queanbeyan division, the reef averages 30 feet wide, and yields about 5 dwts. per ton in Emerson's claim, and in Montgomery's claim the reef averages 15 feet wide, and the yield averages 6 to 7 dwts. per ton. At Mac's Reef the average width of reef is 2 feet, and the average yield about 1 oz. per ton. At Brindabella a trial washing of the alluvial drift gave a satisfactory yield. At Kydra mining has not progressed owing to want of capital to develop its resources. The deposits here, as at Kiandra, can be worked successfully only by a Company prepared to risk the expenditure of money. To such a good return would be the result. Payable gold has been found on the Kybran River about 3 miles from Kydra. At Yalwal the work is limited to four claims. The quartz crushed from them is rather more than 3,000 tons, yielding 1,550 ozs. The proprietors of the old Pinnacle mine have begun to take down the hill on a face and to put through about 100 tons per week. There is a large area of rich alluvial ground at Nelbothing, in the Bombala division, which has hitherto been neglected owing to its elevation and the want of energy and capital to bring water on to the ground; but Messrs. Eisonstadter have secured 100 acres in claims and have machinery on the ground for raising 60,000 gallons of water per hour, to a height of 250 feet to work this deposit by hydraulic sluicing. The terraces at Montreal are still being worked by a few miners, 700 loads washed averaging  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per load; depth of sinking, 20 to 25 feet, and the quartz on the south side of Mount Dromedary yields 1 oz. per ton. The development of the Belle of Australia line of reef at Wagonga has been retarded in consequence of the reef being included in a forest reserve, but permissions will be granted under the 28th section of the Mining Act. The reef is 2 feet 6 inches wide, the last trial crushing of 2 tons yielding 3 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton; other trial crushings of quartz taken promiscuously from various depths have given satisfactory results. The alluvial workings on Mount Dromedary have been stopped from want of water.

The Warden of the Albert District reports:—Mining languished during the early part of the year from want of water, but the rains in February, May, and October, enabled the miners to wash up the greater part of the wash-dirt stacked, but there are several heaps still awaiting another fall of rain. The rainfall during the year amounts to 634 points. The Granite Diggings are nearly abandoned; there is some surface earth for puddling, which will last about twelve months longer. Of the new ground opened at Mount Brown that at Four-mile yielded gold from the surface to a depth of 4 feet. McCulloch obtained 35 ozs. in one month, Kerr and Russell 40 ozs., and others smaller quantities. At One-mile a party broke through the cement, which had been regarded as bottom, and at a depth of 10 feet struck a lead which yielded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. to the dish. Several shafts have been sunk to depth of 80 feet, three of them have struck gold, but it is not yet certain that this is a regular lead. On Mount Brown Creek a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet, and a drive has been constructed 61 feet, and the colour of gold found; there are signs of water in the mine. The machinery at the quartz-reefs on the Wittabrenah Creek was got to work in June, and trial crushings from several claims with the following results:—Pioneer Reef, 12 dwts. 2 grs. per ton; Phoenix Reef, 14 dwts. per ton; Rosemount Reef, 11 dwts. 3 grs. per ton; and Elizabeth Reef, nearly 1 oz. per ton. The scarcity of water is the great difficulty in connection with quartz-mining, and the charge for crushing is £2 per ton. Attached to Mr. Warden King's report is an interesting meteorological journal. The Inspector of Mines is of opinion that the Granite and Tipperary Gullies, which are in a tract of country 50 miles long by about 10 miles wide, will sooner or later be united by deep leads or other workings. There are favourable indications of a gold-field visible about midway between Mount Brown and Wilcannia.

In the Peel and Uralla district the Wardens and Mining Registrars report:—At Nundle the alteration of the Marquis of Lorne Co.'s mine works were not completed till June last, since which time 600 ozs. of gold have been won. A new reef, discovered by King and party at Bowling Alley Point, from which 48 tons yielded 2 ozs. 12 dwts. of gold per ton, but the work has been delayed by litigation. Nethersole and party have also reported a new discovery near Foley's Folly, from which they have crushed 21 tons of quartz for a yield of 189 ozs. The shaft is 50 ft. deep, the vein from 1 to 6 inches wide. Kennedy and Shorter, near Hanging Rock, crushed 11 tons for an average of 3 ozs. per ton, besides 500 ozs. in patches. Wilkins and party crushed 200 tons from the Old Opossum Reef for an average of 15 dwts. per ton. In the Scone division 770 tons of quartz have been crushed for 550 ozs. 13 dwts. 16 grs. From the Eleanor Mine at Hillgrove, Armidale, 60½ tons of ore, sent to England, realized in Sydney £593 9s. 8d. Since then a battery, &c., have been erected on the mine which occupied the greater part of the year, but since its completion 78 tons have been crushed for a yield of 71 ozs. 19 dwts. 18 grs. Sluicing operations at Uralla have been retarded by want of water. Matheson and McIntyre obtained 137 ozs. of gold from 280 tons of quartz. Neal and party at Upper Bingera obtained 1,066 ozs. of gold from 23 tons, and Hanton, Bros., from 156 tons (including 70 tons of headings), obtained 605 ozs. 17 dwts., the reef being 8½ feet wide. 390 ozs. of gold obtained by sluicing at Glen Elgin (Glen Innes Division) by 25 miners.

In the New England district the Warden and Mining Registrars report:—Discovery has been made of gold in cement beds at the heads of gullies, which have been rich in alluvial gold, the cement and gold-bearing drift underlie basalt; and at present it is impossible to develop these deposits from want of water, but it is thought they will prove very valuable. An alteration is proposed in the treatment of the material at Poverty Point, by which it is expected a great saving of gold will be effected. In addition to the hydraulic sluicing a battery is to be employed to crush the harder portions of the granite and the quartz-veins through which the gold is evenly distributed. Should this mine prove payable it will lead to the opening up of a large extent of similar country, provided water can be brought to bear upon it.

The Warden of the Clarence and Richmond District reports:—There are comparatively few miners working at Nana Creek, and only two shafts have been sunk to a greater depth than 100 feet. At Dargue's battery 410¼ tons of quartz crushed yielded 553 ozs. of gold. At the Lady Matilda battery 60 tons crushed for a yield of 31 ozs. 2 dwts. The prospecting works at the Tower Hill Co. at Dalmorton have been carried on, but without success so far. The Union Co., 5 miles from Dalmorton, have erected a battery and sunk five shafts varying from 25 to 130 feet, width 2 feet 2 inches. From the Hercules Reef, 1 mile from the Union Co., 11 tons crushed gave 1 oz. 18 dwts. per ton.

The Warden and the Mining Registrar of the Hunter and Macleay Division report:—There has been great depression at Copeland in consequence of the leaseholders, most of whom are miners employed in collieries, being unable to keep on the required number of men to work their leases. The reefs are not likely to be profitably worked until the small holdings are replaced by larger leaseholds, worked systematically according to the most improved methods, with the aid of the necessary labour-saving appliances; the falling off in the yield of gold is very considerable, exceeding 50 per cent. 3,984 tons of quartz having yielded 2,532 ozs. 16 dwts. 11 grs. of gold; this does not represent all the gold won as the bank purchased 2,960 ozs. 9 dwts. 5 grs. of reef gold, and 38 ozs. 16 dwts. 2 grs. of alluvial gold during the year. The greatest depth reached in the reefs in the Dungog division is 150 feet perpendicular, the average width of the veins is 1 foot with good walls, and the country not very hard. 873 tons of quartz crushed gave 1,028 ozs. of gold.

In the Cobar District the Warden reports:—The country in parts of this district is auriferous, with numerous quartz-reefs, and no doubt when prospected payable gold will be found on the West Bogan and Mulga Blocks, where there are very good indications. The labour conditions of the four gold leases in force in the district have been suspended in consequence of an insufficient supply of water to carry on the work. The Inspector of Mines states that the country between the "Restdown Hotel" and Nymagee, a distance of 25 miles, has the appearance of being auriferous. Prospecting in this region will probably result in the discovery of payable gold.

The following information has been kindly furnished by R. Hunt, Esq., F.G.S., the Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint.

QUANTITIES of gold, the produce of New South Wales, received into the Royal Mint, Sydney, during 1882 and 1883 compared.

District.	Division	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
		ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst .....	Bathurst .....	2,161·95	2,080·27	81·68	.....
	Carcoar .....	10,265·27	6,422·38	3842·89	.....
	Orange .....	2,329·88	4,508·03	.....	2,178·15
	Trunkey Creek .....	183·68	124·53	59·15	.....
	Tuena .....	273·68	492·12	.....	208·44
	Mount M'Donald .....	206·04	2,574·71	.....	2,368·67
Tambaroora and Turon .....	Hill End .....	5,067·16	6,531·42	.....	1,464·26
	Tambaroora .....	374·81	111·34	263·47	.....
	Sofala .....	4,007·32	3,640·63	366·69	.....
Mudgee .....	Mudgee .....	2,177·58	4,925·08	.....	2,747·50
	Gulgong .....	2,822·74	3,168·38	.....	345·84
	Hargraves .....	1,340·08	1,347·89	.....	7·81
	Wellington .....	155·61	159·79	.....	4·18
Lachlan .....	Parkes .....	3891·32	2,687·42	1,203·90	.....
	Forbes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Greenfell .....	96·75	834·15	.....	737·40
	Young .....	1,014·23	1,479·54	.....	465·31
	Cootamundra .....	18,271·66	33,286·19	.....	15,014·53
	Temora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albert .....	Wilcannia .....	3,169·79	4,174·92	.....	1,005·13
Southern .....	Goulburn .....	164·01	70·74	93·27	.....
	Braidwood .....	4,974·27	8,219·08	.....	3,245·71
	Aratuen .....	2,258·99	2,812·25	.....	553·26
	Shoalhaven .....	1,682·67	1,152·20	530·47	.....
	Nerrigundah .....	471·44	785·70	.....	314·26
	Bermagui .....	230·17	539·64	.....	309·47
Tumut and Adelong .....	Adelong .....	16,585·50	16,793·60	.....	208·10
	Tumut .....	850·20	819·94	30·26	.....
	Tumbarumba .....	2,084·34	1,929·29	155·05	.....
	Wagga Wagga .....	185·79	172·40	13·39	.....
	Gundagai .....	298·40	961·49	.....	663·09
	Cooma .....	302·83	430·75	.....	127·92
	Kiandra .....	17·83	34·11	.....	16·28
Peel and Uralla .....	Armidale .....	67·64	42·20	25·44	.....
	Rocky River .....	74·31	59·79	14·52	.....
	Nundle .....	230·43	45·38	185·05	.....
	Tamworth .....	437·32	888·53	.....	451·21
	Bingera .....	2,718·98	3,673·38	.....	954·40
Hunter and Macleay .....	Copeland .....	2,717·95	5,969·39	.....	3,251·44
Clarence and Richmond .....	Grafton .....	869·88	1,091·01	.....	221·13
New England .....	Tenterfield .....	713·84	835·73	.....	121·89
Localities unknown .....	.....	26,031·04	3,275·79	22,755·25	.....
Total .....	.....	121,777·38	129,142·28	29,620·48	36,985·38

## SUMMARY.

District.	1882.	1883.
	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst .....	16,408·65	15,420·50
Tambaroora and Turon .....	10,500·00	0,449·29
Mudgee .....	9,817·45	6,496·01
Lachlan .....	38,503·91	23,273·96
Albert .....	4,174·92	3,169·79
Southern .....	13,855·91	9,781·56
Tumut and Adelong .....	21,416·99	20,324·89
Peel and Uralla .....	5,131·99	3,523·68
Hunter and Macleay .....	6,392·10	2,717·95
Clarence and Richmond .....	1,514·72	869·88
New England .....	1,259·44	713·84
Localities unknown .....	166·20	26,031·04
	129,142·28	121,777·38

The following table is compiled from information furnished by the Collector of Customs:—

## EXPORTS OF GOLD—1883.

Gold.			Quartz Tailings and Pyrites.		Total.		
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
ozs. dwts. grs.	£		{ Tailings, 2,163 pkgs. Pyrites, 1,479 cwt.	£	ozs. dwts. grs.	£	
31,261 1 18	125,983			3,856 } 1,970 }	32,810 1 18	131,800	

Following the usual practice of adding the quantity of gold exported to that sent to the Mint for coinage as the nearest approach to the quantity of gold won during the year the result would be that the output of gold for the year would appear to be 154,587·48 ozs., valued at £582,575, but Mr. Hunt says that of the 31,261 ozs. 1 dwt. of bar gold exported in 1883—30,781 ozs. 17 dwts. had passed through the Mint, and is included in the return of gold received for coinage, so that after making the necessary deduction the output of gold for 1883 would appear to be 123,805·58 ozs., valued at £458,508 16s., being less by 6,717·7 ozs. in quantity, and £37,480 19s. 3d. in value than the output of 1882. It is however to be noted that it is more than probable that a large proportion of the gold won in the Albert district passes out of the colony without being included in either Mint or Custom House returns, and the same may be the case in a less degree in regard to some other gold-fields near the borders.

The output of gold according to the returns furnished by the Mining Registrars is less than the quantity sent to the Mint by 16,628 ozs., but this must be due to the fact that the Mining Registrars' returns are more incomplete than usual.

RETURN of gold for 1883 from Mint and Mining Registrars compared :—

District.	Mint.	Mining Registrars.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst .....	15,421	13,595	1,826	.....
Tambaroora and Turon .....	9,449	9,524	.....	75
Mudgee .....	6,496	8,431	.....	1,935
Lachlan .....	23,274	23,471	.....	197
Albert .....	3,170	2,910	260	.....
Southern .....	9,782	11,286	.....	1,504
Tumut and Adelong .....	20,325	16,578	3,747	.....
Peel and Uralla .....	3,523	10,622	.....	7,094
Hunter and Macleay .....	2,718	4,072	.....	1,354
Clarence and Richmond .....	869	1,239	.....	367
New England .....	714	1,343	.....	629
Not within a Mining District .....	.....	2,081	.....	2,081
Localities unknown .....	26,031	.....	26,031	.....
			31,864	15,236
			16,628	

The quantity sent to the Mint exceeds that returned by the Mining Registrars by .....

The output of gold for 1883, according to the returns furnished by the Mining Registrars, is less than that of 1882 by 35,317 ozs. This result is confirmatory of the statement made above as to the incompleteness of the returns collected by the Mining Registrars, the out-put of 1883, according to the ordinary test, being only 6,717·7 ozs. less than that of 1882.

MINING Registrars' Returns of Gold for 1882 and 1883 compared :—

District.	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Bathurst .....	16,526	13,595	.....	2,931
Tambaroora and Turon .....	11,786	9,524	.....	2,262
Mudgee .....	11,696	8,431	.....	3,265
Lachlan .....	39,772	23,471	.....	16,301
Albert .....	4,350	2,910	.....	1,440
Southern .....	16,194	11,286	.....	4,908
Tumut and Adelong .....	18,431	16,578	.....	1,853
Peel and Uralla .....	10,778	10,622	.....	156
Hunter and Macleay .....	8,282	4,072	.....	4,210
Clarence and Richmond .....	1,000	1,239	239	.....
New England .....	1,654	1,343	.....	311
Not within a Mining District .....	.....	2,081	2,081	.....
			2,320	37,637
Less increase .....				2,320
Decrease in yield for 1883 .....				35,317

The following table shows the results obtained from some parcels of alluvium washed during the year 1883, and compared with a similar return for 1882. The result is not gratifying either as to the quantity treated or as to the average yield. It is, however, possible that had the returns been fuller (of course the quantity contained in the table is only a very small proportion of the material treated) the average yield would have been much higher.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Alluvial Mines for 1882-83.

1882.				1883.			
District	Quantity.	Average per Ton.	Yield of Gold.	District	Quantity.	Average per Ton.	Yield of Gold.
	Tons.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.		Tons.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.
Bathurst .....	15,840	0 4 11 71	3,505 0 23	Mudgee .....	7,733	0 0 18 00	290 0 0
Lachlan .....	8,325	0 5 2 23	2,120 5 30	Lachlan .....	4,771	0 4 17 76	1,130 16 0
Southern .....	5,500	0 1 8 49	372 7 32	Southern .....	700	0 3 12 00	122 10 0
Tumut and Adelong .....	5,000	0 8 9 00	2,100 0 0	Tumut and Adelong .....	3,000	0 8 10 00	1,300 0 0
Peel and Uralla .....	4,055	0 2 15 04	540 4 14	New England .....	5,776	0 2 16 23	772 19 12
Albert .....	1,602	0 15 21 22	1,161 2 21	Albert .....	2,157	0 8 2 57	874 7 1
	40,183	0 4 21 27	9,859 1 3		24,137	0 8 17 30	4,490 12 13

The following table shows the results obtained from the crushing of certain parcels of quartz in 1883, compared with the results of crushings in 1882.

COMPARATIVE Statements of average yields from Quartz Mines for 1882-3.

1882.				1883.					
District.	Quality.		Average per ton.	Yield of gold.	District.	Quantity.		Average per ton.	Yield of Gold.
	Tons cwt. qrs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.			Tons cwt. qrs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	
Bathurst .....	5,371	0 0	1 0 18'44	5,577 8 4	Bathurst .....	9,048	0 0	0 12 17'87	6,148 3 16
Tambaroora and Turon ..	1,604	0 0	1 7 12'84	2,208 0 15	Tambaroora and Turon..	3,930	14 0	0 15 20'00	3,112 17 5
Mudgee .....	237	10 0	1 3 13'56	338 15 0	Lachlan .....	11,036	0 0	0 11 9'42	6,656 14 13
Lachlan .....	7,193	0 0	0 10 20'04	3,913 0 5	Southern .....	3,150	6 0	0 10 19'66	1,709 1 20
Southern .....	3,044	0 0	0 7 16'36	1,169 3 6	Tumut and Adelong .....	433	7 0	1 9 14'70	715 13 12
Tumut and Adelong .....	9,520	0 0	0 19 14'76	9,336 15 14	Peel and Uralla .....	1,727	0 0	1 14 7'34	2,962 6 12
Peel and Uralla .....	1,832	0 0	1 6 9'83	2,419 2 10	Hunter and Macleay .....	4,857	0 0	0 14 15'90	3,560 16 11
Hunter and Macleay .....	4,514	0 0	1 15 12'37	8,020 10 21	Clarence and Richmond..	400	10 0	1 6 16'40	534 6 18
Clarence and Richmond ..	1,251	10 0	0 14 12'63	909 0 1	New England .....	2,101	3 0	1 2 14'95	2,376 14 10
					Albert .....	389	0 0	0 12 12'03	230 13 1
					Not within a Mining Dist.	2,633	0 0	0 15 10'99	2,081 8 15
	34,622	0 0	0 19 13'88	33,892 2 4		41,055	0 0	0 14 16'78	30,033 16 13

The quantity included in the table for 1883 exceeds the quantity included in that for 1882, which I trust may be regarded as an evidence of increased zeal on the part of the officers charged with the collection of the returns, as also of the decrease of that prejudice on the part of some of our miners, which led them to refuse information concerning the result of their operations. The average yield is not so high as that for 1882, but it is still good, and if a return of all the stone crushed could be obtained the average would probably be still lower, but the return would be more valuable for statistical purposes as giving practical evidence of the value of our quartz-reefs.

The number of miners engaged in gold-mining during the year, according to the returns furnished by the Mining Registrars, is 6,750. Of these 5,742 are Europeans and 1,008 are Chinese. Comparing these numbers with those given in the report for 1882, we find a total decrease of 2,465 miners, being a decrease of 2,101 in the number of Europeans and a decrease of 364 in the number of Chinese. This decrease appears to be mainly due to the severe drought.

Taking as in former years the output of gold divided by the number of miners as indicating the average earnings of the miners, we find that each miner earned 18'34 ozs. of gold, valued at £67 18s. 6-53d., for the year. Taking into consideration that mining operations were retarded more or less by drought in all the districts during some part of the year, the foregoing figures compare very favourably with the results as to the earnings of miners in 1882.

It is gratifying to find that efforts of a more practical nature than hitherto are now being made to solve the problem how to extract the gold from pyritous matters by some process which combines expedition, efficiency, and moderate cost. Whether any of the processes at present before the public satisfy all these conditions it is impossible yet to say, but the tests made justify the hope that they will lead to the extraction of a larger proportion of the gold at a very much reduced cost. At the present time the Watson's Reef Company is treating pyrites at Murrumburrah, for which purpose they employ extensive machinery, and are said to obtain satisfactory results. Machinery has also been erected on the Sebastopol Reefs for the purpose of treating pyrites on a large scale. I have not been able to ascertain the process employed at either of those places, but I understand that at the latter place some kind of chlorination process will be used. Whether it is similar to that used at Sandhurst, a description of which I published some time since, I cannot say. Then it is proposed to introduce the necessary apparatus for working the Koch and Huntingdon process, which appears to be a recently devised improvement by Professor Huntingdon, of the London University, upon a process used in Victoria some years since, at some of our mines; and, I understand, a company has been, or is about being formed to work the process patented by Mrs. E. B. Parnell, which, judging from the description given, appears to be rather an improvement upon, or perfecting of, the old roasting and amalgamation process than a new process, the improvement, consisting in the bringing together of the gold (which has been freed by washing from all coatings of soluble sulphates, &c.) and the mercury (which has been floured) in the conditions most favorable to their perfect amalgamation. Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.I.C., F.C.S., has tested the process on several samples of pyrites, with a roughly devised apparatus, and obtained very satisfactory results. He says, "I believe that E. B. Parnell's process will actually separate gold from pyrites." Mr. J. Cosmo Newberry has also tested the process, with excellent results, and he says the process is simple and easily worked. Mrs. Parnell publishes a list of parcels of pyrites treated by her, varying from 2 lbs. to 6½ cwt., from which she extracted all the gold as shown by assay, except a small quantity, varying from 1 dwt. 4 grs. to 5 dwts. per ton. It is said that pyrites can be treated on a very large scale at a comparatively small cost by this process.

The

The number of *Iron* published on the 23rd November last contains a notice of the Sutherland Quartz Crusher which had then recently been tested in London. The machine is constructed on the pestle and mortar principle, and the quartz is apparently reduced by grinding. At the first trial quartz was reduced at the rate of 900 lbs. per hour to a very fine powder. Later trials are reported to have resulted in 15 cwt. of quartz, coprolite, cement, clinker, slag, and other refractory substances being reduced per hour to a sieving fineness of 120 meshes per lineal inch or 14,400 meshes per square inch. Neither the weight nor the cost of the machine are given in the notice.

During the year the following assays have been made by Mr. C. Watt, the Government Analyst:—

#### GOLD.

- Stone from Abercrombie Mountain—Silver, a trace; no gold.  
 Ferruginous Quartz from Marulan—Fine silver at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace (under 2 dwts).  
 Decomposed rock from Dividing Range between Lismore and Tweed River—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartz and Ironstone from Dividing Range between Lismore and Tweed River—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Quartzite from Dividing Range, between Lismore and Tweed River—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Pyritous quartz from Lismore District—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Ferruginous quartz from Lismore District—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Edinboro' Creek, near Ophir—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Edinboro' Creek, near Ophir—Fine gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.  
 Pyritous quartz from new reef near Shoalhaven—Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton).  
 Pyritous quartz from new reef near Shoalhaven—Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton).  
 Pyritous quartz from new reef near Shoalhaven—Fine gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; no silver.  
 Pyrites from near O'Connell, Wiseman's Creek—Gold, a trace; silver, a trace.  
 Stone from 10 miles north-east of Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 4 dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Perico, near Eden—Silver, at the rate of 18 ozs. 15½ dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Opaline quartz, containing pyrites, near Blayney—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from a dyke 8 miles west of Gundagai—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 12 dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from a dyke 8 miles west of Gundagai—Gold, at the rate of 8 ozs. 3 dwts. 8 grs. per ton; silver, 1 oz. per ton.  
 Pyritous quartz from Wiseman's Creek, O'Connell—Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton; silver at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Lode stuff from Edinboro' Creek, Ophir—Fine gold at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton; silver, at the rate of 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Swallow's Nest, near Bathurst—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Iron ore, from near Dandaloo—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Galena from the Hume Estate, near Yass—No gold; fine silver at the rate of 11 ozs. 8½ dwts. per ton.  
 Galena from the Hume Estate, near Yass—Fine silver at the rate of 6 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Galena from the Hume Estate, near Yass—Fine silver at the rate of 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Galena from the Hume Estate, near Yass—Fine silver at the rate of 8 ozs. 19½ dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Stone from Conoblas, near Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.  
 Stone from New Reef at Molonglo—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Tailings from Beney's Rocks, Cargo—Fine gold at the rate of 35 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton; silver, 7 ozs. 12½ dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Hanging Wall, Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale—Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.  
 Dyke stone (horse) from Hanging Wall, Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale—Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton); no silver; antimony, equal to metallic 0·5 per cent.  
 Stone from Foot Wall, Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton; silver, 16 dwts. per ton.  
 Stibnite from Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale—Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton; silver, 19½ dwts. per ton; metallic antimony, 57·0 per cent.  
 Quartz from Mullion—Fine gold at the rate of 11 dwts. per ton; silver, 13 dwts. per ton.  
 Quartz from Mullion—Gold a trace; fine silver at the rate of 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton.  
 Quartz from Mullion—Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton; silver, 7 dwts. per ton.  
 Pyrites from Mullion—Fine gold at the rate of 5 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.  
 Stibnite from Hell's Hole, Mudgee Line—Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace; metallic antimony, 40·26 per cent.  
 Dyke stone, Farrucabad Station, 4 miles west of Glen Innes—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Arsenical pyrites from Kingsgate, 18 miles from Glen Innes—Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton; silver, 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton; metallic bismuth, 2·6 per cent.  
 Ferruginous cap of lode from Kingsgate, 18 miles from Glen Innes—No gold; silver, a trace; metallic bismuth, 0·6 per cent.  
 Arsenical pyrites from Kingsgate, 18 miles from Glen Innes—Fine silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace; bismuth, a trace.  
 Bismuth ore from Kingsgate, 18 miles from Glen Innes—Fine gold at the rate of 4 ozs. 1½ dwts. per ton; silver, 57 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton; metallic bismuth, 69·3 per cent.  
 Bismuth ore, Comstock Lode, near Yarrow—Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton; fine silver, 9 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton; metallic bismuth, 35·6 per cent.  
 Stone from Manilla—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from near Bathurst—Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton; silver, 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from near Bathurst—Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton; silver, 1 oz. 12 dwts. per ton.  
 Stone from Peel and Uralla Gold-mining District—Fine gold at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton; fine silver, a trace.  
 Stone from Peel and Uralla Gold-mining District—Fine gold at the rate of 2 dwts. per ton; fine silver, a trace.  
 Stone from Peel and Uralla Gold-mining District—Fine gold at the rate of 6 ozs. 2½ dwts. per ton; silver, 1 oz. per ton.  
 Lode stuff from the Conoblas, near Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton; fine silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton.  
 Lode stuff from the Conoblas, near Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver, 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton.  
 Lode stuff from the Conoblas, near Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 12 dwts. per ton; silver, 1 oz. per ton.  
 Gossan from a new mine at Sunny Corner—Neither gold nor silver.  
 Stone from Gordon's Reef, 2 miles N. from Strathbogie—Fine silver at the rate of 13 ozs. 17½ dwts. per ton; no gold; metallic lead, 12·9 per cent.  
 Zinc blende and pyrites from the Folkstone Lode, New England—Fine silver at the rate of 3 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton; metallic zinc, 18·1 per cent.  
 Stone from Upper Lode, The Grampians, New England—Fine silver at the rate of 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton; no gold.  
 Stone from Ottery, No. 3 Lode, New England—Fine silver at the rate of 6 ozs. 19 dwts. per ton; metallic zinc, 2·0 per cent. (This mineral yielded a small quantity of lead and copper; no gold.)  
 Zinc blende and pyrites from Lower Lode, The Grampians, New England—Fine silver at the rate of 61 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton; metallic zinc, 20·0 per cent.; no gold; no tin. (This mineral yielded about 5 per cent. copper, and a small quantity of lead.)

Pyrites



- Pyrites from new lode at Four-Mile Creek, Conoblas, near Orange—No gold or silver detectable; sample too small for proper assay.
- Pyrites from new lode at Four-Mile Creek, Conoblas, near Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 10½ dwts. per ton; silver, 2 ozs. 3½ dwts. per ton.
- Quartz from Messrs. Storey & Co.'s Claim, Paddy's River—Neither gold nor silver.
- Sample from near Carcoar—Fine silver at the rate of 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Manganese ore from near Tamworth—Silver, a trace; no gold.
- Sample of ore from Reid & Crane's Lode, Flagstone—Neither gold, silver, nor tin.
- Quartz from near Cooma—Neither gold nor silver.
- Pyrites from Rydal—Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton); no silver.
- Arsenical pyrites from Cooma District—Silver, a trace; no gold.
- Quartz from Long Flat, about 40 miles from Carangula—Neither gold nor silver.
- Arsenical pyrites from near Mt. McDonald—Fine gold at the rate of 9½ dwts. per ton; no silver. (Yielded a small percentage of copper.)
- Quartz from Bora Creek, about 20 miles east of Uralla—Neither gold nor silver.
- Mispickel from Ding Dong, Parish Parkes, County Gough—Neither gold nor silver.
- Mispickel from portion 56, Parish Parkes, County Gough—Fine silver at the rate of 3 ozs. 13½ dwts. per ton; no gold.
- Stone from reef between Stannifer and Tingha—Neither gold nor silver.
- Mispickel, from Pheasant Creek, New England—Fine silver, at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton; no gold.
- Stone from near Plant Gully, Emmaville—Fine silver, at the rate of 5 ozs. 8½ dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Stone from near Plant Gully, Emmaville—Fine silver, at the rate of 15 ozs. 18½ dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Stone from the New England District—Silver, a trace; no gold.
- Pyrites from Binda Mountains—Fine gold, at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton; silver, at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton.
- Stone from about 5 miles from Goonoo Goonoo—Gold, a trace; no silver.
- Stone from New England—Gold, a trace; no silver.
- Stone from Sunny Corner—Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton); silver, a trace.
- Pyrites from Brown's Creek, near Blayney—Fine gold, at the rate of 3 dwts. per ton; silver, 16 dwts. per ton; copper, a trace.
- Quartz from Big Spring Station, Wagga—Fine silver, at the rate of 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Iron pyrites from near Eden—Fine gold, at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.
- Pyritous quartz from near Eden—Fine gold, at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.
- Stone from near Glen Innes—Fine gold, at the rate of 15 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton; silver, 4 ozs. 10 dwts. per ton; bismuth, a trace; copper, a trace.
- Pyritous quartz from between Wattle Flat and Sofala—Neither silver nor gold.
- Stone from reef near Allen's Creek, 2 miles below the Grove Station, near Stanborough—Fine silver, at the rate of 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton; no gold.
- Quartz from Binbanang, Glanmire—Fine silver, at the rate of 18 ozs. 7½ dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Stone from 970 feet level, Perseverance Mine, Adelong—Neither gold nor silver.
- Stone from 970 feet level, Perseverance Mine, Adelong—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz from Melrose, near Nymagee—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz from Melrose, near Nymagee—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz from Melrose, near Nymagee—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz from Melrose, near Nymagee—Neither gold nor silver; metallic copper, 1·7 %.
- Quartz from Melrose, near Nymagee—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz from a new reef at Ophir—Fine gold, at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver, 2 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.
- Quartz from a new reef at Ophir—Fine gold, at the rate of 14½ dwts. per ton; silver, 2 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.
- Gold from a new reef at Ophir—Fine gold, at the rate of 2 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton; silver, 1 oz. 4 dwts. per ton.
- Arsenical pyrites from Upper Adelong—Neither gold nor silver.
- Mispickel from Emmaville—Fine silver, at the rate of 43 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Stone from New England—No gold; silver, a trace; no bismuth.
- Pyritous quartz from Fernbank, North Bowenfels—Neither gold nor silver.
- Pyritous quartz from new reef at Tarana, near Goulburn—Neither gold nor silver.
- Blanketings from the Conoblas, near Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton; silver, 6 oz. 19 dwts. per ton.
- Mispickel from Furrucabad, near Innes—Fine gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver, 1 oz.; no tin or bismuth.
- Quartz from Billygoa, 40 miles north of Cobar—Fine gold at the rate of 15 ozs. 18½ dwts. per ton; silver, 60 ozs. 8½ dwts.
- Serpentine, with quartz and calcite, from near Orange—Fine gold at the rate of 4 dwts. per ton; silver, 1 oz. 4 dwts. per ton.
- Quartz with mispickel from Hidden Treasure Reef, Tarrabandra, South Gundagai—Fine gold at the rate of 12 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.
- Mispickel from Hidden Treasure Reef, Tarrabandra, South Gundagai—Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton; silver, a trace.
- Stone from near Stony Range, Bathurst District—Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton; silver, 2 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.
- Stone from near Stony Range, Bathurst District—Fine gold at the rate of 5½ dwts. per ton; silver, 2 ozs. 19½ dwts. per ton.
- Stone from near Stony Range, Bathurst District—Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton; silver, 2 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.
- Stone from near Stony Range, Bathurst District—Fine gold at the rate of 3 ozs. 17½ dwts. per ton; silver, 4 ozs. 1½ dwts. per ton.
- Purple schist from Billygoa, 40 miles north of Cobar—Gold a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton); silver, a trace.
- Schist from Billygoa, 40 miles north of Cobar—Gold a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton); silver, a trace.
- Quartz conglomerate from Billygoa, 40 miles north of Cobar—Gold, a trace; silver, 2 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton.
- Iron ore from Wentworth, near Orange—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz with pyrites, from Barnedman—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz with slate from Nerriga District—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz with carbonate of copper from Nerriga District—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz with mispickel from Nerriga District—Gold, a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton); silver, a trace.
- Quartz with mispickel from Armidale—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz from new reef near Wagga—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz from new reef near Wagga—Neither gold nor silver.
- Mispickel and molybdenite from Glen Creek—Silver, a trace; no gold.
- Brown iron ore with iron pyrites from Dundee—Gold, a trace; silver, a trace. (Too small for proper assay.)
- Pyritous shale from Wagonga, North Head—Neither gold nor silver.
- Pyritous shale (crushed), from Wagonga, North Head—Neither gold nor silver.
- Quartz and baryta from near Glanmire—Fine gold at the rate of 7½ dwts. per ton; silver, 5 ozs. 17½ dwts. per ton.

## COAL.

From a valuable work, "The Coal and Iron Industries of the United Kingdom," published by Richard Meade, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Mining Records, I find that the areas of Coal-fields in the United Kingdom of Great Britain are:—

		Coal-fields.	Area in square miles.
England	...	Durham and Northumberland ... ..	796
		Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire ... ..	800
		Cumberland ... ..	25
		Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	220
		Leicestershire ... ..	15
		Warwickshire ... ..	30
		Shropshire ... ..	28
		North Staffordshire... ..	75
		South Staffordshire . . . . .	93
North Wales	}	Anglesea	90
		Denbighshire	
		Flintshire	
South Wales	}	Monmouthshire ... ..	104
		Glanmorganshire ... ..	518
		Brecknockshire ... ..	74
		Caermarthenshire ... ..	228
		Pembrokeshire ... ..	76
		Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean) .. .	34
		Somersetshire (Bristol) ... ..	150
Scotland ... ..	1,720		
Ireland (estimated area) . . . . .	2,800		
Total area . . . . .			<u>7,876</u>

That the number of Collieries at work in 1880 was 3,904; the number of persons (male and female adults and children) employed above and below ground, was 484,933—the production of coal for that year being 146,969,409 tons, equal to 303 tons for each person employed. While in 1874 there were 538,829 persons employed, and the production for that year was only 126,590,108, equal to 235 tons for each person employed.

The following is also quoted from Mr. Meade's work under the head of "Resources and Probable Duration of the Coal-fields of the United Kingdom." The estimated total quantities of coal remaining and available for future use from 1880 amounted to 79,015,613,038 tons, divided as follows into the visible and concealed coal-fields of the United Kingdom at depths not exceeding 4,000 feet (40 per cent. being deducted for loss and other contingencies):—

	Tons.
England and Wales .....	69,192,056,317
Scotland.....	9,669,172,642
Ireland .....	154,384,079
<hr/>	
Total known Coal-fields .....	79,015,613,038
Total concealed Coal-fields (coal under Permian and other overlying formations at depths of less than 4,000 feet) ...	56,273,000,000
<hr/>	
	135,288,613,038

This quantity, with an annual output of 147 million tons, will last 920 years.

Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.L.S., F.G.S., (the Geological Surveyor in charge), in his address as President of the Linnean Society says:—"The coal measures of New South Wales are estimated to occupy an area of about 23,950 square miles. There is reason to believe that the coal-seams which are now worked in the Northern, Western, and Southern Coal-fields underlie within a workable depth an area of 3,328 square miles" (nearly half the area of the coal-fields of the United Kingdom of Great Britain). "It will be interesting to know that they contain, after deducting one-half of the total contents of the seams for waste, &c., about 14,370,000,000 tons of coal, which at the present annual rate of production of about 2½ million tons would last for over 5,000 years." From the foregoing it will be seen that the total quantities of coal remaining and available for future use in the "visible coal-fields" of the United Kingdom of Great Britain is not 5½ times as much as our Northern, Southern, and Western Coal-fields contain. As against the estimated quantity of coal in the "concealed Coal-fields of Great Britain," Mr. Wilkinson's further remarks may be quoted, viz.:—"This estimate (referring to the 14,370,000,000 tons) does not include the other good seams within the same area not at present worked." And he adds, "when we consider that in the remaining area of the coal measures (20,622 square miles) coal-seams are known to occur but have not yet been proved, we may rest assured of the stability of this great source of national wealth." Coal is already the most important of our mineral products, not only in regard to its money

money value, but also as regards the number of persons employed in and about our collieries and the aid it gives to nearly all of our most important industries. In view of the foregoing facts it can scarcely be doubted that coal-mining is destined to become the great industry of this Colony, and nothing that can be done to help forward the development of our coal deposits should be spared. Already, the diamond drills belonging to the Department have done good work in proving coal in various parts of our coal measures, as will be seen by the sections published herewith under the head of Diamond Drills; and this has been done without cost to the country.

In connection with the estimate given by Mr. Wilkinson, of the amount of coal available in the Northern, Southern, and Western Coal-fields of N.S.W., it will be interesting (with a view of showing the comparative values of the coals) to quote some remarks from the report of Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C., upon the analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields of the world which come or may come into competition with the coals of this Colony.

It was one of the points of importance laid down by the Commission appointed by the Admiralty to investigate British coals for the purposes of the Navy, that coal "should not progressively decay, which renders it liable to spontaneous combustion." No better test of this property could be made than that to which these coals had been subjected (exposure to the summer sun for seven months during the Exhibition of 1879-80) before making the analysis, the results of which are given below.

Another condition laid down by the Commission was, that "it should possess considerable cohesion of its particles, so that it may not be broken into too small fragments by the constant attrition which it may experience in the vessel." This is fulfilled in our Northern coals, which are, with few exceptions, firm and not too easily crushed.

The following table shows the comparative specific gravity and percentages of sulphur, ash, and volatile hydrocarbons in N.S.W., and British coals:—

	Specific Gravity.	Sulphur.	Ash.	Vol. Hydrocarbons.
Average of 14 samples Newcastle, N.S.W. ....	1.311	0.91	4.97	37.55
„ 9 „ Western do .....	1.347	1.03	10.31	30.42
„ 7 „ Southern do .....	1.374	0.65	10.25	20.84
„ 17 „ Newcastle, England .....	1.246	1.24	3.82	36.44
„ 8 „ Derbyshire do .....	1.284	1.06	2.54	39.12
„ 28 „ Lancashire do .....	1.279	1.37	4.64	40.61
„ 31 „ Welsh do .....	1.318	1.34	4.15	21.15

This shows that our Newcastle coal is much denser than the English Newcastle, which it most resembles in properties. It is also higher than those of Derbyshire and Lancashire, whilst it is very little inferior in that respect to the coal of South Wales. The economic weight, or the space in cubic feet, occupied by 1 ton, would thus be in its favour, as against all these English coals, by about 3 cubic feet, or 6 per cent., so that a steamer's bunkers would hold about 6 per cent. more coal than if she were supplied by English Newcastle.

These numbers also give a gain in economic weight of about 5 per cent. in favour of our Southern coals over those of South Wales.

With regard to sulphur, "the results show that our coal contains on an average less than the coals of any of the celebrated coal-fields of Great Britain. This is a point of very considerable importance, not only as lessening the risk of spontaneous combustion, but also allowing large quantities of coal to be burned without rendering the atmosphere impure. For the purpose of gas-making, freedom from sulphur is a great advantage, as the sulphur compounds formed during the process are difficult to remove."

The quantity of ash in a coal is of some importance as it represents so much useless matter which entails expense in removing, and if in large quantities impedes free combustion. In respect of ash the coals of our Northern districts do not on an average stand so well as the English coal. The difference is, however, more than compensated for by the greater specific gravity, and consequently economic weight which enables a ship to carry more cargo.

The

The Southern coals appear on the average to be not very much below those of South Wales in value. Of the latter some are very much better, some very much worse than the average, whilst there is not so much difference in those of the former. So far as stowage is concerned the increase of ash is to some extent, or perhaps, entirely compensated for by the increased specific gravity—that is to say, that a steamer which would carry 100 tons of average coal of South Wales in her bunkers could carry 105 tons of our Southern coal, but the quantity of combustible matter would be the same, the additional 5 tons being ash. This does not afford an equivalent to the slightly increased stoking and the labour consequent on the removal of the ash, and the coal would necessarily be worth 5 per cent. less when delivered into the bunkers. Although the amount of volatile hydrocarbons in our Southern coal averages about the same as that of the Welsh coal it is greater than that of those which are regarded as *steam coals* par excellence, and hence our coals would evolve more smoke and suffer from its attendant disadvantages.

In conclusion, the results point out that the coal from our Northern coal-field is practically equal for all purposes to the best English coal, on an average of both, except that of South Wales, for the use of steamers, has the advantage of giving a more perfect combustion with freedom from smoke.

The remarks made with regard to resistance to weather-action on the Northern coals apply equally to those of the Southern Coast District. These coals differ from those of the Northern coal-field in having generally a duller appearance, higher specific gravity, more ash, and less volatile hydrocarbons—in which they approach more closely the Welsh steam coal. They are of the free burning, bituminous description.

The coals from the Western district differ considerably from the others and suffer much more from the action of the weather. They can be coked when fresh from the pit, but after exposure lose this property. These coals from their general character and properties are unlikely to be ever exported largely, but both these and numerous others not now worked, or worked in a small way only, are quite as well fitted for immediate local use as a great many coals worked in Great Britain, France, United States of America, and elsewhere, and specially suitable for smelting purposes.

In 1880 the quantity of coal raised in all the collieries of Great Britain was equal to 303 tons per year for each person employed, while in the collieries of this Colony 313 tons were raised in 1880 for each person employed. I am not in a position to compare the results since 1880, because I have not the figures for Great Britain; but in this Colony the average for each person employed in 1881 was 432 tons, in 1882 it was 468 tons, and in 1883 it was 460 tons. A comparison between our own coal-fields show the following results:—

QUANTITY of Coal raised for each Person employed:—

	Northern.	Southern.	Western.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882 .....	452 .....	389 .....	344
1883 .....	454 .....	390 .....	777

In 1880 the largest output for each person employed was obtained in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire Coal-fields, viz., 423 tons, and the lowest output in 1880 for each person employed was obtained in the Westmoreland Coal-field, viz., 122 tons.

The total output of our collieries for 1883 exceeded  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million tons, the exact figures 2,521,457 tons 1 cwt. being 412,175 tons in excess of the output for 1882. The average price per ton in 1883 being 0s. 6'40d. as against 8s. 11'07d. per ton in 1882.

There has been considerable activity in the search for coal during the year, and there is reason to believe that several new collieries will be shortly opened up. A new coal company has been formed, and has started working a seam of coal between 4 and 5 miles from the Mittagong Railway Station; and one has been formed to work a coal seam about 3 miles from the Erith Colliery; the seam is said to be 7 or 8 feet thick; and a seam of coal, 5 feet thick, has been struck by boring about 1 mile south of the Erith Colliery. The Berrima Coal Company, while working the upper seam, is boring for another seam of coal some 60 or 70 feet deeper. A seam of coal is reported to have been discovered at Bungawalbyn, about 25 miles from Lismore, but nothing has been done on it yet. A seam of coal, 2 feet thick, containing 15 inches of good, bright, clean coal, was passed through at Grafton at a depth of 183 feet, while boring for water. Coal of the best quality, and in very large quantities, is said to exist in the Coolah Valley.

## QUANTITY and value of Coal raised from the opening of the Coal-seams to 1857 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Year	Quantity	Average per ton.	Value.
Prior to		£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£
1829	50,000	0 10 0	25,000	1844	23,118	0 10 8·34	12,363
1829	780	0 10 1·23	394	1845	22,324	0 7 10·27	8,769
1830	4,000	0 9 0·00	1,800	1846	38,965	0 7 0·46	13,714
1831	5,000	0 8 0·00	2,000	1847	40,732	0 6 9·01	13,750
1832	7,143	0 7 0·00	2,500	1848	45,447	0 6 3·38	14,275
1833	6,812	0 7 6·73	2,575	1849	48,516	0 6 0·45	14,647
1834	8,490	0 8 10·00	3,750	1850	71,216	0 6 6·77	23,375
1835	12,392	0 8 10·19	5,483	1851	67,610	0 7 6·51	25,546
1836	12,646	0 9 1·06	5,747	1852	67,404	0 10 11·33	36,885
1837	16,083	0 9 8·81	5,828	1853	96,809	0 16 1·51	78,059
1838	17,220	0 9 9·05	8,399	1854	116,642	1 0 5·63	119,380
1839	21,283	0 9 9·73	10,441	1855	137,076	0 12 11·96	89,082
1840	30,256	0 10 10·86	16,498	1856	189,960	0 12 4·06	117,906
1841	34,841	0 12 0·00	20,905	1857	210,434	0 14 0·97	148,158
1842	39,900	0 12 0·00	23,940				
1843	25,862	0 12 6·54	16,222		1,468,961	0 11 10·72	869,391

TABLE showing the quantities and average value per ton of Coal exported to Intercolonial and Foreign Ports respectively, the quantity of Coal consumed in this Colony, and the average price per ton of the total output of the Collieries, from 1858 to 1883 inclusive.

Years.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.	Total Output and Value.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.		Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858 ...	101,488	0 15 1·07	76,824	12,039	1 0 1·85	12,132	113,527	0 15 8·05	88,956	102,870	216,397	0 14 11·84	162,102 0 0
1859 ...	120,580	0 14 6·67	94,312	44,349	0 17 5·27	38,072	178,985	0 15 3·49	132,994	134,278	308,213	0 13 3·14	204,371 0 0
1860 ...	140,193	0 14 10·85	104,471	93,694	0 16 11·10	79,200	238,877	0 15 8·57	183,701	134,985	368,802	0 12 3·36	220,493 0 0
1861 ...	157,278	0 15 2·25	119,433	50,502	0 16 5·37	41,532	207,780	0 15 5·92	160,906	184,287	342,067	0 12 9·52	218,320 0 0
1862 ...	195,427	0 15 0·55	147,019	113,355	0 17 4·34	98,403	308,782	0 15 10·75	245,422	167,740	476,622	0 12 9·73	305,234 0 0
1863 ...	213,909	0 13 8·40	146,532	84,129	0 17 6·10	73,640	298,033	0 14 9·30	220,181	135,851	433,889	0 10 10·66	236,230 0 0
1864 ...	233,539	0 10 3·74	146,199	88,927	0 14 10·90	66,289	372,466	0 11 4·91	212,488	176,546	549,012	0 9 10·10	270,171 0 0
1865 ...	292,664	0 9 11·33	140,129	90,304½	0 15 0·79	68,029	382,968½	0 11 2·20	214,158	202,556½	585,625	0 9 4·43	274,303 0 0
1866 ...	344,194	0 9 2·98	150,175	196,711	0 14 4·53	141,413	540,905	0 11 1·37	300,588	233,333	774,238	0 8 4·44	324,049 0 0
1867 ...	312,101	0 9 4·35	146,111	161,256	0 13 3·47	107,148	473,357	0 10 8·40	253,259	206,655	770,012	0 8 10·79	342,655 0 0
1868 ...	329,052	0 9 5·76	155,975	218,984	0 12 5·29	136,226	548,036	0 10 7·96	292,201	406,195	954,231	0 8 9·08	417,809 0 0
1869 ...	340,466	0 8 6·07	149,059	255,987	0 11 8·31	149,136	595,558	0 10 0·16	298,195	324,321	919,774	0 7 6·32	346,140 0 0
1870 ...	335,564	0 8 6·02	142,656	242,325	0 10 3·67	125,025	578,389	0 9 3·07	297,681	290,175	868,564	0 7 3·54	316,836 0 0
1871 ...	373,301	0 8 6·91	162,470	186,538	0 10 1·22	94,220	668,429	0 9 0·95	256,600	333,355	898,784	0 7 0·47	310,340 0 0
1872 ...	394,052	0 8 8·11	170,947	275,058	0 9 11·46	136,914	669,110	0 9 2·42	307,861	345,316	1,012,426	0 7 0·92	390,198 0 0
1873 ...	425,937	0 12 9·32	272,110	347,142	0 14 7·59	253,979	773,079	0 13 7·32	520,089	419,733	1,192,862	0 11 1·94	665,747 0 0
1874 ...	467,683	0 13 8·30	320,119	405,442	0 15 4·76	312,128	873,025	0 14 5·81	632,247	431,587	1,304,012	0 12 1·37	790,224 0 0
1875 ...	518,563	0 13 7·77	354,074	408,154	0 15 6·64	317,409	927,007	0 14 5·84	671,433	492,722	1,320,729	0 12 3·89	810,429 17 2
1876 ...	542,062	0 13 8·45	372,045	325,865	0 15 0·46	253,166	863,817	0 14 4·70	625,211	451,101	1,310,918	0 12 2·06	803,300 5 6
1877 ...	563,767	0 13 8·64	386,740	351,970	0 14 10·31	262,237	911,727	0 14 2·08	648,977	523,544	1,444,271	0 11 10·74	858,098 8 2
1878 ...	628,323	0 13 8·77	427,954	393,097	0 14 7·09	280,452	1,006,420	0 14 0·93	708,406	569,077	1,575,497	0 11 3·23	920,930 7 4
1879 ...	621,057	0 13 6·75	421,193	370,962	0 14 6·13	275,509	993,049	0 13 11·05	694,707	585,332	1,583,381	0 12 0·12	950,578 18 3
1880 ...	550,672	0 11 2·67	309,004	292,684	0 11 5·70	116,295	758,356	0 11 3·48	425,209	712,824	1,466,180	0 8 8·36	616,330 11 7
1881 ...	657,135	0 7 9·34	255,672	372,709	0 8 3·29	161,953	1,029,844	0 8 1·30	417,530	739,753	1,769,597	0 6 9·55	903,248 5 8
1882 ...	700,220	0 9 9·54	372,334	601,319	0 10 11·56	274,609	1,261,545	0 10 3·09	647,033	847,787	2,109,282	0 8 11·97	948,065 0 0
1883 ...	855,704	0 10 5·75	448,356	656,741	0 11 7·34	331,306	1,512,445	0 10 11·05	829,602	1,009,012	2,521,457	0 9 6·40	1,201,941 12 11
	10,535,623	0 11 4·39	6,006,818	6,445,843½	0 13 2·43	4,253,216	16,981,469½	0 12 1·03	10,262,034	10,113,335½	27,005,302	0 9 11·90	13,536,823 6 7

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the export of coal to intercolonial and foreign ports as well as the home consumption in 1883, show a very satisfactory increase upon previous years. It will also be seen that our output has doubled during the past ten years, and is nearly six times the output of 1863.

The following table shows the output of coal in the three coal-fields for 1883, as compared with previous years, and that in each district the increase both in quantity and value is satisfactory, the output of the Western District having nearly doubled within the last five years. In the Northern District the average price per ton was 9s. 9'24d. in 1883, being a slight decrease as compared with 9s. 9'75d. per ton in 1882. In the Southern District the price per ton was 10s. 0'87d. in 1883, being a slight increase as compared with 9s. 11'33d. per ton in 1882. In the Western District the price per ton was 6s. 8'31d. in 1883, as compared with 6s. 4'46d. per ton in 1882, being an increase of nearly 4d. per ton.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Output of Coal in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts.

	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Output, Northern District .....	1,196,321 0 0	£ s. d. 761,471 16 4	1,079,009 0 0	£ s. d. 459,373 4 10	1,352,472 2 0	£ s. d. 437,269 13 2	1,569,517 0 0	£ s. d. 715,937 3 6	1,893,619 16 0	£ s. d. 923,026 13 5
Increase as compared with previous year..	.....	7,328 15 1	.....	.....	273,462 13 0	.....	217,044 18 0	273,667 5 4	330,102 16 0	212,089 9 11
Decrease, do. ....	44,715 0 0	.....	117,311 11 0	302,093 11 6	.....	22,103 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Western District .....	120,041 10 3	35,171 15 11	146,960 0 0	42,280 6 9	163,842 4 0	47,659 13 6	197,639 0 0	62,915 1 2	232,418 3 0	77,780 13 6
Increase as compared with previous year..	24,133 10 3	9,930 13 4	26,918 9 1	7,108 10 10	16,832 4 0	5,379 11 9	33,796 16 0	15,255 2 8	34,770 3 0	14,865 17 4
Decrease, do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Southern District .....	267,013 0 0	154,233 6 0	240,211 0 0	113,683 0 0	259,910 0 0	118,313 9 0	342,126 0 0	170,113 8 0	339,419 2 0	196,134 1 0
Increase as compared with previous year..	28,465 0 0	12,674 2 6	.....	.....	19,699 0 0	4,635 9 0	83,216 0 0	51,794 19 0	47,293 2 0	26,020 13 0
Decrease, do. ....	.....	.....	26,307 0 0	40,552 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

During the year the following analyses of coal have been made by Mr. Chas. Watt, the Government Analyst. For fuller information respecting the analyses of our coal see the report of Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., &c., &c., in the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1880:—

Coal from the neighbourhood of Lake Macquarie—

	Per cent.
Hygroscopic moisture .....	3·80
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	33·90
Fixed carbon .....	55·50
Ash .....	6·80

100·00

Coal from the neighbourhood of Goulburn—

Hygroscopic moisture .....	2·18
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	30·98
Fixed carbon .....	53·04
Ash .....	8·80

Sulphur in coal, 0·228 %  
Specific gravity, 1·35.

100·00

Coal from Grose Valley—

Hygroscopic moisture .....	3·60
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	29·70
Fixed carbon .....	59·74
Ash .....	6·96

Coke, 66·7 %  
Sulphur in coal, 0·05 %  
Specific gravity, 1·34.

100·00

Coal from the head of Grose Valley—

Hygroscopic moisture .....	3·66
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	30·38
Fixed carbon .....	54·46
Ash .....	11·50

Sulphur in coal, 0·062 %  
Specific gravity, 1·33.  
Coke, 65·96 %

100·00

Coal from bore on Sir Edward Strickland's property at Dora Creek, Lake Macquarie—

Hygroscopic moisture .....	3·04
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	17·76
Fixed carbon .....	62·10
Ash .....	17·10

Sulphur in coal, 0·142 %  
Specific gravity, 1·44.  
\*Coke, 79·2 %

100·00

Coal

Coal from bore on Sir Edward Strickland's property at Dora Creek, Lake Macquarie (sample No. 2)—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	2.52
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	30.48
Fixed carbon .....	33.36 } *
Ash .....	13.64 }
Sulphur in coal, 0.140 %	
Coke, 67.0 %	
Specific gravity, 1.43.	
Coal from Wangenderry Creek, Berrima District—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	1.74
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	31.06
Fixed carbon .....	52.00 } *
Ash .....	15.20 }
Sulphur in coal, 0.30 %	
Specific gravity, 1.38.	
Coke.	
*Coke, 67.2 %.	
Coal from the neighbourhood of Grose River—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	1.30
Volatile hydrocarbon .....	12.70
Fixed carbon .....	29.98
Ash .....	56.02
Coke, 86. %.	
100.00	
Coal from Bowenfels—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	2.45
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	28.55
Fixed carbon .....	48.56 } *
Ash .....	20.44 }
*Coke, 69. %.	
Specific gravity, 1.33.	
100.00	
Coal from newly-discovered seam near Berrima—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	1.14
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	17.76
Fixed carbon .....	43.84 } *
Ash .....	37.26 }
Coke, 81.10 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.62.	
100.00	
Coal from Ulladulla—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	1.50
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....	33.04
Fixed carbon .....	57.40
Ash .....	8.06
Sulphur in coal, 1.11 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.306.	
Coke, 65.46 %.	
100.00	
Coal from Ulladulla—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	1.76
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....	32.06
Fixed carbon .....	56.38
Ash .....	9.80
Sulphur in coal, 1.24 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.351.	
Coke, 66.18 %.	
100.00	
Coal from Capertee—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	3.25
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....	25.41
Fixed carbon .....	60.24
Ash .....	11.10
Sulphur in coal, 0.39 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.39.	
Coke, 71.34 %.	
100.00	
Coal from unworked seam near Lawson—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	2.45
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	25.31
Fixed carbon .....	59.41
Ash .....	12.83
Sulphur in coal, 0.74 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.44.	
Coke, 72.24 %.	
100.00	
Coal from unworked seam near Lawson—	
Hygroscopic moisture .....	1.82
Volatile hydrocarbons .....	22.88
Fixed carbon .....	52.04
Ash .....	23.26
Sulphur in coal, 0.48 %.	
Specific gravity, 1.48.	
Coke, 75.30.	
100.00	

Coal from the Borehole Seam, Newcastle Coal Co.'s Pits (locally known as "Myrtle") :-	
Hygroscopic moisture.....	trace.
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....	38.03
Fixed carbon.....	23.27
Ash.....	38.70
	100 00

## SHALE.

The output of petroleum oil cannel coal, commonly called kerosene shale, for 1883, exceeds that of any previous year, and the price obtained for it was better than that realised since 1880.

The following table shows the quantity and value of Kerosene Shale produced during the years 1865 to 1883.

Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.		Total Value.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1865	Tons. 570	4	2 5.47	2,350	0 0
1866	2,770	2	18 10.48	8,154	0 0
1867	4,079	3	14 9.21	15,249	0 0
1868	16,952	2	17 7.11	48,816	0 0
1869	7,500	2	10 0.00	18,750	0 0
1870	8,580	3	4 3.18	27,570	0 0
1871	14,700	2	6 3.91	34,050	0 0
1872	11,040	2	11 11.91	28,700	0 0
1873	17,850	2	16 6.55	60,475	0 0
1874	12,100	2	5 1.48	27,300	0 0
1875	6,197	2	10 2.22	15,500	0 0
1876	15,998	3	0 0.00	47,994	0 0
1877	18,963	2	9 0.81	46,524	0 0
1878	24,371	2	6 11.40	57,211	0 0
1879	32,519	2	1 1.96	66,930	10 0
1880	19,201	2	6 7.03	44,724	15 0
1881	27,894	1	9 2.59	40,748	0 0
1882	48,065	1	15 0.00	84,114	0 0
1883	49,250	1	16 10.77	90,861	10 0
	338,599		2 4 7.87	756,021	15 0

During the year only two mines have been at work, namely, the New South Wales Shale & Oil Co.'s mine at Hartley, and the Australian Kerosene Oil & Mineral Co.'s mine at Joadja Creek; but an extensive deposit of shale was discovered during the year at Capertee, near the Mudgee line of railway.

The following is a report from Mr. Mining-Surveyor Seaver upon the deposit of shale, &c., recently discovered near Capertee :-

In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report and accompanying rough sketch plan upon the petroleum oil cannel coal at present being worked and prospected for near Capertee.

The sketch plan shows Mineral leases 121 and 122, parish of Airly, applied for by Peter Wallace and Thomas Lonorgan and party, and surveyed by me in accordance with instructions dated August 20th, 1883, and also a rough section through the same, showing the mode of occurrence of the shale and coal seams (as determined by aneroid measurements), and a portion of the present track leading to the workings of the petroleum oil cannel coal.

The formation of the country is steep hills, consisting of coal measures capped by from 300 to 500 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone and conglomerates, which are again often surmounted by basalt, rising above the intervening valleys from 1,200 to 1,600 feet; the formation in the valleys and low rises being highly tilted slate and limestone beds (I believe of Silurian or Devonian age), conglomerates, and sandstone.

The Hawkesbury sandstones and conglomerates form bold escarpments to the summits of the high hill, consisting of cliffs and precipices from 100 to 500 feet high of the usual sandstones, conglomerates, and iron bands of the series, and in some places the tops of the hills are worn by meteoric forces into fantastic turrets and pinnacles from a few feet to 150 in height, with narrow gorges between, making the country most rough and rugged to travel over, or rather climb over, and rendering the running of survey lines most tedious and difficult, it sometimes taking hours for a few chains progress; and measuring by chaining in the ordinary way impossible, trigonometrical surveying being the only method applicable.

In other places the tableland tops of the hills rise into low hills, consisting of broken bluestone (basalt), a layer of which seems to have overspread the Hawkesbury sandstone to from 10 to 20 feet until worn away by the aforesaid meteoric forces, leaving the small patches of basalt as they now stand. Immediately below the base of the Hawkesbury, which I found by aneroid measurements to be about 2,940 feet above sea-level, but dipping about 2° to the north-easterly, commences the upper coal measures as shown in section on sketch plan, which section I obtained from a much worn watercourse where the various strata were well exposed to view, and from outcrops upon the sides of the hills. For 40 feet these measures consist of clay bands, sandstones, iron bands and light grey slates, and at 2,900 feet a coal-seam of about 5 feet 6 inches thick, with narrow clay bands running through it; then about 7 feet of a clay band much stained with iron oxide, and again another similar coal-seam of about 6 feet thick; another narrow clay band and a seam of coal 20 feet thick, with narrow clay bands running through it; then another clay band, and about 40 feet of sandstone, and again another coal-seam about 3 feet thick. The coal appears to be most suitable for household purposes.

At about 150 feet below this (2,670 feet aneroid measurement) is found the seam of cannel coal which varies from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches in thickness, and from a coarse hard slaty texture to that of the sample I have forwarded, and which was taken from No. 1 tunnel in M.L. 121, and is the best I have seen in the vicinity. No. 1 tunnel is about 100 feet long, entering the side of the hill at the level of the cannel coal on the north side of the mountain, and is where the best samples of cannel coal are obtained. The other tunnel No. 2 shows a much coarser coal, and is about 300 feet long, entering on the same side of the mountain, but the seam can be struck anywhere (by opening about the same level) on the slope of the mountain, and has been prospected in various places. This sample has been taken from about two-thirds from the top of a 3-foot seam, and from what is believed to be the best portion of the seam, and may be seen to contain a band of dense bituminous cannel of about 2½ inches thick, and nearer to the bottom of the seam. Immediately below the cannel coal-seam separated only by about 1½ inch of blue slate, occurs a seam of household coal, but of what thickness I could not determine (although it is seen to be over 12 inches) and then follows slates, sandstones, and shales, with a band of porcelain clay (kaolin) at about 100 feet below this, and then another band of household coal 50 feet lower, until we come to conglomerates, laying above a red sandstone, which sandstone has intervening narrow bands of pudding stone conglomerate and lies just above the upturned edges of the highly inclined (Silurian) slates and limestones, which same slates and limestones are found crowning many of the low rises of the Capertee Amphitheatre (at about 2,000 feet) with sharp anticlinal ridges, the strike of which I determined to be about N. 30° W., and which consist of dark and light blue, yellow, and brownish red schistose slates with intervening bands of sub-crystalline limestone (intersected with narrow veins of calcite) having the same strike and dip as the slates. The



The portions 121 and 122 are situated about 3 miles from the railway line, and the workings of the petroleum oil cannel coal are at present approached by a track of about 2 miles in length, leading from them over a gap of about 30 feet higher than the tunnel entering the side of the hill at the level of the cannel coal (and by which the seam is worked) and thence joining the road from Capertee to Glen Alice at about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Capertee railway station along the said road.

A good road for a tram-line of a fair gradient could be made from the mine by keeping above this present track along the sidelings of the mountain, and continuing along the sidelings to the north of the Capertee and Glen Alice Road until the flat country near Galagher's section No. 5, parish of Bandamorn (which is over 150 feet below tunnel) is reached, and thence to the railway line. I estimate a line by this route could be constructed for under £2,000, but if good samples of cannel coal are discovered in the same seam to the south-west or west of the mountain upon which these leases are situated, workings in such a position could be approached by a much easier and shorter route from the railway line.

I forward with samples of shale some pieces of slate or fireclay containing fossil impressions which are obtained immediately above the cannel coal seams, and which appear to be those of the upper coal measures, also a piece of porcelain clay (kaolin) and a rhombohedral piece of calcite taken from a large vein of such laying between limestone. I have also come across beds of a very hard conglomerate containing numerous bivalve and other shells, and situated about 1,500 feet above sea-level, and between Capertee and Glen Alice, and when I am working in that direction, which I expect to be next week, I shall obtain some pieces of such, and forward them to the department, as well as a report on the shale found in that locality.

The specimens referred to by Mr. Seaver consist of kerosene shale of good quality, with a band of bituminous coal, calcite of no value, tourmaline in quartz, mica schist, diorite, silicified shale, petrified wood, glossopteris only of interest as mineral specimens, but the Geological Surveyor in charge is of opinion that gold is likely to occur where the diorite rock comes from.

The following analyses have been made, by Mr. C. Watt, of samples of the mineral sent to this Department:—

Kerosene Shale from Mudgee Line of Railway—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		2·20
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		28·40
Fixed carbon .....		18·60
Ash .....		50·80
		100·00
Kerosene Shale from the neighbourhood of Capertee—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		1·04
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		72·56
Fixed carbon .....		18·40
Ash .....		8·00
		100·00
Kerosene Shale from the neighbourhood of Capertee—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		0·75
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		68·25
Fixed carbon .....		20·48
Ash .....		10·52
		100·00
	Specific gravity, 1·11.	100·00
Kerosene Shale from the neighbourhood of Capertee—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		0·44
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		57·16
Fixed carbon .....		17·00
Ash.....		35·40
		100·00
Kerosene Shale from near Glenowlan, near Capertee—		
Hygroscopic moisture .....		0·34
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		48·56
Fixed carbon .....		8·70
Ash.....		42·40
		100·00
	Specific gravity, 1·37.	100·00
Kerosene Shale from Ulladulla—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		0·27
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		45·83
Fixed carbon .....		12·74
Ash .....		41·16
		100·00
	Specific gravity, 1·45.	100·00
Kerosene Shale from Ulladulla—		
Hygroscopic moisture .....		1·05
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		18·25
Fixed carbon .....		24·90
Ash.....		55·80
		100·00
	Specific gravity, 1·86.	100·00
Kerosene Shale from Capertee—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		0·75
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		67·09
Fixed carbon .....		8·66
Ash .....		23·50
		100·00
	Specific gravity, 1·18.	100·00
Kerosene Shale from Capertee—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		1·30
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c. ....		33·26
Fixed carbon .....		33·62
Ash.....		31·82
		100·00
	Specific gravity, 1·42.	100·00
Carbonaceous Shale from near Lawson—		
Hygroscopic moisture.....		1·72
Volatile hydrocarbons .....		14·46
Fixed carbon .....		45·49
Ash.....		38·23
		100·00
	Specific gravity, 1·69.	100·00

## TIN.

The export of fine tin in 1883 exceeds that of any previous year since the tin-fields opened; but the export of tin ore is less than that of any previous year, which is an important fact, as evidencing the progress made in smelting tin ore. Taking ingots and ore together the export as regards quantity exceeds that of any previous year, but owing to the fall in the price of tin the value of the export for 1883 is less by £8,909 than that of 1882.

The low price of tin, added to the scarcity of water and the great heat during the latter part of the year, has had a depressing effect upon the tin industry on all the fields, but the recent examination of the Vegetable Creek Tin-field by Mr. Geological-Surveyor David shows that the tin deposits there are so extensive that there is little probability of exhaustion for many years to come. And there can be little doubt that a similar examination of our other large tin-fields will prove equally satisfactory. Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., has furnished a report and plans containing most interesting and instructive information concerning the Vegetable Creek Tin-field, the publication of which cannot fail to be of the highest value to those engaged or desiring to engage in tin-mining, as he has carefully mapped out the course of the deep leads which have already proved so rich in alluvial tin, in addition to which he shows the positions of the rocks wherein the tin lodes occur. The report and maps are published herewith in connection with the report of the Geological Surveyor in charge, who also visited and made an examination of the tin-fields during the past year, leaving Mr. David to make a detailed examination of the alluvial leads and the lodes in the Vegetable Creek district. Mr. Wilkinson in his report says the shallow stream tin deposits, which have hitherto yielded such large supplies of ore, are being rapidly exhausted as are also the dry portions of the deep leads. The main lead was very rich in places, especially in the Wesley mine and in that of the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company. In the latter 2,000 tons of ore are stated to have been obtained within an area of 5 acres. The lead trends westerly from the Wesley mine, the ground deepens and becomes wet, and therefore more difficult to work; but the prospecting shafts sunk into the wet drift show that it is rich in tin ore. The flow of basalt which covers the old river-bed, and the other geological formations, mark the continuation of the lead for several miles further. This fact shows that stream tin-mining will last for many years to come. Upwards of fifty tin-bearing veins or lodes have been opened in this district, and though the majority of them are too small to be profitably worked, yet the "Ottery," "Carr's," "Dutchman's," "Curnow's," "Butler's," "Pheasant Creek," and several other lodes are of a promising character. The occurrence of the ore in the lodes is very variable; sometimes it is found in quartz, at others in felspar, greisen, chlorite, &c., and irregularly distributed through these, as bunches, veins, or as disseminated grains. This uncertainty in its mode of occurrence will probably necessitate appliances specially adapted for the treatment of some of the kinds of ore.

A well-arranged crushing plant with concentrators has been erected at the Tent Hill smelting works, under the management of Mr. John Reid.

Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. David also examined the Cope's Creek tin-field in the Inverell district. Here, likewise, the shallow alluvial deposits are being fast worked out, chiefly by Chinese miners. Several of the leads, notably "Jones'," "Hammond's," "Stannifer," "Walmsley's," "Brickwood," "McMillan's," "Jealousy," "Elsmore," have been rich, and some of them are still being worked; but the tin ore has been found patchy in them, doubtless owing to the proximity of lodes from which the ore has been derived. Nearly all of the leads have a covering of basalt, and the geological examination of the country shows that the basalt tracts extend to the westward from the Stannifer and Elsmore districts towards Auburn Vale and Inverell. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer from the nature of the leads already worked that, where the bed rock formation consists of tin-bearing granites, the old river-beds or leads will in such places prove payable. Several attempts have been made to test these deep lead extensions; but, chiefly owing to the hard sinking through the basalt rock and the heavy influx of water they have not been successful. These, however, are difficulties not insuperable.

The tin lodes, of which fifteen have been prospected, occur much in the same manner as do those of the Vegetable Creek district. They are chiefly narrow quartz and felspar veins containing tin ore irregularly distributed through them; but at Elsmore, Long Gully, and Stannifer-Bischoff the lode-stuff is met with in some quantity. At Elsmore it occurs in quartz-veins and in irregular patches of mica-rock, somewhat similar to those of the Ding Dong and Pheasant Creek mines; at Long Gully it is contained in quartz and felspar veins; and at Stannifer-Bischoff it is disseminated in separate coarse grains or crystals through porphyritic granite. Crushing machinery is now in course of erection at this mine.

The

The Warden reports a falling-off in the output of the Maryland mines, due to want of and low price of tin towards the end of the year. No lodes are being worked in that district. In the Vegetable Creek district some few of the numerous lodes have been tested and the Warden states that 100 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. tin have been obtained from the crushing of lode stuff; of this, 56 tons is from the Torrington mine at the Mole Table-land. At the Ottery lode, near Tent Hill, there were 2,000 tons of stone at grass awaiting completion of the Battery. Only 6 tons of ore have been obtained from King's Tin Mine, Pheasant Creek, the men employed there having been chiefly engaged on surface works. There are indications that our lodes will speedily be worked if the price of tin would improve. The result of the new rush in the Tingha (parish of Aconite) is not yet known, as most of the land has been taken up under conditional purchase, and no work has been done beyond raising a few tons of ore which is equal in quality to any on the field. The Warden reports that the bad state of the roads in the Tingha district adds very much to the cost of carriage of ore, and thereby retards the progress of mining.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of tin exported from, and the produce of, the Colony of New South Wales, since the opening of the Tin-fields in 1872.

Year.	Ingots		Ore.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Tons cwt.	£ s. d.	Tons cwt.	£ s. d.	Tons cwt.	£ s. d.		
1872	47 0	6,482 0 0	849 0	41,337 0 0	896 0	47,819 0 0		
1873	911 0	107,795 0 0	3,660 0	226,641 0 0	4,571 0	334,436 0 0		
1874	4,101 0	366,189 0 0	2,118 0	118,133 0 0	6,219 0	484,322 0 0		
1875	6,055 0	475,168 0 0	2,022 0	86,143 0 0	8,080 0	561,311 0 0		
1876	5,449 0	379,318 0 0	1,509 0	60,320 0 0	6,958 0	439,638 0 0		
1877	7,230 0	477,952 0 0	824 0	30,588 0 0	8,054 0	508,540 0 0		
1878	6,085 0	362,072 0 0	1,125 0	33,750 0 0	7,210 0	395,822 0 0		
1879	5,107 2	343,075 0 0	813 15	29,274 0 0	5,920 17	372,349 0 0		
1880	5,476 6	440,615 0 0	682 6	30,722 0 0	6,158 12	471,337 0 0		
1881	7,590 17½	686,511 0 0	609 6	37,492 0 0	8,200 3½	724,003 0 0		
1882	8,050 0	800,571 0 0	611 0	32,890 0 0	8,670 0	833,461 0 0		
1883	8,680 1	802,867 0 0	445 4	21,685 0 0	9,125 5	824,552 0 0		
Total..	64,794 6½	5,248,615 0 0	15,268 11	748,975 0 0	80,062 17½	5,997,590 0 0		

The following assays of tin ore have been made during the year by Mr. C. Watt, the Government analyst:—

- Tin ore and pyrites from near Glen Innes—Metallic tin, 49·4 %.
- Tin ore from Bungonia—Metallic tin, 74·9 %.
- Tin ore from new discovery, table-land, New England—Metallic tin, 26·4 %.
- Tin ore from new ground in neighbourhood of Inverell—Metallic tin, 64·9 %.
- Tin ore from Wagga District.—Metallic tin, 24·1 %.
- Tin ore from new discovery, Glen Innes District—Metallic tin, 34·0 %.
- Tin ore from do.—Metallic tin, 63·1 %.
- Tin ore from do.—Metallic tin, 58·4 %.
- Black sand from Elsmore—No tin.
- Gem sand from Wiseman's Creek, O'Connell—No tin.
- Black sand from Bingera—No tin.

#### COPPER.

From the report of the Wardens and Mining Registrars it appears that the Great Cobar Company raised during 1883, 19,000 tons of ore, and smelted 18,096 tons, producing 2,401 tons fine copper, value, £158,464. As an evidence of the difficulty of getting the produce of the mine to market, it may be stated that at the end of the year the Company had 470 tons of fine copper, value £28,200, in the shed, waiting for teams to convey it to the railway station. The total quantity of ore raised by this Company, since it started in July, 1876, is 98,916 tons, which produced 13,388 tons of fine copper, valued at £358,464, and it is estimated that there is sufficient ore in sight to keep the mine in full work for the next twenty-five years. The deepest shaft in the mine is 552 feet, the deepest level is 324 feet, and the width of the lode is 60 feet.

From the Great Central Company's mine, 1,139 tons of ore, raised in 1883, made 187 tons of copper, value £8,700. Total ore raised since starting in April, 1882, was 1,551 tons; ore smelted, 1,148 tons. There are in this mine nine shafts, the deepest 120 feet. The deepest level is 120 feet, and the width of the lode is from 3 inches to 11 feet. The Inspector of Mines thinks this mine will yet play an important part in the copper-mining of this Colony.

At the Nymagee Company's mine, 10,236 tons of ore was smelted in 1883, producing 1,714 tons of fine copper, value £96,000. Depth of deepest shaft, 390 feet; deepest level, 310 feet; width of lode, 3 feet to 18 feet. Total quantity of ore smelted since the mine was started in 1880, 23,007 tons, making 3,717 tons fine copper, value, £236,100.

At

At the Hartwood Mine, adjoining the Nymagee Mine, no proper lode yet discovered.

At the Babinda Mine, 9 miles from Nymagee, prospecting work has been suspended in consequence of scarcity of water.

The Inspector of Mines states that the country between Cobar and Nymagee presents highly metalliferous indications, especially so from the "Restdown Hotel" to Nymagee, a distance of 25 miles, which has the appearance of being auriferous.

There are fine indications of copper at the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Mine, 7 miles from Cobar, but the mine has not yet been properly prospected through want of water.

At the Melrose Mine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the head station, Melrose Run, a shaft has been sunk, 30 feet from which ore containing  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. has been obtained. From another shaft,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the above, 30 feet deep, ore from the surface,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., work suspended from want of water.

The Inspector of Mines says the lode in the New Mount Hope Company's mine has been opened along the surface about 200 feet, and it averages in parts 30 feet wide. A main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet. At the 100 feet level, the lode, which consists chiefly of high-class ores, had been driven into 50 feet without reaching the opposite wall. There is an ample supply of firewood within a radius of 10 miles.

The country between Cobar and Girilambone appears to be metalliferous, and deserves to be prospected. At Girilambone a strong lode is visible on the surface, about 100 yards east of the present workings. About three-quarters of a mile from the Girilambone mine, a strong lode is visible on the surface in the property of Messrs. Christensen & Co.

The Warden says a good many copper lodes have been found in the Forbes District during the past year, the indications of which are favourable. At the Limestone Reserve, 6 miles N.W. of Parkes, two men have been employed during the year; they have sunk a shaft 110 feet deep, and have raised 12 tons of good quality ore. Copper discovered at Euroow Mountain, 16 miles east of Forbes.

In the Burrowa mine, at a depth of 48 fathoms, a new lode was struck in August last, about 6 feet wide. It joins the old lode, making the width 17 feet. During the year 1,275 tons of 10% ore was raised and smelted, yielding  $127\frac{1}{2}$  tons fine copper.

On the Abercrombie River, about 40 miles above Scrubby Rush, good prospects of copper have been discovered.

The Peelwood Copper-mine has been worked on tribute with satisfactory results.

At the Burruga Copper-mine, near Rockley, work has been carried on for some time past under the management of Mr. Lewis Lloyd. In 1881, 2,600 tons of ore raised made 270 tons of fine copper; in 1882, 5,000 tons of ore made 480 tons of fine copper; in 1883, 6,150 tons of ore raised made 520 tons fine copper. The ore occurs in shoots with a north-east strike; the largest yet stoped is 110 feet in length, and from 4 to 9 feet in thickness, increasing in richness and size as a greater depth is reached.

At the Burrumagoo lodes, on the slope of a high hill, about 5 miles south of Rockley, a shaft has been sunk 50 feet; the lode has well defined walls, in which is a shoot of high quality ore about 1 foot thick. Higher up the hill is a large outcrop of gossan, which can be traced in a northerly and southerly direction, and appears to indicate the position of a main lode.

The Inspector of Mines says the copper lodes in the Wellington District have been very little prospected, though they present very good surface indications. The Warden at Wellington says Backe's Copper-mine, east of Spring's Railway Station, contains extensive blows of gossan. The ore from the first shaft averaged  $12\frac{1}{2}$ %. Shaft sunk to a depth of 100 feet when the country got too hard, and the haulage too heavy for their appliances. In

In the Harvey's Ranges, Tomingley, there are strong stains of copper visible on the surface.

At the Barrier Ranges several deposits of copper ore have been discovered; 5 tons sent to Adelaide yielded  $12\frac{1}{2}$ % of copper.

In Cheshire and Knoblanche's mine, 6 miles from Ilford in the Mudgee District, the lode is 6 feet wide at a depth of 120 feet. Furnaces are being erected, and will be completed early in 1884.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Copper, the produce of the Colony, exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from 1858 to 1883.

Year.	Ingots.		Ore and Regulus.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons. cwt.	£	Tons. cwt.	£	Tons. cwt.	£
1858	.....	.....	58 0	1,400	58 0	1,400
1859	30 0	578	.....	.....	30 0	578
1860	.....	.....	43 0	1,535	43 0	1,535
1861	.....	.....	144 0	3,390	144 0	3,390
1862	.....	.....	213 0	5,742	213 0	5,742
1863	23 0	1,680	114 0	420	137 0	2,100
1864	54 0	5,230	.....	.....	54 0	5,230
1865	247 0	15,820	22 0	545	269 0	16,365
1866	255 0	18,905	23 0	1,885	278 0	20,790
1867	393 0	30,189	0 2	5	393 0	30,194
1868	644 0	23,297	172 0	4,000	816 0	27,297
1869	1,980 0	74,605	104 0	2,070	2,084 0	76,675
1870	994 0	65,671	6 0	60	1,000 0	65,731
1871	1,350 0	87,570	94 0	1,297	1,444 0	88,876
1872	1,035 0	92,736	417 0	13,152	1,452 0	105,888
1873	2,795 0	237,412	51 0	1,690	2,846 0	239,102
1874	3,638 0	311,519	522 0	13,621	4,160 0	325,140
1875	3,520 0	297,334	157 0	4,356	3,677 0	301,690
1876	3,106 0	243,142	169 0	6,836	3,275 0	249,978
1877	4,153 0	307,181	360 0	17,045	4,513 0	324,226
1878	4,933 0	337,409	236 0	7,749	5,219 0	345,158
1879	4,106 15	256,437	36 7	915	4,143 2	257,352
1880	5,262 10	359,260	131 13½	4,799	5,394 8½	364,059
1881	5,361 0	350,087	132 16	4,975	5,493 16	355,062
1882	4,865 3	321,887	93 1	2,840	4,958 4	324,727
1883	8,872 17	574,497	84 10	2,704	8,957 7	577,201
Total ..	57,668 5	4,012,455	3,383 14½	103,031	61,051 17½	4,115,486

The growth of this branch of mining is a fact, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, as it furnishes steady employment for such a large number of men. And as shown by the large settlements in the vicinity of some of our principal copper-mines, remote from the metropolis, tracts of country are settled, which but for these mines would have continued for many years to come mere sheep walks. The extension of our railways will almost certainly lead to the opening up of other mines, which, in their turn, will afford employment to the railways, thereby enabling them to be still further extended.

The following assays were made during the year by the Government Analyst:—

- Copper ore from Tomingley Quartz Reefs, Bogan River—Metallic copper, 26·0 per cent. ; fine silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton ; no gold.
- Copper ore from Cudgegong—Metallic copper, 3·5 per cent. ; fine silver, 16 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.
- Copper ore from lode near Cudgegong—Metallic copper, 11·1 per cent. ; fine silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton ; no gold.
- Copper ore from a new lode at Currawang, parish Granville, county of Wellesley—Metallic copper, 34·1 per cent. ; fine silver, 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton ; no gold.
- Copper ore from the Cheshire Copper-mine, Cudgegong—Metallic copper, 6·8 per cent.
- Copper ore from the Cheshire Copper-mine, Cudgegong—Metallic copper, 11·9 per cent.
- Copper ore from the Cheshire Copper-mine, Cudgegong—Metallic copper, 0·7 per cent.
- Copper ore from Plant Gully, Emmaville—Metallic copper, 19·3 per cent.
- Rock in copper lode from Plant Gully, Emmaville—Copper, a strong trace.
- Copper ore from Wellington—Metallic copper, 10 per cent. ; fine silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton ; gold, 3 dwts. per ton.
- Copper ore from Melrose River, near Yellow Mountains—Metallic copper, 11·9 per cent. ; fine gold, 3 dwts. per ton ; silver, a trace.
- Copper ore from the Braidwood District—Metallic copper, 17·9 per cent. ; neither gold nor silver.
- Cupriferous gossan from W. T. Campbell's lode, Thackaringa—Metallic copper, 16·7 per cent. ; silver, a trace ; no gold.
- Copper ore from near Capertee—Metallic copper, 6·2 per cent. ; fine silver, 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton ; gold, a trace.
- Cupriferous iron ore from near Capertee—Metallic copper, 24 per cent. ; fine silver, 8 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.
- Copper ore from near Capertee—Metallic copper, 11·8 per cent. ; fine silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton.
- Copper ore from Eugowra—Metallic copper, 24·9 per cent. ; fine silver, 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton ; gold, a trace.
- Copper ore from Bingera—Metallic copper, 67·2 per cent.
- Copper ore from new lode, parish Inverary, near Bungonia—Metallic copper, 14·8 per cent.
- Copper ore from Goolagong—Metallic copper, 3·4 per cent. ; gold, a trace ; silver, a trace.

#### SILVER.

The export of silver for 1883, as compared with that of 1882, shows an increase of 39,447 ozs., value £7,464.

Unfortunately, operations in the vicinity of the Barrier Ranges have been retarded in consequence of the very severe drought, the water supply in the locality of the silver-mines being insufficient for domestic purposes, added to which there have been numerous disputes concerning titles. The ore that has been raised has been sent into South Australia or to England for treatment ; but it is probable that when the mines come to be properly opened up, a large proportion, if not the whole of the ore, will be treated locally, as there can be little doubt that this portion of the Albert Gold-field will become one of the most important mining localities in the Colony. Some of the ore raised is said to be very rich, but no reliable returns have yet been received. Mr. Warden Gower has furnished a report, but being unable, on account of the distance from his head-quarters, the state of the country, and the pressing nature of

his other duties, to visit the mines, he has had to rely upon information supplied by interested persons, which detracts from the value of the report; still, it contains matter indicating the extent and value of the lodes. Attached to the report is a statement of assays made at Silverton which show very satisfactory results. The samples of galena gave 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of lead, and 1,739 ozs. silver per ton; 45 per cent. of lead and 15 ozs. of silver per ton; 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of lead and 198 ozs. of silver per ton; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of lead and 9,175 ozs. silver per ton. The samples of silver ore gave results varying from 39 ozs. to 18,912 ozs. per ton. A few samples of the ore have been assayed by the Department, as will be seen below, the results varying from 40 ozs. to 1,504 ozs. per ton. The argentiferous deposits extend over a considerable area, the extent of which the Inspector of Mines estimates at 25 miles in length; but there is probably a very large extent of mineral country which has not yet been even visited, and which is not likely to be prospected until the drought breaks up. The Inspector of Mines reports that at the date of his visit the deepest shaft at Thackaringa was 70 feet, about 700 tons of ore had been despatched from the mines, and the ore at grass was about 350 tons. The cost of carriage and other expenses connected with sending the ore to England was estimated at £8 per ton, and the ore is said to realize from £16 to £25 per ton. At Silverton (Umberumberka) a lode 2 feet wide showing good ore had been sunk upon to a depth of 60 feet.

Mr. Warden Graham reports that he is of opinion that silver-mining will yet be one of the principal industries of the New England District, owing to the energy and enterprise of Messrs. Hall and Davey, who are still sinking on the various reefs at Boorook with very encouraging results. On the Golden Age Reef they have sunk on a good lode to a depth of 196 feet, the width varying from 10 inches to 3 feet, and the assays of samples from the bottom of the shaft varying from 70 ozs. to 350 ozs. of silver per ton. The ore at grass is estimated to contain 4,000 ozs. On the Addison Reef they have sunk to a depth of 85 feet, the width of the lode is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the whole of the ore will average 78 ozs. per ton, with indications of becoming richer at a greater depth. The ore at grass is estimated to contain 2,000 ozs. silver. During the year 100 tons of ore from the Addison and 500 tons from the Golden Age Reef have been treated, yielding 15,792 ozs. of silver and 70 ozs. gold. Some tons of the best ore was picked and sent to England for treatment. There is a large extent of argentiferous country around Boorook which will probably be taken up as soon as the works for the treatment of the ore are completed.

The Narangarie Silver-mine, in the Mudgee district, 9 miles N.E. from Denison Town, on the summit of the Dividing Range between Bong Bong and Coolah Creeks: At 40 feet deep the vein is 2 feet 4 inches wide, at 65 feet deep it is 3 feet wide; there are 300 tons of ore at grass. Work was suspended, but will be resumed shortly.

At Sunny Corner in the Bathurst District the erection of smelting works has been commenced. When completed the ore will be treated at the mine instead of being sent to Swansea, as it has hitherto been, for treatment, and the treatment of the ore locally will probably have the effect of leading to other mines in the Mitchell's Creek division being opened up.

The following assays have been made by the Government Analyst during the year:—

- Silver ore from Perico, near Eden—Fine silver at the rate of 18 ozs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton; no gold.
- Oxide and sulphide of bismuth from Kingsgate, 18 miles from Glen Innes—Fine silver at the rate of 57 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton; gold, 4 ozs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton; metallic bismuth, 69.3 per cent.
- Mispickel from Glen Innes Bismuth Co.'s Mine, Kingsgate—Fine silver at the rate of 92 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton; no gold; metallic bismuth, 9.2 per cent.
- Ore from Gordon's Reef, 2 miles north of Strathbogio—Fine silver at the rate of 13 ozs. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton; metallic lead, 12.9 per cent.; no gold; no tin.
- Zinc blende and pyrites from lower lode, The Grampians, New England—Fine silver at the rate of 61 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton; metallic zinc, 20.0 per cent.; copper, about 5 per cent.; no tin; no gold.
- Pyrites from new reef at Conoblas, near Orange—Fine silver, at the rate of 20 ozs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton; gold, at the rate of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton.
- Ore from Plant Gully, Emmaville—Fine silver at the rate of 15 ozs. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Quartz with galena from Binbanaug, Glaumire—Fine silver at the rate of 18 ozs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Mispickel from Emmaville—Fine silver at the rate of 43 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Quartz from Billygoa, 40 miles north of Cobar—Fine silver at the rate of 60 ozs. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton; gold, 15 ozs. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton.
- Lead ore from the Barrier Range, North-west of Colony—Fine silver at the rate of 60 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton; no gold.
- Lead ore from Bull Dog Range, Mitchell's Creek, Bathurst District—Fine silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace; metallic lead, 55.1 per cent.
- Lead ore from Bull Dog Range, Mitchell's Creek, Bathurst District—Fine silver at the rate of 22 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace; metallic lead, 57.3 per cent.
- Lead ore from Barrier Range—Fine silver at the rate of 1,504 ozs. 6 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Lead ore from Barrier Range—Fine silver at the rate of 60 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton; gold, a trace.
- Lead ore from Barrier Range—Fine silver at the rate of 40 ozs. per ton; gold, a trace.

#### IRON.

The Eskbank Iron Company (the only makers of iron in the Colony) made during the year iron to the value of £26,908, which is considerably less than the value of the make for 1882. But in 1882 the Company made pig-iron to the value of £15,120, whereas in 1883 the blast furnace was not in work. The number of men employed during the year was 175, but they were not fully employed.

In view of the fact that tenders have been invited by the Government for the supply of 150,000 tons of steel rails to be manufactured in the Colony from New South Wales ore, it may be useful to give a list of the best known deposits of iron ore, together with the various analyses which have as yet been made.

For

For the manufacture of steel from pig-iron, smelted from hematite and magnetic iron ores (which are in general practically free from sulphur, phosphorus, and copper), the process most commonly used is known as the Bessemer process. Molten pig-iron is run into an egg-shaped wrought-iron vessel (known as a converter) with an open inclined neck at the top, and lined with about 10 inches of fire-brick and ganister. A blast of air (at a pressure of about 20 lbs. per square inch) is turned on through a number of tuyers at the base of the converter and allowed to bubble through the molten iron. The duration of the blast varies from 13 to 20 minutes. The combustion of the carbon in the pig-iron with the oxygen raises the temperature to such an extent that the contents of the converter become as fluid as water. The carbon and silicon are almost entirely burnt out during the conversion. When the "blow" is at an end (shown by the diminishing of the flame which rises through the neck of the converter) the blast is turned off and from 7 to 10 per cent. of melted spiegeleisen is added to the contents of the converter. The fluid steel is then transferred from the converter into a casting ladle, and thence into vertical ingot moulds. The converters are constructed of a size sufficient to treat from 2 to 10 tons of metal.

The Bessemer process was, however, useless for the treatment of pig-iron containing phosphorus and sulphur, until Messrs. S. G. Thomas and P. C. Gilchrist patented their modification which is now known as the basic process, and by which pig-iron containing comparatively high per-centages of sulphur and phosphorus can be cheaply converted into steel of the best quality. The Thomas-Gilchrist invention consists in lining the Bessemer converter with a so-called basic substance such as limestone or dolomite (instead of fire-bricks), with the result that practically the whole of the objectionable impurities—sulphur and phosphorus—are removed in the form of slag. Late experiments have shown that bricks moulded from calcined limestone or dolomite (magnesian limestone) mixed with tar, form the best linings for the converters. The greatest difficulty in connection with the process is the rather rapid wear and tear of the lining which has consequently to be somewhat frequently renewed. However, the immense advantage of being able to manufacture the best steel by this process from ores containing such impurities will at once commend itself.

The principal deposits of iron ore in New South Wales which occur within or near to the coal-fields, are situated at Lithgow, Wallerawang, Mount Edgecome, Mount Clarence, Piper's Flat, Mount Lambie, and in the Blayney district, on the Great Western Railway; and in the Mittagong and Berrima districts, on the Great Southern Railway. It was in the latter district, at the Fitzroy Iron Works, that the first attempt was made in the Colony to smelt iron, but the result was not successful, chiefly, it is thought, on account of the unsuitable coal used. The iron ore of the Mittagong district consists of brown hematite, which has been deposited from ferruginous springs, and forms irregular but extensive deposits. The deposits occupy an area of 37.4 acres, and occur in five different localities situated within a radius of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the old Fitzroy Smelting Works near Mittagong. The deposit at Fitzroy occupies an area of 4.2 acres, and taking 25 feet as the thickness of the ore in sight (a bore is said to have been put down 40 feet without going through the ore), it contains 439,900 tons of ore, estimated to yield 179,949 tons of pig-iron.

The other deposits contain 2,446,320 tons of ore, estimated to yield 848,845 tons of pig-iron, giving a total of 2,886,220 tons of ore, equal to 1,028,794 tons of pig-iron. This quantity would keep three furnaces going, each producing 15,000 tons of pig-iron annually for nearly twenty-three years.

In 1882, the make of pig-iron in the United Kingdom was 8,493,287 tons, there being 565 furnaces in blast at the end of the year, or equal to an average production of 15,032 tons of pig-iron by each blast furnace. In 1865, each furnace averaged 7,391 tons of pig-iron.

There are also good iron ores in the Goulburn district which would be available for the smelting-works of the Mittagong and Berrima coal districts. Limestone is abundant at Marulan, and all are within easy distance of the Great Southern Railway.

I have not been able to ascertain the quantity of rails used annually in this and the adjoining Colonies; but I find the quantities imported into or purchased in this Colony from 1874 to 1882 amount to about 180,000 tons, and the consumption is always increasing, so that there will doubtless be a large demand if they can be made in this Colony at such a price as will enable them to compete successfully with imported rails.

The following analysis of the ore was made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

BROWN HEMATITE, MITTAGONG.	
Moisture, loss on ignition .....	10.43
Silica .....	9.07
Alumina .....	6.83
Oxide of iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) .....	73.67
Trace of phosphoric acid .....	.....
	100.00

At

At Lithgow, Wallerawang, and Piper's Flat, seams of clay-band iron ores (limonite) from 6 to 18 inches thick occur in the coal measures which crop out nearly horizontally in the sides of the hills.

Analyses by Professor Liversidge of specimens from Wallerawang yielded the following results:—

Water lost at 100° C. ....	1.35	
"    combined .....	10.29	
Silica .....	3.66	
"    soluble .....	.07	
Alumina .....	1.38	
Iron protoxide .....	.67	} Equal to 58.80 per cent. of metallic iron.
"    sesquioxide .....	78.96	
Manganese protoxide .....	2.43	
Lime .....	.65	
Magnesia .....	.14	
Phosphoric acid .....	traces	
Sulphur .....	traces	
	<hr/>	
	99.60	

The other specimens from these seams in the same locality yielded 56.0, 60.13, 54.46, 49.28, and 53.31 per cent. of metallic iron, respectively.

Near Piper's Flat and Mount Lambie dyke masses of brown hematite and magnetite of irregular thickness occur in the altered Devonian sandstones; their extent has not yet been proved. The magnetite is occasionally associated with a silicious ferruginous garnet rock.

Analyses by Professor Liversidge gave brown hematite 38.84 to 51.52 per cent. metallic iron, garnet ironstone 20 per cent. iron, magnetite 40.89 per cent. iron, with only traces of phosphorus and sulphur. An examination of the magnetic ore and garnet rock by Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.I.C., yielded the following results:—

Magnetite—Analysis.

Water.....	2.16	
Ferric oxide..	64.01	} metallic iron, 51.73.
Ferrous oxide ..	8.99	
Manganese .....	traces	
Alumina .....	2.75	
Lime .....	3.75	} total lime, 11.28.
Fluoride of calcium .....	10.68	
Magnesia.....	.41	
Phosphoric oxide.....	trace	
Sulphur.....	none	
Silica .....	6.70	
	<hr/>	
	99.45	

Garnet rock, associated with the magnetic—Analysis.

Water.....	4.55	} soluble in acid, 31.70
Ferric oxide.....	23.14	
Alumina .....	4.31	
Lime .....	4.25	
Magnesia.....	traces	
Phosphoric oxide.....	none	
Sulphur .....	none	} insoluble in acid, 65.59.
Ferric oxide .....	20.77	
Alumina.....	.85	
Lime .....	7.75	
Silica.....	34.22	
	<hr/>	
	99.84	
Metallic iron.....	30.73	

Abundance of marble limestone occurs near Piper's Flat.

The Hawkesbury sandstone formation about Mount Edgecombe and Mount Clarence is traversed by numerous small veins of brown hematite, and consequently, where the sandstone has been denuded, fragments of these veins have collected in considerable quantities in places, and there is little doubt that this ironstone will be of future value for the smelting works at Lithgow. It is, however, variable in quality, for it sometimes contains a large per-centage of silicious sand, derived from the sandstone in which it occurs.

An analysis, made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst, of brown hematite from Mount Clarence, yielded the following result:—

Hydroscopic moisture .....	0.43
Loss on ignition .....	10.80
*Peroxide of iron .....	79.20
Insoluble in acids .....	8.80
Alumina, traces of magnesia } .....	0.72
Phosphoric acid, &c. .... }	
	<hr/>
	100.00

\*Equivalent to 65 per cent. of metallic iron.

Another sample from the same locality yielded 56 per cent. of metallic iron.



In the vicinity of Lithgow there are extensive beds of clay-shale ironstone, interstratified with the lower beds of the Hawkesbury sandstone formation. Similar beds occur in the same geological position in the Illawarra district, and in other parts of the Colony. The ore may be useful to work in connection with the richer ores from other localities.

The following are analyses of samples from Lithgow:—

	I.	II.
Loss on ignition .....	8.47	5.10
Silica .....	37.80	66.80
Alumina .....	5.89	19.84
Oxide of iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ).....	46.11	7.53
Traces of magnesia and phosphoric acid, alkalies, &c. ....	1.73	0.73
	100.00	100.00

A large proportion of the iron ore smelted at the Eskbank Iron Works, Lithgow, is obtained from the Blayney district, where it occurs in large quantities in isolated masses which are easily quarried. The ore consists of brown hematite and magnetite.

The following analyses of samples of these ores were made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

Brown Hematite from Newbridge, Blayney district—

Moisture, loss on ignition .....	12.35
Silica .....	6.95
Alumina .....	10.38
Oxide of iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ).....	68.04
Phosphoric acid .....	2.28
	100.00

Magnetite from Brown's Creek, Blayney District—

Moisture, loss on ignition .....	0.13	
Silica, &c. (insoluble in acids).....	6.50	
Alumina .....	14.22	
Oxide of iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) .....	60.48	} Equal to metallic iron 52.5 per cent.
"    "    " ( $\text{FeO}$ ).....	18.67	
Trace of phosphoric acid .....	.....	
	100.00	

In the Goulburn District, through which the Great Southern Railway passes, and in the Bathurst and Blayney Districts on the Great Western Railway, extensive deposits of manganese and ferro-manganese ores and limestone occur.

In numerous other parts of the Colony rich deposits of iron and manganese ores are known, but with perhaps few exceptions they are not so favorably situated as are the abovementioned in proximity, or within ready access by rail, to coal and limestone deposits.

In the Coolah Valley (Mudgee District) the deposits of ironstone in close proximity to coal is said to be practically inexhaustible.

The following analyses have been made by the Government Analyst:—

Iron ore from Berrima—Analysis—

* Peroxide of Iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) .....	82.54
Alumina .....	0.84
Phosphoric acid ( $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ) .....	0.63
Gangue.....	0.52
Moisture, loss, &c. ....	15.47
	100.00

\*Equal to 57.8 per cent. metallic iron.

Iron ore from new seam, Eskbank Iron Company's property, Lithgow—

Loss on ignition.....	8.47
Silica .....	37.80
Alumina .....	5.89
Oxide of iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) .....	46.11
Traces of magnesia and Phosphoric acid, alkalies, &c. }	1.73
	100.00

Iron ore from new seam, Eskbank Iron Company's property, Lithgow—

Loss on ignition .....	5.10
Silica .....	66.80
Alumina .....	19.84
Oxide of iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) .....	7.53
Traces of magnesia, Phosphoric acid, alkalies, &c. }	0.73
	100.00

Iron ore from new seam, Eskbank Iron Company's property, Lithgow—

Loss on ignition .....	5.30
Silica .....	63.43
Alumina .....	24.55
Oxide of iron ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) .....	6.02
Traces of magnesia, Phosphoric acid, alkalies, &c. }	0.70
	100.00



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Oxide and sulphide of bismuth from Kingsgate, 18 miles from Glen Innes—Metallic bismuth, 69·3 per cent. ; fine silver, 57 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton ; fine gold, 4 ozs. 1½ dwts. per ton.  
 Arsenical pyrites from Glen Innes Company's Mine, Kingsgate—Metallic bismuth, 9·2 per cent. ; fine silver at the rate of 92 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton ; no gold.  
 Bismuth ore, Comstock lode, near Yarrow—Metallic bismuth, 35·6 per cent. ; fine silver, 9 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton ; fine gold, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton.

## LEAD.

The following samples have been assayed during the year by the Government Analyst, but no report has been received concerning the working of any of the lodes from which the samples were taken :—

Galena from Money Ranges, between Yass and Gundagai—Metallic lead, 80·9 per cent. ; fine silver, 8 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton ; fine gold, a trace.  
 Ore from lode in Yalwal Gold-fields, Shoalhaven District—Metallic lead, 20·83 per cent. ; metallic iron, 14·02 per cent. ; metallic copper, 3·10 per cent. ; fine silver, 5 ozs. 19½ dwts. per ton ; no gold.  
 Ore from Gordon's Reef, 2 miles north from Strathbogie—Metallic lead, 12·9 per cent. ; fine silver, 13 ozs. 17½ dwts. per ton ; no gold ; no tin.  
 Galena from (locality not known)—Metallic lead, 60·0 per cent. ; fine silver, 5 ozs. 6 dwts. per ton ; gold a trace.  
 Carbonate from Nerriga District—Metallic lead, 60·23 per cent. ; neither gold nor silver.  
 Carbonate of lead from prospecting shaft near Mitchell's Creek, Bathurst District—Metallic lead, 62·85 per cent. ; fine silver, 5 ozs. 6 dwts. per ton ; fine gold, 4 dwts. per ton.  
 Lead ore from Bull Dog Range, Mitchell's Creek, Bathurst District—Metallic lead, 30·8 per cent. ; fine silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton ; gold a trace.  
 Lead ore from Bull Dog Range, Mitchell's Creek, Bathurst District—Metallic lead, 55·1 per cent. ; fine silver, 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton ; gold a trace.  
 Lead ore from Bull Dog Range, Mitchell's Creek, Bathurst District—Metallic lead, 57·3 per cent. ; fine silver, 22 ozs. 17 dwts. per ton ; gold a trace.

## MANGANESE AND COBALT.

No report has been received of any work done upon any of the deposits known to exist in various parts of the Colony, but it is probable that steps will shortly be taken to develop a very valuable deposit of manganese in the Tamworth district, a sample of which on assay gave peroxide of manganese, 86·2 per cent. The following samples have been assayed during the year :—

Oxide of Manganese from Mihi Creek, County Sandon—Peroxide of manganese, 75·36 per cent. ; cobalt a strong trace.  
 Manganese ore from Never Never—

Gangue	79·25
Peroxide of manganese	14·97
Moisture, oxide of iron } Alumina, &c. }	5·78
	100·00

Manganese ore from near Glanmire—Protoxide of manganese, 43·4 per cent.  
 Cobaltiferous manganese ore from near Bungonia—Sesquioxide of cobalt (Co<sup>2</sup> O<sup>3</sup>) 3·5 per cent.  
 Cobaltiferous manganese ore from near Bungonia—Protoxide of cobalt (Co O) 3·92 per cent.  
 Cobaltiferous manganese ore from near Bungonia—Protoxide of cobalt (Co O) 3·85 per cent.  
 Cobaltiferous manganese ore from near Windellama, on the Shoalhaven River—Protoxide of cobalt (Co O) 1·9 per cent.  
 Cobaltiferous manganese ore from near Windellama, on the Shoalhaven River—Protoxide of cobalt (Co O) 2·27 per cent.

## ZINC.

The following samples have been assayed during the year by the Government Analyst :—

Zinc blende and pyrites from Folkstone Lode, New England—Metallic zinc, 18·1 per cent. ; fine silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton.  
 Zinc blende and pyrites from the Ottery No. 3 Lode, New England—Metallic zinc, 2·0 per cent. ; fine silver, 6 ozs. 19 dwts. per ton.  
 Zinc blende and pyrites from Lower Lode, The Grampians, New England—Metallic zinc, 20·0 per cent. ; fine silver, 61 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton.

## DIAMONDS.

There appears now to be a prospect of the diamond-fields around Bingera being developed, and I trust diamonds will figure in my next report as an important addition to our mineral products. The scarcity of water appears to have seriously retarded operations in 1883, but it is reported that Messrs. Falk and Co. have commenced sinking for water on their mine with a view to save the cost of carting the wash-dirt to the river, a distance of over 3 miles. It is stated that Messrs. Falk and Co. obtained 400 diamonds from about 100 loads of wash, 300 of them having been won in five days. The diamonds are small, but sixty or seventy sent to London were, it is stated, pronounced first-class. This mine is being worked in a face into the hill, the wash is 6 feet in height and increases as the works are extended. Messrs. Craddock and party have reached the wash by sinking at 40 and 80 feet respectively; they have found a quantity of very small diamonds of good quality, but have been unable to wash in consequence of the scarcity of water.

Small diamonds continue to be found also in the Cudgong River in the Mudgee District.

## SLATE.

A large amount of preliminary work has been done by the Australian Slate Company in opening their slate quarry at Gundagai, and preparing for the reception of extensive machinery which has been ordered from England. In addition to this the Company has turned out 30,000 slates and 10,000 feet of slabs. The operations will be conducted on a large scale as soon as the necessary machinery and appliances have arrived and been placed in position.

There

There is a probability of valuable quarries being opened and worked on a large scale in the Bathurst District.

WATER AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The following analyses have been made by the Government Analyst during the year:—

Pink mineral from Reid and Crane's lode, Flagstone, New England--	
Silica .....	60.24
Alumina .....	14.98
Lime.....	6.80
Iron.....	a trace
Loss on ignition.....	14.06
Hygroscopic moisture .....	3.22
Traces of magnesia }	
Alkalies, loss, &c. }	0.70
	100.00

Sample of subsoil from Port Stephens—	
Silica .....	90.75
Alumina .....	5.40
Iron (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	0.40
Lime (Ca O) .....	0.37
Magnesia (Mg O) .....	0.17
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) .....	0.29
Soda(Na <sub>2</sub> O) .....	0.60
Loss on ignition.....	2.00
Traces of ammonia }	
Carbon, loss, &c. }	0.02
	100.00

*Remarks.*—The feature of this subsoil is its large proportion of silica (sand). It also contains a moderate per-centage of clay.

Sand with a foot of fair soil overlying this subsoil would be suitable for agricultural purposes.

Clay from Capertec—	
Silica .....	62.05
Alumina .....	28.00
Oxide of iron (Fe O) .....	trace.
Lime.....	0.30
Magnesia.....	0.47
Loss on ignition.....	7.50
Alkalies, loss, &c. ....	1.68
	100.00

Indurated Shale from Ballimore, near Dubbo—	
Loss on ignition .....	1.50
Silica .....	65.52
Alumina and trace of oxide of iron .....	23.05
Lime .....	1.20
Magnesia.....	0.41
Alkalies, loss, &c. ....	3.32
	100.00

Sample from Bathurst district. (Test for lime and hydraulic properties.)

Carbonate of lime (Ca Co<sub>3</sub>), 95.97 per cent.

Does not act as a natural cement.

Saline deposit from Holy Box Well, Mount Hope—	
Moisture .....	0.25
Chloride of sodium .....	95.75
Sulphate of do. ....	3.04
*Alumina and oxide of iron .....	0.30
Sand.....	0.60
*Lime.....	trace.
*Magnesia.....	do.
	99.89

Water from Diamond Drill Bore at Girilambone—

No. 1.—Colour bright.

Total fixed matter ..... 812.48 grains per gallon.

Total chlorine ... 365.65 " " "

Fixed matter consisting of chlorides of magnesium and sodium, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of lime, &c.

Water from Diamond Drill bore at Girilambone—

No. 2.—Total fixed matter ..... 775.04 grains per gallon.

Total chlorine ... 343.28 " " "

Fixed matter consisting of chlorides of magnesium and sodium; carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, &c.

Water from Diamond Drill bore at Girilambone—

No. 3.—Total fixed matter ..... 777.92 grains per gallon.

Total chlorine ... 346.12 " " "

Fixed matter consisting of chlorides of magnesium and sodium, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, &c.

Water from Holy Box Wall, Mount Hope—

Total fixed matter (about)..... 370.04 grains per gallon.

Total chlorine (about) ..... 173.95 " " "

Fixed matter consisting of chlorides of sodium and magnesium, carbonate and sulphate of lime. (Unsuitable for domestic use.)

The above samples all too small for proper analysis.

Water

\* These are all in the soluble form, and therefore present as salts; but being in such small quantity the sulphuric acid and chlorine have been calculated as combined entirely with the sodium.

Water from Spring Ridge, Liverpool Plains, from a well 22 feet deep, in centre of black soil plain, about 1,100 feet above sea-level—

		In 1,000 parts.
Chloride of sodium.....	864·83	12·146
"    magnesium.....	170·25	2·389
Sulphate of sodium.....	54·80	0·769
Carbonate of soda.....	60·57	0·850
"    lime.....	18·15	0·255
"    magnesia.....	33·25	0·467
Silica, iron, and alumina.....	2·10	0·029
Organic matter.....	12·90	0·182
	1216·85	17·087

Total chlorine ..... 669·65 grains per gallon.  
 " sulphuric acid ..... 30·88 " " "

Remarks :—Colour yellow, with a strong odour of sulphuretted hydrogen.

The proportion of organic constituents in this water is so excessive as to render it totally unfit for domestic uses, or for cattle.

Water from Gunnedah well ; depth 70 feet with 28 feet of water, which is soft and potable when fresh.

Total solids.....	58·56 grains per gallon.
Soluble solids.....	50·14 " " "
Insoluble solids.....	8·42 " " "
Chlorine.....	9·00 " " "

The soluble solids were found to consist of chloride of sodium, sulphate, and carbonate of soda, &c.  
 The insoluble of carbonates of lime and magnesia, silica, alumina, &c.

Remarks :—This water will yield a fair deposit ; but is a fairly good water for steam purposes.

Water from Curlewes ; depth 110 feet, with 50 feet of water—

Total solids.....	928·80
Insoluble solids.....	849·60
Soluble solids.....	79·20
Chlorine.....	530·72

The soluble solids were found to consist of chloride of sodium, sulphate, and carbonate of sodium.  
 The insoluble solids of carbonates of lime and magnesia, oxide of iron, alumina, silica, &c.

This water is unsuitable for any purpose.

Water from bore at Gladesville—

Total solids—grains per gallon.....	31·40
Insoluble.....	7·20
Soluble.....	22·75
Volatile at red heat.....	1·45
Chlorine.....	15·1
Saline ammonia—parts per 100,000.....	nil.
Organic.....	nil.
Protoxide of iron.....	1·45 grains per gallon.

Remarks :—This water was fairly bright when received, but contained a deposit at the bottom, consisting of sand, &c.

The soluble solids were found to consist of chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime and magnesia, traces of carbonate of soda, &c.

The insoluble solids of—oxide of iron, clay, carbonates of lime and magnesia.

When the bottle had been opened for a time the water became brown, and peroxide of iron began to deposit. The only objection to this water arises from the presence of much protoxide of iron, which can be removed by filtration after the water has been exposed to the air so as to convert the protoxide into peroxide of iron. In any other respects it may be considered a good water for domestic use.

SUMMARY.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in submitting the following statement of the aggregate value of our mineral products, which now exceeds sixty-one millions sterling.

AGGREGATE value of Minerals, the produce of New South Wales, to 31st December last is—

	Quantity.	Value.		Total Value.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Quantity and value of gold prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	9,365,648·51 ozs.	34,570,378	16 7		
Quantity and value of gold raised in 1883.....	123,805·58 "	458,508	16 0		
Totals.....	9,489,454·09 ozs.	35,028,887	12 7	35,028,887	12 7
Quantity and value of silver raised prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	765,397·14 ozs.	187,429	0 0		
Quantity and value of silver raised during 1883.....	77,065·18 "	16,488	0 0		
Totals.....	842,462·32 ozs.	203,917	0 0	203,917	0 0
Quantity and value of coal raised prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	25,990,761·6 tons	13,204,273	6 4		
Quantity and value of coal raised during 1883.....	2,521,457 "	1,201,941	12 11		
Totals.....	28,512,218·6 tons	14,406,214	19 3	14,406,214	19 3
Quantity and value of shale raised prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	289,349 tons	665,160	15 0		
Quantity and value of shale raised during 1883.....	49,250 "	90,861	10 0		
Totals.....	338,599 tons	756,022	5 0	756,022	5 0

AGGREGATE value of Minerals, &c.—*continued.*

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of tin exported prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	Ingots ..... 56,114 tons 5½ cwt. } Ore and regulus 14,823 ,, 7 ,, }	5,173,038 0 0	
Quantity and value of tin exported during 1883 .....	Ingots ..... 8,680 ,, 1 ,, } Ore and regulus 445 ,, 4 ,, }	824,552 0 0	
Totals .....		5,997,590 0 0	5,997,590 0 0
Quantity and value of copper exported prior to the 1st January, 1883 .....	Ingots ..... 48,794 tons 13 cwt. } Ore and regulus 3,298 ,, 15½ ,, }	3,538,235 0 0	
Quantity and value of copper exported during 1883 .....	Ingots ..... 8,872 ,, 17 ,, } Ore and regulus 84 ,, 10 ,, }	577,201 0 0	
Totals .....		4,115,486 0 0	4,115,486 0 0
Quantity and value of iron raised prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	18,376 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 0 lbs.	154,581 0 4	
Quantity and value of iron raised during 1883.....	3,434 ,, 2 ,, 3 ,, 9 ,,	26,908 0 0	
Totals.....	21,810 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.	181,489 0 4	181,489 0 4
Quantity and value of antimony exported prior to the 1st January, 1883 .....	Ore ..... 1,696 tons 1 cwt. } Regulus ..... 142 ,, 0 ,, }	45,908 0 0	
Quantity and value of antimony exported during 1883 .....	Metal ..... 334 ,, 8½ ,, } Metal ..... 18 ,, 9 ,, }	5,555 0 0	
Totals.....		51,463 0 0	51,463 0 0
Quantity and value of lead exported prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	203 tons 12 cwt.	5,385 0 0	
Quantity and value of lead exported during 1883 .....	30 ,, 7 ,,	450 0 0	
Totals.....	233 ,, 19 ,,	5,835 0 0	5,835 0 0
Quantity and value of asbestos exported prior to the 1st January, 1883 .....	19 tons 18 cwt.	398 0 0	
Quantity and value of asbestos exported during 1883 .....			
Totals.....		398 0 0	398 0 0
Quantity and value of bismuth raised prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	15 tons 4 cwt.	2,890 14 0	
Quantity and value of bismuth raised during 1883 .....	3 ,, 14 ,,	650 0 0	
Totals.....	18 ,, 18 ,,	3,540 14 0	3,540 14 0
Quantity and value of mixed minerals exported prior to the 1st January, 1883.....	376 tons 5 cwt.	12,126 0 0	
Quantity and value of mixed minerals exported during 1883 .....	31 ,, 0 ,,	160 0 0	
	407 ,, 5 ,,	12,286 0 0	12,286 0 0
Quantity and value of silver lead ore exported during 1883 .....	105 tons 17 cwt.	1,625 0 0	1,625 0 0
Totals.....			61,064,754 11 2

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 22nd March, 1884.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary for Mines.

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the quantity of Gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of Machinery in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1883.

(Compiled from Mining Registrars' Reports.)

District and Division.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Alluvial ground worked.	Quartz-reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From	To				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	s.	s.	£ s. d.	sq. miles		£
<b>PERR AND URALLA DISTRICT—</b>														
Glen Innes Division	25	..	..	..	25	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	72/	74/	1,420 0 0	50	..	100
Uralla	66	13	..	..	99	881 14 11	..	881 14 11	74/	76/9	3,933 19 5	16	..	..
Armidale	18	..	..	..	18	175 0 0	..	175 0 0	..	..	659 0 0	..	..	..
Nundle	71	46	78	..	195	1,952 0 0	1,611 0 0	3,563 0 0	74/3	75/	13,272 3 6	..	..	5,400
Walcha	25	..	26	..	50	54 4 0	157 0 0	211 4 0	73/	75/	770 0 0	..	3	3,000
Bisigera	140	16	..	..	156	4,584 0 0	..	4,584 0 0	65/	73/	15,814 16 0	..	..	1,000
Barraba	5	4	25	..	34	..	194 15 20	194 15 20	65/	72/6	750 14 1	10	4	1,100
Scone	..	..	57	..	57	..	622 0 0	622 0 0	..	..	2,145 13 0	..	..	..
	365	79	185	..	629	8,036 18 11	2,584 15 20	10,621 14 7	65/	70/0	38,216 2 0	76	7	10,600
<b>MUDGE DISTRICT—</b>														
Gulgong Division	191	..	20	..	211	2,700 19 13	..	2,700 19 13	75/	80/	10,533 2 6	..	..	..
Wellington	68	6	..	..	74	923 5 19	..	923 5 19	77/6	..	3,697 2 5	..	..	10,200
Mudgee	200	10	..	..	210	2,017 5 0	..	2,017 5 0	72/4	77/6	7,664 14 9	..	..	..
Windeyer	91	75	7	..	173	1,600 0 0	22 0 0	1,622 0 0	77/	..	6,204 14 0	350	20	2,500
Hargraves	66	56	6	..	128	1,162 0 0	..	1,162 0 0	72/6	73/4	4,561 0 0	200	7	150
	606	147	33	..	786	8,408 10 14	22 0 0	8,430 10 14	72/6	80/	32,400 13 8	550	27	12,850
<b>BATHURST DISTRICT—</b>														
Bathurst Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carecar	..	..	30	..	30	5,817 0 0	5,817 0 0	5,817 0 0	65/	77/6	20,728 1 3	..	..	..
Mount McDonald Division	..	..	103	..	103	4,000 9 21	4,000 9 21	4,000 9 21	72/	81/	15,500 0 0	2	8	17,600
Trunkey	44	16	50	..	110	368 14 5	563 10 16	1,012 4 21	75/6	77/6	3,922 9 0	20	27	10,100
Mitchell's Creek	15	10	46	..	71	230 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,730 0 0	25/	75/	3,400 0 0	160	20	2,000
Tuena	54	14	40	..	108	500 0 0	227 10 0	727 10 0	74/	74/6	2,131 15 0	..	..	1,200
Oboron	..	..	15	..	15	..	122 10 19	122 10 19	70/	77/10	369 5 6	2	8	400
Rockley	18	12	..	..	30	185 0 0	..	185 0 0	74/	75/	867 15 0	10	..	250
	181	52	254	..	487	1,273 14 5	12,321 1 8	13,594 15 13	25/	81/	46,755 5 9	104	58	31,450
<b>LACHLAN DISTRICT—</b>														
Young Division	215	30	..	..	245	2,337 5 10	..	2,337 5 10	77/	78/	9,015 3 8	5	..	600
Barnedman Division	..	..	150	..	150	4,652 8 12	4,652 8 12	4,652 8 12	70/	82/	18,023 0 0	5	10	9,000
Temora	400	..	200	..	600	11,529 5 20	615 16 7	12,415 2 3	76/6	78/6	48,109 2 6	30	..	2,600
Parkes	114	..	62	..	176	661 6 0	1,404 18 0	2,066 4 0	70/	75/	7,748 5 0	12	22	6,850
Forbes	80	..	30	..	110	953 8 21	436 9 10	1,389 18 7	65/	76/	4,863 12 9	120	20	3,000
Gronfell	8	..	19	..	27	140 19 11	235 9 12	376 8 23	75/6	76/6	1,430 10 4	20	18	2,000
Cargo	12	..	8	..	20	150 0 0	83 0 0	233 0 0	74/	75/	867 15 6	3	20	1,200
	829	30	469	..	1,328	15,842 5 14	7,628 1 17	23,470 7 7	65/	82/	90,063 2 9	196	90	54,210
<b>TUMUT AND ADLONG DISTRICT—</b>														
Queanbeyan Division	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mutlana	32	..	23	..	55	1,300 0 0	..	1,300 0 0	77/6	79/2	5,070 0 0	10	12	2,130
Tumut	42	..	..	..	42	1,017 18 16	..	1,017 18 16	75/	..	3,817 5 0	..	..	..
Tarcutta	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiandra	140	125	..	..	265	1,411 0 0	..	1,411 0 0	72/	80/	5,428 17 6	..	..	3,750
Yarrara	12	15	6	..	33	80 0 0	30 0 0	110 0 0	74/	77/6	412 10 0	10	23	4,000
Albury	..	..	22	..	22	15 0 0	862 5 18	377 5 18	76/6	80/6	1,400 17 3	0	8	1,200
Adlong	120	..	133	..	253	6,109 19 12	5,999 14 12	12,109 14 0	75/	82/	40,590 4 3	35	34	70,000
Gundaroo	7	..	..	..	7	60 10 0	..	60 10 0	76/	..	229 18 0	5	2	..
Gundagai	..	..	30	..	30	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	..	800 0 0	..	..	600
Nimbybell	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	2,000
	350	140	221	..	717	9,985 8 4	6,592 0 6	16,577 8 10	72/	82/	64,109 12 0	67	90	83,530
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT—</b>														
Bombala Division	20	100	..	..	120	370 10 0	..	370 10 0	76/0	..	1,421 15 10	25	..	600
Braidwood	68	3	..	..	71	730 0 0	..	730 0 0	73/6	76/6	2,834 6 6	..	..	..
Major's Creek Division	64	..	2	..	66	658 17 0	54 0 0	712 17 0	74/6	75/	2,960 3 6	..	15	1,900
Little River	80	60	..	..	140	1,651 0 0	..	1,651 0 0	77/6	..	6,397 12 6	36	40	4,110
Araluen	289	60	0	..	349	3,740 0 0	23 16 0	3,763 16 0	62/0	76/0	14,400 12 6	..	..	27,605
Nerriga	45	8	..	..	53	1,320 0 0	..	1,320 0 0	76/	..	5,016 0 0	..	..	..
Nerrigundah	20	30	..	..	50	950 0 0	..	950 0 0	80/	..	3,800 0 0	..	10	..
Norva	..	..	27	..	27	..	1,550 0 0	1,550 0 0	65/	65/6	5,075 10 0	1	..	4,750
Moruya	30	..	10	..	40	100 3 0	..	100 3 0	75/	80/	390 11 0	6	..	600
Wagonga	20	5	40	..	65	Quantity of gold not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500
Montreal	7	..	..	..	7	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	..	..	459 0 0	..	..	..
	633	266	85	..	984	9,658 10 6	1,627 16 0	11,286 6 6	62/6	80/	42,681 11 10	78	61	42,065
<b>CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—</b>														
Nana Creek Division	..	..	7	..	7	534 6 18	..	534 6 18	75/	77/10	2,041 12 0	..	..	..
Grafton	6	..	12	..	18	704 12 5	..	704 12 5	70/	77/	2,536 1 7	..	..	..
	6	..	19	..	25	..	1,233 18 23	1,233 18 23	70/	77/10	4,577 13 7	..	..	..
<b>NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—</b>														
Dalmorton Division	13	..	11	..	24	140 0 0	4 4 0	144 4 0	70/	..	504 14 0	303	64	5,500
Solferino	25	0	0	..	25	181 13 18	133 10 0	315 8 18	68/	73/	1,122 2 4	..	..	50
Boorook	62	10	39	..	111	572 19 12	110 0 0	682 19 12	75/	..	2,557 0 0	..	..	1,100
Tenterfield	4	..	..	..	4	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	69/	..	585 0 0	..	..	..
	94	10	50	..	144	1,094 13 6	247 14 0	1,342 7 6	58/6	73/	4,708 16 4	303	64	6,650
<b>TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—</b>														
Sofala Division	160	115	100	..	365	2,711 5 0	1,352 3 8	4,063 8 8	75/	76/	15,237 16 3	26	20	5,400
Hill End	12	137	290	6	445	1,960 0 0	3,500 0 0	5,460 0 0	..	77/6	21,157 2 6	..	..	10,100
Ironbarks	121	18	12	..	151	Quantity of gold not known	..	..	..	..	..	100	28	6,600
	283	270	402	6	961	4,671 5 0	4,852 3 8	9,523 8 8	75/	77/0	36,394 18 9	126	48	28,100
<b>ALBERT DISTRICT—</b>														
Mount Browne Division	489	2	26	..	517	2,680 0 0	230 0 0	2,910 0 0	77/10	79/	11,477 5 0	15	4	8,765
	489	2	26	..	517	2,680 0 0	230 0 0	2,910 0 0	77/10	79/	11,477 5 0	15	4	8,765

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed, &c.—*continued*.

District and Division.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Alluvial Ground worked.	Quartz-reefs proved to be auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From	To				
	No.	No.	No.	No.		ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	s.	s.				
HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	s.	s.	£ s. d.	Sq. miles		£
Copeland Division .....	Number of		men	not known	20	83 16 2	2,980 9 5	3,044 5 7	67/	74/	10,655 0 0	.....	.....	7,300
Dungog " .....	..	..	20	..	20	83 16 2	1,028 0 0	1,028 0 0	70/	..	8,598 0 0	6	2	1,700
	..	..	20	..	20	83 16 2	3,988 9 5	4,072 6 7	67/	74/	14,253 0 0	6	2	9,000
NOT WITHIN A MINING DISTRICT—														
Tomingley Division .....	..	..	150	..	150	.....	2,081 8 15	2,081 8 15	77/10	..	8,104 11 5	.....	3	3,100
	..	..	150	..	150	.....	2,081 8 15	2,081 8 15	77/10	..	8,104 11 5	.....	3	3,100

Summary.

(Compiled from Mining Registrars' Reports.)

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the quantity of Gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of Machinery, in the Colony of New South Wales, during 1883.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz-miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Alluvial Ground worked.	Quartz-reefs proved to be auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From	To				
	No.	No.	No.	No.		ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	s.	s.				
Peel and Uralla .....	365	79	185	.....	629	8,036 18 11	2,584 15 20	10,621 14 7	65/-	76 9	38,216 2 0	75	7	10,600
Mudgee .....	606	147	33	.....	786	8,408 10 14	22 0 0	8,430 10 14	72/6	80/-	32,460 13 8	550	27	12,850
Bathurst .....	131	52	284	.....	467	1,273 14 5	12,321 1 8	13,594 15 13	25/-	81/-	46,755 5 9	194	58	31,450
Lachlan .....	829	30	469	.....	1328	15,842 5 14	7,028 1 17	23,470 7 7	65/-	82/-	90,063 2 9	195	90	54,210
Tumut and Adelong .....	356	140	221	.....	717	9,085 8 4	6,502 0 0	16,577 8 10	72/-	82/-	64,109 12 0	87	90	33,580
Southern .....	683	266	85	.....	984	9,658 10 6	1,027 10 0	11,286 6 6	62/6	80/-	42,581 11 10	78	61	42,965
Clarence and Richmond .....	6	.....	19	.....	25	.....	1,238 18 23	1,238 18 23	70/-	77/10	4,577 13 7	.....	.....	.....
New England .....	94	16	56	.....	166	1,094 13 6	247 14 0	1,342 7 6	58/6	73/-	4,769 16 4	308	64	6,650
Tambaroora and Turon .....	253	270	402	6	961	4,671 5 0	4,852 3 8	9,523 8 8	75/-	77/6	36,394 18 9	126	48	28,100
Aibert .....	489	2	26	.....	517	2,080 0 0	230 0 0	2,910 0 0	77/10	70/-	11,477 5 0	15	4	8,755
Hunter and Macleay .....	..	.....	20	.....	20	83 16 2	3,988 9 5	4,072 5 7	67/-	74/-	14,253 0 0	6	2	9,000
Not within a Mining district ..	.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....	2,081 8 15	2,081 8 15	77/10	.....	8,104 11 5	.....	3	3,100
	3,782	1,002	1,950	6	6,750	61,735 1 14	48,414 0 6	105,149 10 20	25/-	82/-	393,762 13 1	1,614	454	201,260

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Mining for Minerals other than Gold, Coal, or Shale, at some of the principal Mines, the quantity of Minerals won during the year 1883, and the value of same, and the value of plant.

Locality.	Miners employed.	Qualities.					Value	Value of Machinery.	Remarks.
		Tin.	Copper.	Iron.	Bismuth.	Antimony.			
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.					
Tuena .....	10	.....	1,030	.....	.....	37,080 0 0	1,200 0 0		
Rockley .....	36	.....	520	.....	.....	36,400 0 0	4,000 0 0		
Cobar .....	1,802	.....	4,765	.....	.....	286,819 0 0	117,712 16 0	Smelted.	
Barrowa .....	65	.....	127½	.....	.....	7,750 0 0	6,000 0 0	Smelted.	
	1,913	.....	6,442½	.....	.....	368,049 0 0	128,912 16 0		
Emmaville .....	.....	2,509	.....	.....	.....	125,450 0 0	.....	Smelted.	
Wilson's Downfall .....	350	450	.....	.....	.....	22,500 0 0	700 0 0	Smelted.	
Glen Innes .....	200	302	.....	.....	.....	15,010 0 0	.....	Smelted.	
Tingha .....	.....	3,636	.....	.....	.....	178,164 0 0	.....	Smelted.	
	580	6,897	.....	.....	.....	341,124 0 0	.....		
Lithgow (Eskbank) .....	.....	.....	.....	3,434 3	.....	26,908 0 0	.....		
Armidale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	3,521 0 0	.....		





## WARDENS' AND MINING REGISTRARS' REPORTS.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—BATHURST, OBERON, ROCKLEY, TRUNKY, AND TUENA DIVISIONS.

(Mr. Warden T. A. Smith, P.M., Trunkey.)

In forwarding to you my report for the past year I have the honor to state that several fresh discoveries of gold and other minerals have been made. A rich gold-bearing reef was found at Scrubby Rush, near the Abererombie River, between Trunkey and Tuena; about 40 miles higher up that river good prospects for copper have also been discovered, and at the Bull Dog Range, Mitchell's Creek, on the Kirkconnell Gold-field, about 14 miles from Rydalo, discoveries have recently been made that will, I believe, cause quite a revival in mining on that gold-field. About 900 men are employed in mining in this district, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact quantity of gold obtained. At Mount M'Donald everything seems bright and prosperous with the miners, about 100 of whom are *bonâ fide* workers. The population of the field is upwards of 400. Most of the quartz crushed has been obtained by tributors. 4,305 tons have been crushed, returning 4,000 ozs. of retorted gold, the estimated value being £15,500. A great many leases have been issued, but little or no labour employed. The Department has, however, called upon the defaulting lessees to show cause why their leases should not be cancelled; when this is done the field will be open for *bonâ fide* workers. The crushings above referred to have varied from 6 dwts. to 12½ ozs. to the ton.

*Tuena*.—120 men are at work; when the water is plentiful the number increases considerably. About 800 ozs. of alluvial gold have been disposed of locally. The quartz gold is invariably sent to Goulburn. The crushings from the Scrubby Rush reefs previously referred to were highly satisfactory to the proprietors. At Junction Point, the Dog-trap, and Lucky Hit, everything is quiet. The Peelwood Copper-mine has been worked on tribute by Mr. Fox, who informs me that the venture has been satisfactory. The Burruga Copper Mine, 20 miles from here, has been continuously worked the whole year. I have been unable to obtain returns, but as a population of upwards of 500 persons is supported by this mine, there can be no doubt but that it is paying handsomely.

*Rockley Gold-fields* support about 100 men, but being exclusively alluvial everything has been at a standstill for want of water, there being, however, one exception to the above. This is M'Leay & Co.'s claim at Sewell's Creek. This party has been driving into a basalt range, and when in about 240 feet water was struck, and was so strong that the claim had to be temporarily abandoned. This was the hill referred to by me last year, and I am still of opinion that a good lead will yet be found in this range.

*Oberon* only supports 25 miners, and is at the present time hardly worthy of notice.

The Kirkconnell Gold-field employs upwards of 150 miners, 337 acres of land having been applied for to lease, the excitement being caused by the discoveries made by Hensworth & Co. In the claim held by this party water is very heavy; three shafts have had to be abandoned. They are now employed in putting in a tunnel, hoping to drain the hill. Newton & Co., of Sunny Corner, have been working regularly during the year with apparently satisfactory results.

At Trunkey 111 men are employed. Rutherford & Co., at Holl's Hole, had a good washing up while there was water, but this only happened once during the year. Boyd & Co. have been working No. 7, but I have not been able to get any returns. The total quantity of gold sold locally was about 1,100 ozs.

The Carcoar District, which has been under my charge temporarily during Mr. North's illness, has not been much excited by gold or copper discoveries. Mining is extremely quiet. 9,317 ozs. of gold passed through the hands of the Carcoar Gold Receiver, 4,000 ozs. of which were obtained at Mount M'Donald.

In concluding my report I wish to state that the high rate of wages payable on the large Government works has caused a great many men to give up mining for the present and go to the railway works. Perhaps the dry weather also had a depressing effect; the total rainfall has not exceeded 24 inches for the year.

## BATHURST DISTRICT—ORANGE DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden J. T. Lane, P.M., Orange.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Hon. the Minister for Mines, my annual report for the Orange division of the Bathurst district, for the year 1883.

Nothing very striking has occurred during the past year, but a disposition to continue gold-mining operations seems to animate the mining fraternity.

*Ophir*.—There is little or nothing being done in the direction of alluvial workings owing to the scarcity of water, and so many of the miners being away harvesting.

The Belmore ceased working just before Christmas, but operations are to be resumed again shortly.

At Lucas's Gully the reefs are still being worked with encouraging results. Some good gold is occasionally found.

At the Queen of the Ranges (a recently-discovered reef at Ophir) things look well. It is thought the stone will average 1 oz. to the ton; and as it is easily raised, and the water very convenient, great things are anticipated when the intended machinery is erected.

The Drift Gold-mining Company continues to manifest its characteristic perseverance, having some ten men or more constantly employed. The tunnel is in some 310 feet, and the men are now pricking up towards the air tunnel. The latter is about 50 feet above the former—27 of which are got through—and ere it be reached the wash-dirt is expected to be cut. The air tunnel is 216 feet, and through which the workmen are supplied with materials, &c. The average of wash in the air tunnel is about 2 feet, and the prospects are deemed satisfactory. A large dam is being constructed in Murray's Gully about 100 yards from the mouth of the tunnel, with the view of conserving water for washing purposes; the dirt is to be conveyed by tram.

The

The above Company have sunk several test shafts on the Bluff with encouraging results, and are making arrangements to erect the required machinery forthwith.

At the confluence of Ophir and the Macquarie several parties are tunnelling at different heights of the mountain and have obtained payable gold; the tunnels are from 200 to 300 feet. Operations are retarded here for want of water, none being available at such a height.

On the road from Ophir to Orange there are four or five parties working. In one tunnel gold is being procured under the basalt; the others have not bottomed.

About 8 miles from Orange, and 2 from the Ophir road, in the direction of the Mullion, there are large quantities of quartz and wash at a place known as Dale's Reef. It is said gold is distributed through the drift in payable quantities if machinery were introduced; there is abundance of water.

*Forest Reefs.*—Operations are still carried on with vigour, hoping some day to realise their expectations and be abundantly rewarded for their perseverance.

*Four-mile.*—This old spot is beginning to attract a little attention again. The neighbourhood is auriferous, and I have no doubt payable gold will be found.

*Lucknow* maintains its reputation as a gold-field, and will one day disgorge something wonderful.

The other old workings in my district are as they were when I wrote my last report.

Copper-mining is, I might say, a thing of the past. I believe a few are working on tribute at Cadia and Carangara, but the returns are too trifling to demand any attention.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT—BATHURST DIVISION.

(*H. Hely Hutchinson, Mining Registrar.*)

IN submitting my annual report upon mining operations within my portion of the Bathurst Mining District, I have to state that very little if any work has been done during the past year 1883.

There are still a few miners prospecting near Napoleon Reef and the Black Spur, but so far as I have heard with little success.

I have issued during the year 125 miners' rights and three business licenses, also two mineral licenses. The miners' rights have been chiefly taken out by parties holding claims or leases in other districts. Water for washing purposes has been very scarce.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT—CARCOAR DIVISION.

(*W. B. Warner, Mining Registrar.*)

THE year just closed has been an uneventful one in this district. No new finds of gold of any importance have been reported; but a considerable quantity has been obtained from some of the mining localities, particularly Gally Swamp and Mount M'Donald, resulting in a total yield considerably in excess of that for 1882, as will be seen by the following return. Total amount of gold forwarded by escort from this and the Mount M'Donald division during

	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
1882	6,599	4	2
1883	9,817	16	12

thus showing an increase in 1883 of 3,218 ozs. 12 dwts. 10 grs., or about 50 per cent.

A good deal of gold has been obtained from the claims situated at Gally Swamp. About 30 men are employed on this field, together with two small crushing plants, which are ample for all requirements. The ground here is very patchy, the gold being found in the quartz mostly in small veins or leaders, generally very rich, in very hard ground, and difficult to find. The principal claims are those of Lane and party, Tucker and party, Rowe, Digby, and others.

The Brown's Creek mine is still the most important concern in this division. It is situated on the Church and School Estate, has a plant valued at £30,000, with from 70 to 100 men constantly at work, and yielding nearly 4,000 ozs. of gold per annum. It is now under the management of Mr. W. Roberts.

Another important locality in this division is the Burnt Yards, also situated on the Church and School Estate.

The old Prince of Wales claim, long celebrated for its rich deposits, is now being worked by a company who are investing large capital in machinery, &c., in order to work the ground on a much larger scale and also in a more scientific manner than heretofore. A tramway has been laid down to take the stone to the crushing plant on the banks of the Belubula River. A very small yield per ton will enable the company to pay good dividends.

Little or no copper or iron has been obtained in my division during the year.

I sold 115 miners' rights but no business or mineral licenses.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT—TRUNKY DIVISION.

(*W. T. Lee, Mining Registrar.*)

IN submitting this, my first annual return for the Trunkey division, I regret that it is not a more favourable one, although the past season has been much better than many previous, about 24 inches of rain having fallen. Mining matters are dull; hopes are however entertained that some discoveries may be made that will cause a reaction, as, undoubtedly, numerous and rich deposits remain to reward the persevering and industrious miner.

The rain, in nearly every fall, was so steady that it soaked in leaving little surface water for sluicing operations.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT—TUENA DIVISION.

(*M. Jones, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report respecting this division that there has been a falling off in the yield of gold for the last twelve months—only one of the old reefs being now at work, and one new reef discovered giving anything like a fair prospect of paying; it is situated about 3 miles from Tuena, at a place called the Scrubby Rush. At present there are three claims in which gold has been found, but the best prospect is in a 4-acre lease held by James M'Carthy and party, who have had about 15 tons of stone crushed, giving a return of about 3 ozs. to the ton—the same party have about 90 tons more at grass, which they expect to pay well.

In

In alluvial there is not anything new to report. The principal yield of alluvial gold for the last year has been obtained by a few parties of Chinamen, the want of water preventing any sluicing, except about three weeks in the winter.

I have issued 108 miners' rights, 3 business licenses, and received 9 applications for gold leases for the year 1883.

BATHURST DISTRICT—COWRA DIVISION.

(*W. B. Simpson, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward a report on mining matters in the Cowra District during the year 1883. There has been a great falling off in all branches of mining in this district. There were three applications made for copper leases, the total area being 90 acres; these leases have not yet been worked. The Wangoola copper lease is the only lease from which ore has been taken, some 20 tons having been forwarded to Lithgow for smelting. In gold-mining there has been one lease applied for at Wood's Flat. There is one party at work at Wood's Flat obtaining payable gold. I was shown a 5-oz. nugget obtained at Wood's Flat. The number of miners' rights taken out at Cowra for the year 1883 is 13. There were 51 issued in 1882.

BATHURST DISTRICT—ROCKLEY DIVISION.

(*T. C. Cromie, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to herewith send you my annual returns for 1883, from which you will see that mining prospects in the Rockley division are very dull, and have been so during the whole year. During the year I have issued 65 miners' rights and 45 business licenses, being a large decrease on the previous year, owing to there being no new rushes or any excitement in mining matters. There were 185 ozs. of gold sold in Rockley during the year, chiefly from Blossom Hill and Isabella River; one nugget of 10½ ozs. of fine gold was found by Kennedy and party on the old Native Dog Creek diggings and there is no doubt there are plenty more in the same locality if there was only water to sluice. I may say that the Burruga mines are in full swing, five furnaces being kept in constant use and about 200 hands employed there.

BATHURST DISTRICT—MITCHELL'S CREEK DIVISION.

(*Samuel Shumack, Mining Registrar.*)

IN submitting the annual report of my division for the year 1883, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, that quartz-mining is decidedly improving. The Sunny Corner gold and silver mines are paying well, and have every prospect of continuing to do so. There have been several applications for leases all round this claim, and some few shafts sunk, but nothing found yet. A little further on towards Daylight Creek, Messrs. Hemsworth and Deacon have struck a lode of silver, lead, &c., besides a good show for gold. There has been great excitement about this. Several applications made, and several shafts are now going down, but as yet no other lode or reef has been found. What Hemsworth's will come to remains to be seen, but experienced miners tell me they have a good thing. There are several parties working at Dark Corner. One claim promises to pay well. Mitchell's Creek is almost deserted through this claim of Hemsworth's. Messrs. Brown Brothers are moving along steadily, not running at every report, but sticking manfully to their claim on the Big Hill, where I think they are doing more than anyone is aware of, or they would look for pastures new. I hope it is the case as they are very persevering young men. There is not much doing in alluvial.

BATHURST DISTRICT—OBERON DIVISION.

(*O. W. Cunynghame, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report that there has been an 8-horse-power engine and four-stamp-battery erected at Lambert Old Reef this year, and the claim has been worked again to the end of the year. Molloy's old claim has been worked again, and a trial crushing of 19 tons yielded 20 ozs. 13 dwts. Blackman's old reef has been opened again, and a trial crushing is reported to have yielded 1 oz. to the ton.

BATHURST DISTRICT—MOUNT M'DONALD DIVISION.

(*G. A. Gunning, Mining Registrar.*)

IN submitting my report for the year 1883, I have much pleasure in stating that the prospect of this field is far more encouraging than at the close of 1882.

In the early part of this year several of the large companies ceased work through the poor yields, which accounts for the decrease in the total yield for the year.

Most of the leases that were being worked by large companies during 1882 have been taken on tribute by small parties, and although the companies became seriously involved the tributors have made good wages.

Within the last six months there have been several good yields, the principal ones being 12½ tons from Oliver's Selection, which yielded 93 ozs. 21 grs. Matheson and party have just crushed from their claim on Cancelled Lease No. 60, 13½ tons for 78 ozs. 10 dwts. This lease was abandoned by the original lessees, it not being deemed payable.

During the year there were only 101 miners' rights, eighteen business licenses, and one mineral license issued. The falling off may be accounted for by the depressed state of the field during the latter part of 1882, which caused a great number of miners to leave the place, and as those that returned did not do so for some months they had obtained their rights elsewhere.

During the year there have been 4,355 tons quartz crushed for 4,000 ozs. 9 dwts. 21 grs., the value of which is estimated at £15,500. The average value per oz. is £3 18s., some gold selling as high as £4 1s. per oz., while other as low as £3 12s.

I would respectfully suggest that all leases that are not being worked be cancelled. If this was done a great number of the leases would be retaken by *bona fide* miners, who would either have to work them or forfeit. The majority of the leases on this field were applied for in 1881, and as the lease has not been

been executed, there is nothing to compel the lessees working. There are several men who know of gold-bearing reefs, but as the lessces will not work them they can do nothing but wait until the lease is issued, and, if conditions not complied with, cancelled.

There are at present about 150 men employed on the field, 100 of them engaged in mining, while the remainder are wood-cutting, carting, or carrying on business.

The rainfall for the year has been about 20 inches, 16 inches 32 points having fallen between March and December. Out of the 200 and odd leases applied for there are only fifteen being worked, most of the ground having been taken up by speculators for the purpose of selling.

I anticipate a much larger yield from this field during 1884, as there are several claims with good stone in sight, and I am confident as soon as some of the old leases are cancelled they will be retaken and fully prospected.

TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—HILL END DIVISION.

MUDGEE DISTRICT—HARGRAVES AND WINDEYER DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. Warden W. A. Steel, P.M., Hill End.*)

I HAVE the honor to transmit my annual report for the year 1883, on the Tambaroora and Turon Mining District; together with the Hargraves and Windeyer divisions of the Mudgee Mining District.

I took charge of this district early in February, 1883, and regret to state that in no time during the past history of this once rich gold-field have mining operations been so dull as during the year 1883. This applies to the whole of the district under my charge, with the exception of the Sofala division. Alluvial workings may be said to be suspended altogether, many of our miners have left to seek more profitable and certain employment on the Railway works, and Lithgow collieries; this would lead to the conclusion that many of the old alluvial claims have been worked out—the past season being remarkable for a large rainfall—and want of water cannot be urged as the cause of the falling off. The quantity of gold forwarded by escort from Hill End was 5,192 ozs. 11 dwts., being 1,235 ozs. 5 dwts. 7 grs. less than that transmitted during 1882.

Some excitement was caused in July last by Longton and party discovering gold within 2 feet of the surface in a claim formerly held by one Pascoe, on Prince Alfred Hill. This, however, was soon worked out, and work discontinued. No alluvial claims are payable.

*Quartz-mining.*—Carver and party (four) struck good gold in July last, since which they have had three crushings, comprising 241 tons, yielding a total of 640 ozs. 18 dwts. 12 grs., and are still getting gold, at a depth of 90 feet, the vein being 8 inches wide. The adjoining claims although at a greater depth have not yet struck payable gold. The old Star of Peace claim, Hawkins' Hill, amalgamated with Krohmann's and other leases, is now owned by the Consolidated Gold-mining Company; a new manager has recently arrived from England and taken charge of this mine, in which work has been suspended for some time, but was resumed on the 1st instant, it is believed by deep sinking, and a different mode of working from that hitherto adopted, the prosperity of this mine will be revived; it is devoutly to be hoped the shareholders' expectations will be realised, as the future of Hill End will in my opinion much depend on the success of this mine. The Patrick Gold-mining Company continue to work, the yield from which is not great. Paxton's and the Rose of England leases are worked on tribute, which I am informed are returning fair wages, after deducting all expenses.

The Red Hill Gold-mining Company's mine, at Tambaroora, commenced operations on the 4th October last (this mine was formerly worked by a private Company). Great progress has been made in deepening the various shafts, and 302 tons of quartz have been raised and crushed at the Company's battery, yielding 426 ozs. 15 dwts. of gold.

*Hargraves Division.*—Mining operations in this division may be said to be altogether suspended; with the exception of a few "fossickers," working old claims, nothing has been done during the year.

*Windeyer Division.*—I regret I cannot give a more cheering report of this part of my district than at Hargraves; the miners being for the most part Chinese, seem to be making a bare existence, from mining and tobacco-growing combined.

*Quartz.*—The Catherine Company's works have been idle since I took charge, and no crushing has taken place at any other machine.

*Sofala Division.*—This is the only part of my district wherein the yield of gold has exceeded that of previous years, though the number of miners are far less. Spring Creek Reef, situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Sofala, abandoned for some time, has again been opened by the Spring Creek Company, who have gone to great expense in placing a 25 horse-power engine, with batteries and pumping gear, the water having been pumped down about 150 feet, are now sinking on a vein about 12 inches wide; a few tons of stone have been raised, but no crushing has yet taken place.

*Wattle Flat.*—The Solitary Reef Company of Victoria: This mine is now worked at a depth of 350 feet; a recent crushing of 44 tons yielded 49 ozs. of gold. At present fifteen men are employed. It is believed by experienced Victorian miners that this reef will ultimately turn out very rich. There are several other reefs in the vicinity of Wattle Flat whose crushings have yielded from 8 dwts. to over 1 oz. per ton.

The Erskine Flat Sluicing Company and Golden Point Company have been dissolved and their engines disposed of; their claims, situated near Sofala, have been taken up by others, but as yet no work has been done. The yield from the reefs at Palmer's Oakey, and the neighbourhood of Sofala have not been encouraging. The alluvial workings in this division are confined to a few miners, chiefly Chinese, who "fossick" in the beds of the rivers and creeks, and in abandoned ground.

*Box Ridge.*—Some of the old reefs in this locality have changed hands; several crushing plants are at work; the owners seem very sanguine of success; stone is being raised; the result will shortly be made known.

The quantity of gold transmitted by escort from Sofala during the past year was 3,664 ozs. 3 dwts. and 13 grs.; and about 400 ozs. forwarded by other means, showing an increase of 437 ozs. on the previous year.

It is believed that much good will arise from the action recently taken by the Honorable the Minister for Mines, in enforcing labour conditions by lessees; it is well known that valuable mining properties are held by speculators for long periods to the great injury of *bona fide* miners.

## TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—IRONBARKS AND WELLINGTON DIVISIONS.

(Mr. Warden Caswell, P.M., Wellington.)

I do myself the honor to submit the annual report of the present state and future prospects of the gold-fields in the sub-district of Wellington, formed from the Tambaroora and Turon District on the south, and the Mudgee District on the north, the southern portion being generally known as Ironbarks, and the northern as Wellington.

Until the 1st July last my district formed part of the Dubbo sub-district, but I did not enter upon my duties until the 19th September, and I am not as well acquainted with the mining operations as I could wish.

In a prosperous gold-field a Warden's whole time must be absorbed, for, in addition to his judicial and ministerial duties, the transmission of accurate information to the Department is of serious import to the mining population of the Colony.

It seems that Mining Registrars report direct to the Under Secretary in the same manner as the Wardens, and are allowed the same limit of time, so that although they are the depositories of all the statistical records of the mining districts on which the Warden's report should be based, the latter cannot wait for the information under risk of censure from the Minister. I mention this, as Registrars reports need not be very elaborate, should be easily compiled, and would afford some advantages if sent through the Wardens.

I regret to state that the mining interest in Wellington and Ironbarks is in a most depressed state. It has been steadily declining for the last five years. The decline may be ascribed to several causes, the long succession of dry seasons has doubtless had much influence on the decrease of alluvial workings. The absence of discoveries of new fields, and the gradual extinction of the class of *bonâ fide* "diggers," men who devoted their lives to the work, and to whom restraint became too irksome to submit to employment for wages, are additional causes to account for the falling off in the quantity of gold won. In this district the mining population consists of men ready to work anywhere and at any work for the highest wages. To such as these the temptation of high wages, either in the construction or working of the railways, is not resisted, and consequently since the advent of railways to the district there has been a constant steady drain of the miners.

There are twenty-six known quartz-reefs in the Ironbarks District, some of which have yielded 3 ozs. of gold per ton, but few of these have been operated upon during the past year. The crushings at the two mills did not amount to 500 tons. I can only account for this by the insufficiency of capital and the absence of large interests.

Some of the miners attribute the decline of the gold-fields here to the fact that a few persons have applied for a large number of leases, well knowing that owing to the length of time taken before the applicants are called upon to pay up, they are able to keep others off, and have time to speculate, and can in the end decline to take up the leases. So far as this district is concerned I do not endorse this, but no doubt the present system enables a few persons to shut up a large quantity of each gold-field, which would be prevented if surveys were expedited and deposits increased.

With the hope of stimulating the search for gold on the many payable reefs at Ironbarks, I suggested (long before I was appointed Warden) a combination of miners for the employment of the diamond drill. Meetings were held both before and since the promulgation of the new regulations, but I regret to state the determination arrived at was that the risk was too great as there was no certainty as to the costs which might be demanded by the Government in case of delay or accident to the machinery. I have no hesitation in asserting that Ironbarks would have been nearly deserted long since had it not been for the persevering exertions of a few sanguine and energetic men, who have induced the formation of small Companies, and have struggled on with insufficient capital year after year.

As a preface to a suggestion I would submit I have prepared a table from the Mining Registrars' Reports for the last five years, which clearly exposes the gradual decline of the mining interests of the district, and indicates the necessity for any assistance the Department can render; and as the win of gold has decreased throughout the Colony my remarks will have a general application.

TABLE showing the number of miners employed, the value of machinery, and the value of gold won on the gold-fields in the District of Wellington during the five years ending the 31st December, 1883.

Year.	Place.	Number of men employed.		Value of machinery.	Value of Gold won.		
		Ironbarks.	Wellington.		Ironbarks.	Wellington.	Total in District.
1879	Ironbarks.....	300	.....	3,000 0 0	£ s. d. 3,894 2 6	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. .....
	Wellington.....	.....	137	10,000 0 0	.....	11,237 10 0	15,131 12 6
1880	Ironbarks.....	320	.....	3,000 0 0	5,194 0 0	.....	.....
	Wellington.....	.....	67	7,000 0 0	.....	8,310 0 0	13,504 0 0
1881	Ironbarks.....	120	.....	3,000 0 0	4,753 3 6	.....	.....
	Wellington.....	.....	78	10,200 0 0	.....	4,494 7 6	9,247 11 0
1882	Ironbarks.....	175	.....	6,600 0 0	5,325 3 9	.....	.....
	Wellington.....	.....	77	10,200 0 0	.....	2,832 2 9	8,157 6 6
1883	Ironbarks.....	151	.....	6,600 0 0	1,475 0 0	.....	.....
	Wellington.....	.....	45	10,200 0 0	.....	3,597 3 2	5,072 3 2
		1,066	404				
	Total of men in 5 years....	1,470				Total won in 5 years....	51,112 13 2

Thus £51,112 13s. 2d., divided amongst 1,470 men, gives their total earnings at £34 15s. 5d. per man per year without any deduction for wear and tear and interest on value of machinery.

By these returns it seems that all the gold won in five years, £51,112 13s. 2d., divided amongst the miners, would leave a share each of £34 15s. 5d., or less than 13s. 6d. per week, instead of £2 per week, the wages such a class of men would be entitled to; and these 1,470 diggers and the community lost more than £100,000 through misapplication of their labour.

The average earnings throughout the Colony are set down at £57 per man, without any allowance for mining managers and machinery, so that annually there is a terrible loss to the community of capital and labour.

If every gold-field had the benefit of a geological survey, and the theory of the survey proved by the diamond drill, most of this loss would be prevented, and the practical experience of both surveyors and miners would be greatly increased; and I therefore submit the Department should undertake the whole expense of doing this for economical reasons. Regulations could be so framed that the cost of using the drill would be more than recouped to the revenue, because increased rental might be obtained for ground successfully tested and offering good indications.

The experiment could be made on one gold-field, and that at Ironbarks has many advantages. The reefs have been proved highly auriferous, and a railway runs past in sight of many of them.

I will now proceed with details of the most important works in different portions of the district.

*Crushing Mills.*—There are only two mills at Ironbarks—Scott's and Boehme's. The former of ten-horse-power and 12 stampers, has only crushed during the year 403 tons for about 313 ounces of gold, a paying average if the quartz were plentiful and the machinery more powerful. Boehme's machine, which is rather more powerful than Scott's, being of 20 horse-power, driving 15 stampers, has only crushed about 90 tons for a yield of nearly 80 ounces, which is also a fair average. That there have been less than 500 tons crushed during twelve months indicates how little spirit there is in quartz-reefing at Ironbarks.

*Quartz-reefs.*—Of the 26 gold-bearing reefs at Ironbarks, or in that neighbourhood, only nine appear to have been worked; of those the Princess Alexandra yielded over 28 dwts. per ton, the Ophir 24 dwts., and Monk's reef 20 dwts. The others, Trickett's, Splitters' Gully, Martindale, Ginger, Perseverance, Great Britain, and Poor Man, from 6 dwts. to 17 dwts. per ton.

There is not much probability of any extensive workings in this description of mining being undertaken in the present state of the labour and money markets, unless some valuable discovery should be accidentally made.

The Alexandra reef is worked by Liddle and Nicholson as a quarry, and is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile from the railway station. It has a 30-foot face.

*Sluicing Claims.*—The only workings of this description I am aware of are those at the Macquarie River and Mookerawa Junction, and I am favored by Mr. Geary, an experienced mining manager connected with both, with the following information:—

"The Junction Point Gold-mining Company's property is situated on the west bank of the Macquarie River, below Mookerawa Junction about half-a-mile.

"It contains in all about 30 acres of leased land.

"The machinery consists of a 25 h.-p. boiler, with engine and a Tangye steam pump, capable of lifting water 240 feet in height. The Company bought up a tail race over 700 feet long to avoid the high bar, but it was found when the race was in the ground to be worked was so much deeper than was anticipated that only one paddock was opened, which returned 71 ounces of gold.

"The Company are now driving a tunnel through the rock, which will enable them to come with the wash in 300 feet, which command all the bottom without any lifting. A pressure of 70 will be obtained, and the dirt operated on by the hydraulic system. The value of the plant and machinery is £1,200. There are six men working in three shifts at the tunnel.

"The Mookerawa Company hold a lease of 35 acres at the junction of the Mookerawa Creek with the Macquarie River. The machinery consists of a 7-horse power boiler with engine, and a Blake steam-pump, capable of forcing water to a vertical height of 60 feet, and lifting 36,000 gallons per hour.

"There are three drays employed carting out wash-dirt, which is tipped into sluice-boxes and washed at the rate of 250 loads per day, the average yield from which is 1s. per load. The bottom is very rich, and in some places returned 1 oz. per load. The wash-dirt varies from 30 to 70 feet deep, all of a good sluicing nature.

"The Company employ 22 men besides horse drivers, and 2 engine-drivers, and 3 horses and carts. The gold won during the first six months of operations amounted to 306 ozs. 8 dwts. 2 grs. During the period mentioned the ground was being opened, so that in future the returns should be largely increased. The plant is valued at £1,500."

#### *Copper-Mining.*

The great feature in this description of mining is Backe's Copper Mine, east of the Springs Railway Station, or rather Red Hill, near the Burrandong road, designated to me as the Great Burrell Mining Company's lease of 140 acres, taken up originally about ten years ago by John Backes, who alone, or with others, has worked the ground most industriously ever since. I am favoured with a short report by Mr. Charles Barton, one of the proprietors. He writes:—

"Three shafts of over 100 feet, and also a number of shallower shafts have been sunk. The first shaft was put down on an outcrop of copper, which resulted in a vein running out at intervals and again assuming a width (say) of 2 feet. About 25 tons of copper ore was taken out. Specimens averaged from 30 to 70 per cent., and the whole amount went an average of 12½ per cent. The country got too hard at 100 feet, and the haulage too heavy to render any further work at this shaft possible without the assistance of steam.

"A shaft of 100 feet was afterwards sunk at the north end of a very large blow of gossan, and resulted in discovering large deposits of pyrites (sample No. 1 herewith), intermingled at long intervals with copper stains and yellow ore in small quantities. These deposits underlying to the east, and were cut through; and as water was a difficulty this shaft was also abandoned and another shaft further down the blow of gossan was sunk 100 feet. A drive to the eastward at 60 feet level was put in, and resulted in finding a small quantity of decomposed ore containing a large percentage of malleable copper. Another drive was put in this shaft at 100 feet and cut the hanging wall of a lode, a sample of which (No. 2) is sent herewith. A number of assays were made of this stuff, a quantity of which is at grass, resulting in from

8 to 14 ozs. of silver per ton, and from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of copper. It has now become necessary to sink a fresh shaft to the east of this drive to prove the discovery, and arrangements are now being made to carry out this work.

"The principal feature of this property is the immense blow of gossan 40 feet wide by 80 feet deep, which runs north and south."

Although copper is very widely distributed throughout the Wellington district, and several leases taken out, I have nothing special to report of the operations. I may conclude on this head with the stereotyped phrase, "there are anticipations of great success."

*Mitchell's Creek.*—I am not aware of any alluvial mining in the neighbourhood of Mitchell's Creek. There may be some fossickers, but that is very unlikely during the continuance of this unprecedented drought.

Both Mitchell's Creek and Kaiser mines are still idle, though I have been informed recently that the latter will be put in working at an early date.

In concluding this report I desire to state that I have, in common with the most sanguine of the thousands who have worked or visited the district, the firmest belief in its boundless mineral wealth; and I understand Mr. Wilkinson, Geological Surveyor, in all his reports to confirm these opinions; but in writing the report in the manner I have, I desire to draw the attention of the Minister to consider the possibility of saving labour by scientific aids, and thus reviving our mining industry which is undoubtedly declining here.

#### TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—HILL END DIVISION.

(*W. M. M. Farlane, Mining Registrar.*)

I do myself the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, the following report upon the mining interests in the Hill End division of the Tambaroora and Turon mining district for the year 1883:—

##### *General.*

I regret to state that this division has been in a more depressed state during the year than at any period since the field first became famous some twelve years back. The cause of the depression has been the small amount of gold obtained and the scarcity of anything like permanent employment, as many of the Companies that employed a considerable amount of labour have left off working through the small amount of gold won compared with the amount of capital expended.

In the month of May, just at a time when gold-mining here was at a low ebb, a vein was discovered on Prince Alfred Hill by Carver and party. Strange to say the ground in which this vein was discovered had been held by different lessees for years past, and only a short time before Carver and party took it up it was tried by an experienced miner who gave up after a short period of work as he did not meet with success. About the same time Longton and party discovered a vein running east and west lying north of Hawkins Hill from which they obtained some really good prospects, but beyond this they can have obtained very little gold as from the only crushing they had, of something over 23 tons, the yield was only about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an ounce to the ton. As they believed they had cut out the gold-bearing shoot they did not take out another crushing. During the year Chellew and party struck a gold-bearing vein in their extended claim on the Golden Gully line of reef, about half-a-mile to the north-west of the town of Hill End.

Good results have been obtained during the year at the Red Hill Company's property at Tambaroora.

##### *Alluvial Mining.*

Alluvial mining in this division by Europeans is becoming almost an employment of the past; certainly some parties have been prospecting in different places, but they have not met with sufficient success to keep on working. The Chinese, of whom there are a good number, have been doing a considerable amount of alluvial mining, mostly with the aid of sluicing in all places where there is anything like a reliable supply of water; but I have no idea whether they have been obtaining good or poor results as they are particularly reticent upon all matters in connection with mining. Lately large numbers of Chinese have left the division as they find the alluvial ground is getting worked out.

##### *Quartz-mining.*

A great deal of prospecting has, during the year, been done upon the different veins in proximity to the ones from which gold has been obtained, but except in very few cases very poor results have been obtained.

##### *At Tambaroora.*

The Red Hill Amalgamated Gold-mining Company, No Liability, situated on the Red Hill, consists of the Perseverance, which was originally held by Kelly and party, and after them by Paten and party up to 1883; the Gigantic Struggle, formerly held by Mrs. Beard and Paten and party, and the Marshal Macmahon, originally held by Reneteau and party, afterwards by Renwick and party up to 1883. The Company have expended a considerable amount of capital upon the works, having purchased machinery of the value of £2,500. During the year they have been employing twenty-three men; they have sunk to a depth of 230 feet, the deepest level being at 220 feet; the vein is six inches wide, strikes north and south, and has an underlay east of 1 foot in 3; they have raised 304 tons of stone, from which they have won 426 ounces 15 dwts. of gold of the value of £1,609 16s. 2d. Iron pyrites are found in large quantities on this property; a small parcel was tested quite lately, and found to contain 3 ounces of gold to the ton. It is now the intention of the Company to treat all their pyrites by Parnell's Patent.

*Kissell's.*—This claim lies to the north of the last-mentioned property. A crushing of about 20 tons of stone from it was had just before Christmas, and it yielded 2 ounces to the ton, which paid exceedingly well, as the sinking is soft and the vein large. I have not received any return from this claim so cannot give any fuller particulars.

I know of no other properties about Tambaroora that are paying.

At



*At Hill End,*

Lying just to the west of the town, on Prince Alfred Hill, lies the vein that was discovered this year by Carver and party. Several leases have been applied for on the line of reef, commencing at the south or summit of the hill going northward.

Colling's freehold is on the summit of the hill. Upon this property a shaft has been sunk 100 feet on the underlay. Beyond a few colours no gold has been obtained. I believe this ground is to be further tested, but at present the contractors are awaiting instructions.

Bridges and party hold the adjoining lease on the north. They have done a considerable amount of sinking, and have obtained some good specimens; they have also crushed about 62 tons of stone, but it has not proved payable, as it only yielded about 5 dwts. to the ton.

Burns and party have not done very much work, and have not yet had a crushing. Quite lately they struck what they believe to be Carver's vein, from which they are now obtaining good-looking stone, which shows gold freely.

Carver and party hold the adjoining lease on the north, and without a doubt it is the best gold-mining property in this Division at present; they have been working continuously since last April, and during the last six months have obtained five crushings, which have paid them handsomely. The vein is about 8 inches wide, and has an underlay east of 1 foot in 3; the sinking is very soft indeed, the formation being a kind of pipe-clay rock. They have sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and have driven north 40 feet and south 90 feet. They have crushed altogether 244 tons of stone, yielding 648 ounces 15 dwts. of gold of the value of about £2,500, besides which they have some very fine specimens which they withheld from crushing. The property from the time of commencing work has paid £16 9s. 7d. per week per man, exclusive of working expenses.

Costen and party's lease adjoins; they have sunk about 80 feet, but have not yet found the shoot of gold. This is virtually the last lease on Carver's line; it runs almost down into Specimen Gully, but after crossing the gully and going along the hill on the west side still lies north.

Beattie's Claim.—He is working on the old Eureka lease, but has only had one fair crushing during the year.

Gustafson and party raised some quantity of stone from their claim on the north, but it does not appear to have been payable and they are not working at present.

Kuntze and party have been working their ordinary claim throughout the year, and are still persevering, but they have not obtained anything payable.

Dorin has worked his ordinary claim during the year to a depth 60 feet, and has taken out some crushings from one of which he obtained 2 ounces to the ton. The sinking being soft it has paid him about £3 per week, but it appears to have run out.

Goodwin and party have worked to a depth of about 50 feet. One of their crushings went 4 ounces to the ton.

R. Fortescue Lord holds the adjoining ground on the north as a 5-acre lease—it was originally the old Excelsior lease. Work has been carried on to a depth of 100 feet, but nothing payable has been found.

J. Ackermann and party have obtained some fair crushings from their claim during the year, and it has paid £2 10s. per week per man clear of expenses, and still looks well.

Meyer and Letcher have been working their claim throughout the year, and it has paid them £6 per week per man clear.

Marshall Brothers have worked to a depth of 120 feet, but have not up to the present obtained anything payable, but they are still sinking and expect shortly to strike the shoot that Meyer is on.

Longmore Brothers, on whose ground is situated the old St. George shaft, have been working east of the old workings, but have only obtained medium crushings; they now propose working the old St. George shaft.

Regan and party, who hold the northernmost claim on this line, have been working throughout the year. They have sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and have driven 300 feet along the line of vein. This claim gave good returns at first, but has not looked so well lately.

About half-a-mile north and slightly east of Regan and party Chellew and party hold an extended claim on the Golden Gully line of reefs. They have been working during the year. The vein is very small and they have some difficulty in tracing it, but the sinking is very soft. They have raised 50 tons of stone, which yielded 109 ounces of gold of the value of £418 15s., which has paid them very well indeed.

*Hawkins' Hill.*

As many of the old properties on Hawkins' Hill have been worked during the year, and as a good number of them are now held by the Hawkins' Hill Gold-mining Company I shall give a detailed account of them, commencing at the north of the hill and running south, but as I intend giving a full account of the H.H.G.M. Co. I will simply mention any properties held by that Company in their proper order.

The H.H.G.M. Co. hold the first property on the north as a lease, and their principal dam is situated upon it.

The Frenchman's is now worked on tribute by Longton and party, who have been working it for the last three months. Although they had a lot of dead work to do in getting the ground ready they obtained one crushing that gave good wages, after paying expenses, royalty, &c.

The Patriarch (late Trust and Try) has been worked continuously throughout the year. Mr. Charlton, the manager, has kindly supplied me with a report upon the work, from which I extract some interesting particulars as follows:—

At 130 feet from surface a cross-drive has been taken in east from the Frenchman's vein, for a distance of 100 feet, cutting eight veins, none of them bearing gold. At the same level a drive of 52 feet has been taken south on the Frenchman's vein, the vein being from 1 to 3 inches in width, showing fine gold. At 100 feet from surface a cross-drive of 78 feet has been taken to Paxton's vein, from which 60 tons have been crushed, yielding 51 ozs. gold. Width of vein, 3 to 7 inches. At 360 feet from surface, a drive has been taken south for a distance of 80 feet on Steven's vein. The vein averaged 4 inches wide and realized 14 dwts. to the ton. Work is now being carried on at 500 feet from surface on Paxton's vein, which is from 4 to 8 inches wide. 25 tons of stone from this level is now at grass, which is estimated to yield 30 dwts. of gold to the ton. Cost

Cost of working the mine during 1883 :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages paid .....	1,269	16	2
Sundries .....	278	4	6
Crushing quartz .....	73	10	0
<b>Total expenses .....</b>	<b>£1,621</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
By yield of gold .....	416	4	0
25 tons at surface, estimated at 30 dwts....	150	0	0
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Working expenses over gold won .....</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

The Company employ ten men, and have a steam winding engine valued at £500.

The Crown Prince Tribute (which includes the properties known as Crown Prince, Oxon's, Hermann's, Meyer's), Fischer & Beards, and Star of Peace are held by the H.H.G.M. Co.

Paxton's has been worked throughout the year on tribute by Clements and party. They have been getting a little of the rich old stuff by running the stulls, and occasionally getting a little of the stuff that has been missed in the good times. On the whole they have been making good wages. They have raised 120 tons of stone, which has yielded 141 ozs. of gold.

Hickson, Creighton & Beards', The Rampant Lion, Cock, Atwood, & Dwyer's, and Brown's have been idle during the year.

Porter & Rawsthorn's has been worked just towards the end of the year. As the work is being carried on under the supervision of Mr. Porter himself the ground will be thoroughly tried.

Monte Christo has been idle during the year, but it is now in the hands of Ackermann and party. Beyers & Holtermann's, Krohmann's, and Rapp's are held by the H.H.G.M. Co.

Rose of England is the only other property on the south of Hawkins Hill now being worked. It is held on tribute by Jeffree and party, who have obtained some crushings, the last one of which was very good. The stone is rich, but the vein is very small. They have many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which is that they have to take all their stone to the battery by packhorse, as the road is inaccessible for any other means of carriage. In the early days of Hawkins' Hill some of the richest stone was obtained from this property; and at the present time, if the holders are content to work for a fair return, there is every prospect of the gold continuing.

*The Hawkin's Hill Consolidated Gold-mining Company.*—This Company was formed in London, and commenced operations in January, 1882. Some time in 1881 Mr. Alfred Fairfax, who then held large interest in the Star of Peace Gold Mining Company, was deputed by that Company to proceed to London to negotiate the sale of their extensive properties on Hawkins' Hill, as they were unable, from want of funds, to prosecute mining operations advantageously. Mr. Fairfax succeeded in forming a strong Company, with a capital of £100,000, the directors being most prominent men in the financial world, and his Grace the Duke of Manchester Chairman of the board. The shares were mostly taken up in London, only about 15,000 being taken up in the Colony, which have since been forfeited for non-payment of calls. The forfeited shares in the Colony, I believe, have been taken up by the London shareholders, so the Company is now worked entirely by English capital. The properties held by the Company are known here as the Cornelian, Star of Peace, Fischer & Beard's, Golden Ville, Great Extended, Beyers & Holtermann's, Krohmann's, Carrol & Beard's, and Rapps. They also hold as tribute the Crown Prince, Hermann's, and Meyer's.

Including the money sent from London, sales of gold won from the mine and other items, the amount of money spent on the mine up to the end of 1883 is shown as £13,403 14s. 8d. Exclusive of this the Company sent out from London a first-class air compressor, complete with six rock drills, and a large shipment of explosives for the use of the mine.

During the year 1882 there were from thirty-five to sixty-two men employed on the works, principally in the Crown Prince. The work done was confined to shallow levels, and a good deal of prospecting was done. The quartz crushed was 1,243 tons, yielding 590 ozs. 8 dwts. 9 grs. of gold, of the value of £2,308 5s. 2d.

In 1883 the principal work done was stoping from the 625-660 feet level in Carrol & Beards, and in Hermann's tribute driving and sinking at the 120-160 and 220 feet levels with the rock drills. Up to August 549 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 233 ozs. 19 dwts. 8 grs. of gold, value, £877 16s. 10d. The men employed up to this time averaged forty-seven. From August till the end of the year very few men were employed, and they were chiefly at work trucking mullock, from the tips of which 813 tons were crushed, yielding 87 ozs. 3 dwts. 12 grs. of gold, value £327 13s. 4d.

The programme of work to be carried out upon the mine for 1884, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Murphy, M.E., from London, is as follows.—

1st.—To let the top ground down to the 300-foot level on tribute.

2nd.—Baling the water from Carrol & Beard's shaft for the purpose of timbering it down to the 800-foot level, and making the necessary repair to the timber at present in the shaft, three cross cuttings from the 800-foot level in Carrol & Beard's shaft, east 300 feet and west 100 feet, leaving 30 feet well-ho. I may state that work was commenced at the beginning of this year, thirteen men being employed at the commencement and no doubt more will be taken on as there is room for them. About three months ago the Company had all their leases registered for suspension of work through an influx of water, but they are not going to make use of the suspension any further.

I would more particularly draw your attention to the advantage to be gained from the work proposed to be carried out this year by this Company. By means of the cross cuts all the old rich veins will be tested at the 800-foot level, and when it is borne in mind that there has not been a cross cut cast or west below 500 feet, the test will be a most important one. The cross cut to the west will test the ground for any new veins coming in. Should the Company be successful it will give a fresh impetus to gold-mining pursuits in this locality and for that matter in the Colony generally, as it will show that payable gold-veins are not confined to surface shoots of gold, but lie buried deep in the hard rock, only waiting the judicious expenditure of capital and skilled labour to win the gold from the earth.

The Company have a most complete plant of machinery which is well suited for carrying out any of the heavier work entailed by working the deep levels.

Marshall's

*Marshall's Line.*—A little work has been done during the year on Marshall's line of reefs, but nothing payable has been obtained. Denman and party towards the end of the year applied for a 3-acre lease which they are now working. They have erected a whim, four men and two boys being employed one shift per diem. The vein is known to be very rich but very small, and they will require a good yield of gold to pay them.

*Bear Gully.*—Two claims have been worked at Bear Gully during the year. The vein though rich is very small. Although the stone when crushed yielded on an average 20 ounces to the ton it did not pay wages.

*East Root Hog.*—Tonkin and party during the year applied for three leases on the east bank of the Macquarie River, about 1 mile above the junction of the Turon River. The leases are situated near the Randwick, nearly opposite the Root Hog workings. The lessees have just erected a six-stamp crushing plant, and they expect to get good returns from the stone they are going to crush.

#### Machinery.

There is a great quantity of machinery in the Division most of which, I regret to say, is lying idle. There are only four crushing-machines working.

Beyer's Battery in the Town of Hill End has been crushing for the public during the year.

The H.H.G.M. Co. Battery mostly doing the Company's own work.

The Red Hill G.M. Co's Battery doing private work.

Tonkin's Battery just erected on their leases to do their own crushing.

#### Returns.

Twelve of the best returns from stone crushed for different parties during the year at Beyer's Battery.

Name of Party.	Locality	No. of tons stone.	Yield.
Carver and party.....	P. A. Hill .....	244	648½ ozs.
Letcher and party.....	Sargent's Hill .....	45	147½ "
Chellew and party.....	Golden Gully .....	50	109 "
Ackermann and party.....	Specimen Gully .....	91½	91½ "
Longton and party.....	Hawkins' Hill .....	46½	58½ "
Dorin .....	Sargent's Hill .....	25	50 "
Goodwin and party.....	Specimen Gully .....	31½	42½ "
Peterson and party.....	Golden Gully .....	40	36 "
Bromley and party.....	Bear Gully .....	35	31½ "
Jeffree and party.....	Hawkins' Hill .....	15	30 "
Evens and party.....	Washing Gully .....	20	30 "
Longmore and party.....	Golden Gully .....	15	15 "

#### Gold Exported.

By Escort—	ozs. dwts. grs.
March quarter .....	835 9 12
June quarter.....	1,211 7 10
September quarter .....	1,368 4 18
December quarter.....	1,777 9 8
	5,192 11 0
By other means .....	267 9 0
Approximate total for 1883 .....	5,460 0 0

*Gold-mining leases.*—Thirty-three applied for, representing an area of 119 acres 3 roods 26¼ perches.

*Miners' rights.*—445 issued.

*Business licenses.*—Eleven issued.

#### Accidents.

I have much pleasure in reporting there has only been one mining accident since I have been here, unfortunately it proved fatal.

John Johnstone, a married man with seven children, met his death in the Marshal Macmahon shaft on the Red Hill Company's works and Tamboroora. At the inquest the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the manager and underground manager of the mine, and as they are now awaiting their trial at Bathurst I will not make any comment upon the case.

#### Conclusion.

In drawing my report to a close, I desire to state that in framing it I have endeavoured to give nothing but thoroughly reliable information, and my thanks are due to all the miners at present working for the willing manner in which they have assisted me on all occasions to obtain necessary and correct information.

#### TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—SOFALA DIVISION.

(M. Fagan, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to forward my report relative to the mining interests in this division for the year 1883.

*Sofala.—Spring Creek Reef.*—(Mongan & Co.)—This line of reef, about 1½ mile south of Sofala, long abandoned, has again been opened by the present Company, who have gone to a great expense in placing on the ground 25 h-p. engine with batteries and pumping gear. It has been worked to a depth of 290 feet by former parties at various times. Mongan and party have now pumped the water down about 150 feet, and are sinking on the vein of about 12 inches wide. They have reached a depth of 90 feet and have a few tons only for crushing.

Golden

*Golden Bar Reefs.*—(Davies, Lloyd, & Co.)—The original prospecting claim, very rich on the surface, has been carried down to a depth of 80 feet and showed some rich stone in small patches in sinking. It was abandoned by the holders, and subsequently taken up by Tonkin and party.

Tonkin and Party No. 1 North.—This ground with the above, as also Nos. 1 and 2 south, have all been amalgamated, and are now held by a Sydney Company.

No. 1 North.—A good deal of labour has been done, the shaft having been sunk 160 feet. At 90 or 100 feet some rich stone was got up, but very soon the vein ran out, and no improvement has been shown to the present depth. The Company may probably resume operations in the commencement of next year. At present all is at a standstill.

Dighton and Party, No. 2 North.—Several shafts have been opened here for prospecting purposes, but with little or no success, the deepest being 40 feet, no gold having been met with after leaving surface, when some good specimens were found.

*Erskine Flat Sluicing Company.*—This Company, like Golden Point Company, is dissolved. The ground has, however, been taken up by a local party, and will probably be worked to more advantage. The original Company had two engines, one on each place, for pumping purposes. One has been gone some time, and the other is about to follow, and the present holders intend furnishing themselves with one suitable for the work to be done which will be commenced after the holidays.

*Red Hill.*—Swain & Co. crushed 5 tons of quartz which was raised from a vein on this hill. This stone gave a return of 3 ozs. of gold per ton.

*Wattle Flat.*—Solitary Reef Company of Victorian miners on 7 years' tribute, 15 per cent. royalty, present depth of shaft 350 feet, now sinking and under-hand stoping. Having two batteries or sets of stampers, while attending to their own immediate interests, are pretty closely employed on stone from the various claims at work on Wattle Flat and vicinity. The last crushing from this mine, at present depth of 350 feet, 4½ tons for 49 ozs. of gold. They have at present eight men employed below and seven on top, and although the water is pretty heavy it has not as yet caused them much trouble. They are now crushing good stone from Williamson and Co.'s claim, O.K. Line.

Bagnall and Allen have with a party of four reached a depth of 150 feet, having a vein of 10 inches average, which for the last twelve months has yielded at the rate of 1 oz. per ton. The water in this claim is rather heavy, as from the whim-shaft all the ground around it is being drained, rendering the output of stone considerably less than otherwise it would be. About 8 tons now on top.

Scott and Clarke, adjoining, two in party, being only 130 feet are benefited to a great extent by the baling of water from former-mentioned shaft, leaving them nearly dry. From a vein of 1 foot wide have just had a crushing of 30 tons for 48 ozs. of gold, being the result of three months' work.

*Caledonian, Surface Hill.*—Lewis and Company, of the Solitary Reef Tribute Company, with a party of twelve men, at about 300 feet on underlay, from a vein about 4 feet in width, in four months have crushed 57 tons for an average of 8 dwts. per ton with about 30 tons at grass and now being carted to the batteries at Solitary Creek.

Otter and Co., adjoining the above, now sinking, having reached a depth of about 60 feet, and raising stone from a reef nearly 6 feet in width. The last crushing showed a good yield of 7 dwts. to the ton.

*Old Surface Hill.*—On this ground the attention of isolated parties of miners is chiefly confined to the search after small veins, in several instances discovering small patches of very considerable richness. None of the larger veins are being worked at present.

*O.K. Line of Reef, Big Oakley.*—Frenchman's: This claim still holds the lead among the wide veins at a depth of 125 feet on the underlay, with a vein of about 3 feet thick. A trial crushing of 12 tons produced 17 ozs. 6 dwts., or an average of about 1 oz. 9 dwts. per ton. The party of four men have now about 40 tons on top awaiting crushing.

Williamson and party of three men, next to the Frenchman's, are still working on two small veins of about 3 inches average at a depth of 35 feet, and driving from another shaft. Their last crushing of 27 tons showed an average of 2 ozs. 17 dwts. of gold per ton. Now crushing about 15 tons, and showing like over 3-oz. stone. They also put through 4 tons from a portion of the 3-foot vein with a result of 4 ozs. 15 dwts. in all.

Davis and Butcher, south of the Frenchman's, are now sinking for the reef and occasionally raising stone; no very favourable result at present.

*Bullock Flat.*—Heagney and Cassidy work on this vein (opened by Heagney eighteen years back, left, and now resumed) has been carried on at a depth of 130 feet, vein averaging 1 foot, showing gold freely. A crushing of 8 tons gave an average of 10 ozs. 11 dwts. per ton; have now about 16 tons ready for the mill, which, from all appearance, they expect to go 2 ozs. per ton.

Cassidy and Co., adjoining claim to the above, now sinking two shafts, each at a depth of 18 feet, width of vein 5 inches, which, on trial, proved to be ½-oz. stone; no stone at present raised.

*Box Ridge, Britannia Reef.*—Hammond's lease of 4 acres. The vein in this ground runs very flat and has been worked on the underlay to a depth of 120 feet. Hammond's party of two men have followed along the vein at that level a distance of 80 feet. Since the crushing plant has been erected at the Box Ridge they have put through from different parts of the vein 2 tons 14 cwt. for a yield of 12 ozs. 17 dwts.; vein, 20 inches.

*Old Britannia.*—A Bathurst Company hold a 3-acre lease on this reef and are putting down a shaft to strike the reef at about 200 feet; present depth, 46 feet.

*Anthony Trollope Reef.*—Cole and party of six men, lately working on the Shakespeare, have been the means of bringing on the ground Price's engine from Crudine, at a rental of £1 per week. The vein in this ground runs from 3 to 6 feet in width. The shaft is down 30 feet, and they are now carting and crushing about 100 tons. Can form no idea of the probable yield at present.

*Tobin's Oakley Creek.*—Stragglers' Reward Reef. The Messrs. Tom, Brothers, have erected on this creek an engine of 15-horse power, with battery, &c. There are two shafts sunk on the reef 115 feet and 66 feet respectively, the average width of vein being 2 feet, from which the last crushing of 30 tons yielded at the rate of 5½ dwts. to the ton.

*Comet Reef.*—The same party hold this reef, on which one shaft has been sunk to a depth of 70 feet, the vein averaging 3 feet in width, the latest results of crushing being 7 dwts. per ton from 60 tons of stone.

*Palmer's Oakley Creek.*—British Lion Reef.—At present this is the only reef here being worked. It also is in the hands of the Messrs. Tom, who in the meantime are merely carrying on prospecting operations with the intention of taking more extensive measures after the Christmas holidays. There are many reefs here, but the mountainous nature of the whole district and the distance from any crushing plant greatly tend to retard the development of their value. The following amount of gold from all sources has been transmitted from this division by gold escort and other means during the year 1883, viz. :—

	ozs.	dwts.	grs.
For March quarter .....	600	7	7
For June quarter .....	686	18	9
For September quarter .....	1,059	17	8
For December quarter .....	1,317	0	13
<b>Total by gold escort .....</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>
By other means during the year .....	399	4	19
Being an increase of .....	437	0	3

in the amount of gold transmitted during the previous year. Market value of same, £15,237 16s. 3d. 424 miners' rights were issued in 1883 as against 539 in 1882, and 48 business licenses as against 61 in 1882. I have also issued 18 mineral licenses to people engaged in mining near Capertee. I enclose herewith a return of all machinery in the division; estimated value of same, £5,400.

#### TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—IRONBARKS DIVISION.

(S. Y. Smedley, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to forward my annual report on the Ironbarks Division of the Tambaroora and Turon Mining District.

During the past year the reefs in this district have been almost abandoned. Liddle and party, on the Princess Alexandria, and Marshall and Company being the only mines doing systematic work.

The Princess Alexandria gave an average return of 1½ oz. per ton, and Marshall's 16 dwts. per ton. The crushing machines have been for the most part idle.

No new discoveries have been made. The total amount of quartz crushed at Scott's machine is 43 tons, for a yield of 235 ozs. 4 dwts.; at Boehmes machine 89 tons were crushed for a yield of 79 ozs. 11 dwts.

Alluvial mining in the immediate vicinity of Ironbarks is at a very low ebb, being absolutely in the hands of fossickers. The present extremely dry season is a further drawback to this branch of mining, and has completely shut up the puddling machines for want of water.

At the Macquarie River, which is taken up in claims and leases for a distance of 17 miles, a large amount of work is being done in the way of sluicing operations. The Mookerawa Gold-mining Company, at the junction of the Mookerawa Creek and the Macquarie, have erected a powerful plant of pumping machinery, consisting of a 70 horse-power boiler and a Blake steam pump, which raises the water to a height of 70 feet. It is conveyed into a large reservoir by means of iron fluming, and from that led on to the ground to be washed. At the present time the Company employ from twenty to thirty men, and are opening their ground to extend the operations. During the six months they have been washing they have taken out 306 ozs. of gold.

It is confidently anticipated by the shareholders that this venture will be very successful.

The value of the machinery on this ground is £1,500. On the opposite side of the river is the Junction Point Company, who have erected a 25 horse-power boiler and Tangye pump, capable of lifting 20,000 gallons per hour to a height of 240 feet if required. One small paddock was washed from this ground, giving some 70 ozs. of gold. The tail-race not being deep enough it was found necessary to put in a tunnel through the rock from the river, by which means they will be enabled to bottom the ground and work on the hydraulic principle with a pressure of 70 feet. There is also a large reservoir made, hydraulic pipes, hose, nozzles, &c., &c. This Company's ground consists of 35 acres, and is looked upon as the best point on the Macquarie, as the whole hill can be washed away without any lifting, gold being distributed through the gravel from the grass down to a depth of 73 feet. I am informed a trial-shaft, put down by the Company, and the whole of the dirt being washed, averaged 1½ dwts. per load from surface to bottom. Schroder and party, leaseholders in the bed of the Macquarie River, have sunk a shaft on the bank of the river and have a drive under the river-bed 107 feet. They are still driving and shortly expect to meet the wash.

On Twedie's Flat, McDonald and party are erecting a very powerful water-wheel in order to raise water on the ground to be worked in a similar manner to the Company's I have described.

I may say, in conclusion, that the Macquarie at the present time absorbs all the labour in the district, and from all appearance I should say will turn out a very profitable concern to the lucky shareholders.

During the past year 151 miners' rights have been issued, and also nineteen business licenses. It is impossible for me to state the quantity of gold won on this field through the storekeepers not being willing to give that information.

#### MUDGEJEE DISTRICT—GULGONG DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Snape, P.M., Gulgong.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the customary annual report for the year 1883, on mining matters in connection with the various gold-fields comprised within the Mudgee Mining District, and in doing so regret to say that the yield of gold for the past twelve months shows a decrease of upwards of 3,000 ozs. The falling off is due in a great measure to the long-continued dry weather and the absence of a large number of the mining population who, for the want of water, have been compelled to turn their attention and direct their energies to other pursuits. The water-courses are dry, and with few exceptions the dams are also in the same condition. The rains that fell in the spring, although materially benefitting the agricultural and pastoral interests, failed in benefitting the mining community to any appreciable extent; consequently mining operations have been at a standstill, and those engaged in the pursuit forced

to seek other sources of employment. It is a strange anomaly, but nevertheless a fact, that in consequence of so much dry weather the different gold-fields at the present time present an arid and parched appearance, yet below the surface at no very great depth tons of water are being daily pumped from the deep and wet leads. Unfortunately this water cannot be utilised in any way, and so is allowed to run to waste.

Depressed as the mining interests are just now, the record submitted of the doings of the past year is the most unfavourable one that has been furnished on any previous occasion. I am however impressed with the belief that although mining for gold is at its lowest possible ebb it will gradually improve, and it is more than probable that future finds will rival the golden harvest of the early days of Gulgong. This prediction I ventured to make in a former report, and am glad to say that it is in a fair way of being realised. I feel therefore justified in asserting that such is likely to be the case, as certain Victorian capitalists, full of energy, and possessing the spirit of enterprise, have commenced operations with the view of testing with adequate machinery the wet and deep leads, and which leads many years ago were traced and followed by the miners along the dry ground until lost in the wet on the Black Lead, when the water broke in upon them, and for want of the requisite money power to erect machinery, they had with great reluctance to submit to the inevitable and abandon the ground. A new era in gold-mining has commenced, and machinery of a costly and powerful description is at the present time being erected by Mr. W. R. F. Moore, M.E.C.E., an eminent mining engineer from India, and the representative of a wealthy Melbourne syndicate. The scene of operations is in Rouse's 4,000-acre paddock, a portion of which has been leased by the Company on satisfactory terms. Mr. Moore also contemplates erecting powerful machinery on Crown Lands on the Black Lead and at Home Rule directly he succeeds in obtaining sufficient areas that would justify him in incurring so large an outlay. It may not perhaps, at this stage, be uninteresting to record how it came about that Victorian enterprise should be directed to the almost deserted gold-fields in the Mudgee district. It happened in this way: The fame of the Gulgong mines, the miraculous yields have been known and talked about beyond the boundaries of the Australian Colonies. Mr. Moore, a scientist in the strictest acceptation of the term, heard from Australians, when residing in India of the marvellous finds of gold, which induced him to visit Melbourne; his services on arrival there were promptly sought after by a Melbourne syndicate and secured to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned. Through representatives relative to Gulgong, Mr. Moore was induced to visit the district and see and judge for himself. In October last, from what he had seen and heard, he determined upon commencing operations in Rouse's Paddock, with the owners of which satisfactory arrangements were entered into. Many years ago it appears gold was found in this paddock. At the foot of a prominent rise and at no very great distance from the Magazine Hill, near Gulgong, Mr. Olovich, the present able and efficient manager of the Melbourne Gold Mining Company, struck a lead of gold, called the Redgate Lead, better known in later years as the Perseverance and Caledonian Leads. These leads were traced to Rouse's Paddock. Satisfactory arrangements having been entered into with the fortunate proprietor, fabulous quantities of the precious metal are reported to have been unearthed by the diggers who followed them up until water and basaltic rocks were encountered, which proved, in the absence of machinery, too much for the working miner to contend against. Such was likewise the case on the Black Lead. The ground consequently had to be abandoned. Inside Rouse's Paddock a distinct lead running east and west, in which heavy course gold was found—indeed six or seven distinct leads or tributaries have been discovered in this golden paddock all apparently converging at a certain point, trending, it is surmised, towards the main channel or old watercourse. These leads will most likely all be thoroughly tested shortly with a diamond drill which is expected to arrive in the course of a few weeks, and there is every hope that under proper management it will be the means of opening up new ground and saving a good deal of useless expenditure. The Caledonian lead referred to has been described as having been wonderfully rich—nuggets weighing 36 ozs. and 320 loads of wash-dirt are said to have rewarded the finders with 1,150 ozs. of gold. I annex a rough sketch showing the various leads in that portion of the paddock now held under lease by the Melbourne Gold Mining Company, and which will shortly be operated upon. Mr. Slee, the Inspector of Mines, in his report referring to this particular locality says,—“At Rouse's paddock, on the western watershed of the main range, mining operations on a large scale are now in course of progress with the object of working no less than six different leads, which all converge into one channel or ancient watercourse, which is now covered by basalt, and which can be traced for miles following the course of the Cudgegong River, and towards the Two-mile Flat. The reason this auriferous tract of country has been allowed to lay dormant so long is not because the leads ran out, but this being private property the miners had to pay to the owner £10 per claim for the right to mine, and in addition  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 20 per cent. of the gross yield of gold, which was too heavy a burden to bear, in addition to sinking through hard basalt, and a heavy flow of water in the drift. The present Company however have far casier terms, and will most likely be able to employ profitably a large number of men before the end of the year.” Mr. Moore informs me that the Rouse's Paddock Gold-mining Company was formed in Melbourne in October last, with a capital of £10,000, for the purpose of working the deep ground on the property of Mr. R. Rouse. The work commenced at the end of October, and consisted in the erection of heavy pumping and winding gear, also the widening a shaft in the basaltic rock, from 3 feet up to 10 feet, by 4 feet, and a depth of 140 feet. The whole of the work has been pushed on in first-rate style, and is all but completed. It is the intention of Mr. Moore to make a main drive from the engine shaft to the face of the old workings, in order to tram the stuff to the cages; the drive will, he thinks, be finished in twelve weeks or so from this date, making the whole of the time occupied in the work under six months. The winding and pumping plant is of the very best construction and plan, and consists of one engine 35 h.-p., which is to drive the 12-inch pump and puddling machines. The winding engine is 14 h.-p., and is a most creditable piece of work. The engines will drive the winding gear, and nothing else, thus taking every advantage of time which would otherwise be lost, thus doing, as intended, the work of two; both engines will be supplied with steam from a large Cornish boiler, built in brickwork. The expenditure up to the present time has been £3,000, including cost of plant and labour expenses, a sum that has been wisely and economically spent. 23 men are employed on the works at present on wages at £2 10s. per week, and from £3 to £4 are paid to mechanics. Rouse's Paddock, I may remark, is surrounded by hills, all of which have proved to have been more or less auriferous.

*The Black Lead.*—Myers and party are down 80 feet, and are now driving. Rumour says that they are doing well. Gilbert and party are sinking at the head of the Black Lead near the town; they are down 160 feet, and are now on limestone. It was the intention of the party originally to sink for a  
second

second bottom, it being the prevailing opinion among skilful miners that a second bottom will be found, and some say that there is even a third bottom on the Black Lead. The want of means on the part of those who advocate this theory has prevented this most important matter being placed beyond a doubt. In a few weeks hence, however, this point will be set at rest, and that, as at Ballarat, the deep ground will probably be found as rich and more permanent than the shallow workings. Gilbert and party having struck limestone, have commenced driving in the hope of cutting the gutter near a claim that yielded the owners some few years ago £4,000 a man. Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, the Geological Surveyor, the diggers tell me, holds this particular locality in high estimation.

*Scully's Prospecting Area, No. 29, Reserve 3.*—Up to this date the sum of £3,000 has been expended on this claim in machinery and labour, and is now about being transferred to a Melbourne syndicate who purposes putting men to work as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made. Should the anticipations regarding the deep leads be verified, Gulgong will become one of the most flourishing mining townships in New South Wales. Irrespective of the claims alluded to here there are a few fossickers earning a precarious subsistence.

*The Gulgong Quartz Crushing Company.*—In consequence of the want of water during the greater part of the year the lessee of the property has been compelled to suspend operations, and with the exception of one or two trial crushings the works have been idle since my last report.

*Finds of Gold.*—During the year 1883 three nuggets were found, I understand, in the direction of Pine Bowl and Two-mile Flat.

	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
The 1st nugget weighed .....	19	6	0
The 2nd „ „ .....	19	16	0
The 3rd „ „ .....	12	0	0

*The Canadian.*—The Canadian Gold Mining Company was established by several influential Mudgee residents with a few local men, for the purpose of mining for gold in the deep wet ground at the Canadian. The Company have leased 20 acres of land with the right to mine on adjoining areas belonging to Messrs. Stott and Smith. Operations were commenced in July last. The shaft is everything that can be desired, 10 by 4 in the clear. There are three compartments timbered with sawn planks, 2½ in., ladders from top to bottom, being well put together; it is substantial and strong. The shaft is now down to 150 feet, 100 feet of which was through limestone. At this depth the water, early in December last, burst in and rose to the height of 30 feet in the shaft; since then the pumps have continuously worked night and day. When the water has been subdued it is generally believed by those familiar with the locality that the undertaking will prove a most successful one and the enterprise of the shareholders be amply rewarded. The Company's affairs are under the supervision of Mr. Chappel, one of the most able mining managers in New South Wales. The Company contemplate putting another engine on the grounds, the 16 h.-p. at present doing duty although it expels the water at the rate of 160,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours more powerful pumping gear is required. Upwards of £2,000 have been expended in bringing the works to the present state of perfection. £6 a foot was paid for sinking.

*The White Horse Claim.*—This wonderfully rich claim still continues to reward the shareholders at the rate of £16 per man per week. It has for the last nine years yielded the shareholders substantial returns. The claim is likely to be materially benefited by the pumping arrangements on the works of the Mudgee Gold Mining Company, it being on the same water level.

*Stott's Paddock.*—There are three shafts at work; the parties are reported to be doing well; 50 feet is about the average depth.

*Home Rule.*—There is nothing particularly encouraging to chronicle. Hewitt and party, of the Christmas Lead, have been very successful; the last washing up yielded, I have been informed, 600 ounces of gold.

The Britannia claim, which was discovered about ten years ago by Driscoll and party, is about being tried again. The sinking of the prospecting shaft 180 feet is said to have been very easy, no impediment in the way of rock having been encountered. The party cut a vein of drift stuff; the result was a large influx of water, which prevented, in the absence of machinery, sinking operations from being continued. With the view of testing the claim, boring rods and augers were obtained and put down to a further depth of 220 feet, which disclosed that a vein of wash-dirt 6 feet thick had been passed through, containing gold averaging from 3 grains to ½-dwt. of gold to the dish. A person named Wright having a considerable interest in this claim thinking that these prospects were not altogether genuine determined upon putting down another bore for his own satisfaction; the result was a similar thickness of wash was found, containing 3 grains of gold in the 3-in. auger core; the second bore was from the opposite end of the shaft. The party then determined upon erecting a whim for the purpose of expelling the water, but without success. After trying night and day for many weeks these hardy and intrepid pioneers had to succumb and abandon the claim, their funds being exhausted. Until October last the Britannia claim has been allowed to remain dormant for many years, when a mining party of wealthy speculators applied for four leases of 25 acres each, which includes this as well as other deserted claims. I place these facts on record as they might prove of some interest to those who watch the gradual development of mining for gold in the Mudgee district, believing that this particular claim will some day contribute no insignificant quota to the escort returns. The Britannia lead is situated about a mile from Home Rule, and is supposed to be on or near the main channel into which the numerous leads enter, namely, the Canadian, Home Rule, Christmas Leads, besides other well-known leads.

#### *The Reefs*

In August last a Company was formed to systematically work the old Gulgong reef; a 10-acre lease was applied for by Davidson and party. Two shafts have been put down 50 feet and 110 feet respectively. Previous to the establishment of the Company 30 tons of stone were crushed, which yielded 1 oz. 3 dwts. to the ton. A capacious dam, sufficient to store a twelve months' supply of water, has been constructed. The Company are about placing in position on the margin of Stott's dam at the Canadian a 12 h.-p. engine, sufficient to drive eight head of stampers, to which the stone when raised will be carted a distance of 2 miles until their own dam can be utilised. The Company have made great improvement of



of a durable character on their property, £600 having, I have been informed, expended upon it. Next to the old Gulgong reef is a claim known as the Morning Star, the property of Messrs. Zimmler and party. Nothing of any consequence has been done during the last twelve months deserving of note. It is the intention of the party to have their property tested by the diamond drill. Appleyard and party, early in the year, while working their claim on the Louisiana reef, obtained from a small lode a pound weight of gold, besides several specimens of a most encouraging nature within a few hours; the lode pinches out and the party has had to give in owing to their funds being exhausted. There are other claims on this reef which have been abandoned from a similar cause; the diggers though have great faith in the Louisiana, which is not very far from the old Gulgong reef.

*Cudgegong*—The Rhobardah Gold-mining Company.—The property of this Company consists of four leases, namely, 6-acres, 10-acres, 9-acres, and 5-acres respectively. The Company are now driving into the mountain from the 6-acre lease with the view of cutting the reefs known to exist on the 9-acre lease. The drive at present is 90 feet in length, and it is the intention of the Company to continue driving until the reefs are tapped. On the 4-acre lease four shafts have been put down 80 feet, 70 feet, and 26 feet respectively. Several men are being employed in these operations at a weekly expenditure of £40. The Company anticipate cutting the first reef in February next. The work is going on night and day. These reefs, perhaps it might be as well to observe, were first struck on the surface and followed down. At the 80-foot level the stone improves. 126 bags of quartz are now waiting removal to Sydney to be tested at the Mint. If the assay be favourable powerful machinery will without delay be placed on the property. The Rhobardah mines are situated amongst a range of mountains distant about 3 miles from the village of Cudgegong, and 9 miles from the railway at Flatlands (some persons call this place Ilford). The Rhobardah Gold-mining Company's property is likely to prove at no distant day one of the most valuable in New South Wales. I may mention that the tunnel now being carried into the mountain is only half-a-mile distant from the Company's machinery area on the bank of the Cudgegong River, which the Company intends connecting by tram if the undertaking turns out to be a success. The tunnel is 6 feet in height by 4 feet 6 inches in width.

#### *Antimony.*

This ore abounds on land leased by Mr. A. Tindal to the Rockwell Antimony and Gold-mining Company for ten years. This very valuable property is only 3 miles from Rylstone. Several shafts have been sunk from 3 feet and up to over 100 feet. Within 3 feet of the surface the lode is from 8 inches to 12 inches in width. At one of the 50-foot shafts the ore runs from 8 inches to 12 inches, and widening. £600 have been expended in prospecting this property, which covers 40 acres. Assays show 60 per cent. of antimony, with a fair per-centage of gold and silver. The Company have 20 tons of ore at grass, 3 tons of which have been bagged (30 bags) ready for shipment to Swansea, where the Company intend having it treated. The ore when retorted, I hear is worth £10 a ton.

#### *Copper Mines.*

The shaft on Cheshire and Knoblanck's claim is down 120 feet. A large staff of men is being employed in driving levels at the 120-foot level, and performing other preliminaries. The work is being carried on most vigorously. It is the intention of the claim-holders to work the mine continuously both night and day. A blacksmith's shop and magazine have been completed, and a furnace for smelting purposes is being built. The improvements are substantial and good. The manager, Mr. Knoblanck, expects to have everything ready for smelting about the first week in February. The expenditure in connection with this mine from the commencement of operations on the 8th January, 1883, up to the end of the year, was £1,800. I enclose a sketch which Mr. Knoblanck has furnished, showing Cheshire and party's claim, which is the first one on the summit of a precipitous mountain. The sketch also shows other alienations. At the foot of the mountain is a well-watered grassy flat, extending to the railway station at Ilford, distant about 6 miles from the copper-mines. It is on a portion of this flat that those interested in copper-mining are desirous of having reservations made for a water supply and a site for a village, apprehensive that the land referred to might be free-selected, which would prejudicially affect the mining interests by cutting off the water supply. In the event of Cheshire and Knoblanck's mine proving a success a large number of men will find permanent employment. There is an ample supply of wood to keep a furnace going for two or three years, when the Company will have to fall back upon the coal which is found in abundance a few miles from the mines. At last-named level (120 feet) the lode is 6 feet wide, with every indication of widening. The ore at the present time, oxide, malleable copper, black ore, gray ore, purple and black coated with yellow. The underlay of the hanging wall is 2 feet 6 inches in depth; the foot-wall underlay is 18 inches. The lode runs north and south, and the underlay takes a westerly direction.

*Grattie*.—There are fourteen diggers on the ground, the sinking is on shallow ground, from 9 feet and upwards, gold shotty half a dwt. to the dish.

*Muroo*.—30 diggers find employment here; they are apparently contented with their earnings, and some of them are doing remarkably well. Depth of shafts from 6 feet and upwards. 50 Chinamen find employment on these diggings.

*Merindie*.—There are 30 Europeans and 12 Chinamen engaged in gold-mining. All are reported to be doing well and satisfied with the result of their labours. Murphy and party unearthed a nugget weighing 10 ozs. besides other specimens. The diggers do far better here in the winter than the summer time; in the summer months the miners have to convey the wash-dirt a considerable distance to be sluiced, whereas in the winter no inconvenience is experienced, as there is generally an ample supply of water on the ground where they are working. A short time ago there was a little rush to a free selector's paddock (Everingham's), but the excitement subsided principally through the want of water. Loban and party have sunk five shafts 20 feet and 34 feet in depth. Has a quantity of wash-dirt at grass but until rain sets in a doubt exists as to how it will turn out. The gold is embedded in a kind of cement. 23 loads have been washed at the creek which yielded only 2½ dwts. to the load.

*The Narangarie Silver Mining Company*.—In consequence of the report of the Geological Surveyor, Mr. Brown, upon the discovery of silver in the county of Napier, at Narangarie, some Mudjee mining speculators established the Great Narangarie Silver-mining Company. On the occasion of Mr. Brown's first



first and only visit the shaft was down to 18 feet; since then another shaft has been put down—the deepest is the 118 feet one. At the mouth of this shaft 300 tons of ore are lying at grass. The Company owns in all six blocks of land 40 acres each. Ten other 40-acre blocks have been taken up by parties, not with the view of adding to the wealth of the Colony but simply for speculative purposes. This is very apparent, for work only to the extent of sinking a shaft 6 feet deep has been carried on. The Narangarie Silver Mine is situated about 9 miles in a N.E. direction from Denison Town, on the summit of the Dividing Range, between Bong Bong and Coolah Creek. The elevation of the mine is 250 feet above Coolah Creek. The vein or lode runs north-east and south-west. The quartz-vein is 2 feet wide on the surface, and the underlay to the west. At the 40-foot level a drive was put in for about 8 feet; the vein there shows the width of 2 feet 4 inches; at the 65-foot level the vein is 3 feet wide, and another vein was followed to the depth of 118 feet. At the 100 feet level there is a soaking of water in the shaft. The formation of the country is very hard granite and conglomerate rock. Quartz-reefs abound. Several assays from various quartz-veins in the vicinity of the mine all contained gold, silver, and galena in small quantities. Coal of the best quality is obtainable 5 miles north of the silver-mines and also in the valley of the Coolah. Ironstone in close proximity to the coal abounds in large quantities and is practically inexhaustible. The mine has been standing idle since last May. The Company purpose resuming operations shortly with an increased capital. The Company no doubt are embarrassed as to whether the 300 tons of ore now lying at grass will pay. It appears that very few persons, if any, have ever seen silver ore in its raw state in their lives. I enclose a copy of a list of assays, courteously handed to me by Mr. Clarke, solicitor, of Mudgee, who takes a great interest in promoting the advancement of the district. In conclusion I would remark that the report of the doings of those engaged in the mining industry during the first nine months of last year is, when compared with the reports of previous years, far from satisfactory, but as has been before observed the cause of the depression may be traced to the bad seasons and a decrease in the mining population. On reviewing the position the fact is indisputable that tons of gold have been won on these gold-fields as will be seen by the published statistics. The depression that has been prevailing I regard as merely a temporary matter; I look forward very hopefully to the future, firmly believing that mining pursuits will ultimately prosper. It must be admitted on all sides that the days of the pick, the shovel, and cradle, those primitive appliances used in the early days for the extraction of gold, have passed away giving place to the erection of costly machinery directed and guided by able and scientific men, similar to those Victorian visitors who have lately been visiting the mines round about Gulgong. In one of my previous reports I ventured to assert that the Mudgee Mining District was teeming with mineral wealth, which with enterprise supported by capital is now in a fair way of being developed and thus raise the Mudgee Mining District to the position of being a permanent gold-field, and though the fabulous yields of the early days may never again be equalled, it may offer to the steady and practical miner constant work and good wages.

The quantity of gold sent by escort is as follows—

	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
Gulgong .....	2,701	0	1
Mudgee .....	2,016	13	6
	4,717	13	7

The gold receivers at Gulgong and Mudgee entertain the opinion that the above amount does not represent all the gold that has been sent to Sydney and they have grounds for believing that no considerable amount is sent down privately.

Miners' rights issued during the year 1883:—

Gulgong .....	211
Mudgee .....	138
	349
<i>Business Licenses.</i>	
Gulgong .....	30
Mudgee .....	7
	37
<i>Mineral Leases.</i>	
Gulgong .....	0
Mudgee .....	6
	6
<i>Gold-mining Leases.</i>	
Gulgong .....	18
Mudgee .....	2
	20

#### MUDGEE DISTRICT—GULGONG DIVISION.

(H. De Boos, Mining Registrar.)

MINING has never been so dull in this district as during the past year, for never since it was proclaimed a gold-field has there been such a stagnation in mining matters. The dry weather at one time seemed to have broken up and we had a very fair and promising spring, but no rain has fallen since October, and the country around Gulgong is in a worse state than it was twelve months ago. The dams are dry and vegetation has perished, and unless the rain comes before the end of January there will be nothing left either in field or orchard.

The continual decrease of our population even since last year is owing chiefly to the long-continued drought, which has driven miners and others to seek employment in more profitable occupations at a distance, in consequence of which labour has become comparatively scarce, and farmers have had some difficulty in obtaining the labour they required for gathering in their crops. It is, however, consoling to think that many of our best men will be glad to return here as soon as the works at present contemplated are commenced.

Rouse's

Rouse's paddock at Guntawang has been leased by a company of Melbourne capitalists. The ground was first broken in September last, and the shaft is down over 100 feet. There are two engines on the ground and the works are of a finished and permanent character, evidently showing that the management is in good and capable hands, and that neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make it successful. The same Company is about to test the deep ground on the Black Lead at No. 44 and at Scully's prospecting area. The same party have also taken up four gold-mining leases of 25 acres each at Home Rule on the Britannia Lead.

At Home Rule the only claim at present payable is Tatton and Party's Extended Claim, which has always been a good thing for the shareholders. Their last clean-up, it is said, gave them £600 per man, clear of expenses.

The Good Hope claim has been duffered out, and the engine and gear sold to the Company at work in Rouse's paddock.

The Union claim is idle, and it is the intention of the Messrs. Paul Bros., now the sole proprietors of the claim, to offer it to the Melbourne Company, who, there is no doubt, with the means at its disposal, might make the venture pay.

At the Canadian, the White Horse claim has not fallen off, but has been giving very good returns during the past year. It is at present the most productive claim in that locality, though one or two claims in Stott's paddock are being worked with satisfactory results.

The Canadian Gold-mining Company, started since my last report, has been pushing on the works with considerable energy. Early in December the water was tapped and at once rose to the height of 30 feet in the shaft. The pumps have been going constantly since, and gradually lessening the water at the rate of about 10 inches every 24 hours.

At the old Gulgong Reef the claims have been worked only intermittently during the last twelve months, and with the exception of one or two small trial crushings no stone has been raised during that period. The want of water is a very serious drawback to the proper working of this reef. Davidson and party are erecting crushing plant at the Canadian, as there is no water on the spot.

At Tallawang there are a number of men at work, who apparently are making a living, and who stick to the spot in spite of the dry weather.

Chappell's plant is idle; indeed he has not had a chance of doing anything all the time he has been there, and he is now managing the Canadian Gold-mining Company's works at the Canadian.

At Two-mile Flat little or nothing is doing. In the early part of the year a party took up a claim for the purpose of trying the cement said to exist in large quantities in the neighbourhood of the Flat. They had, however, to abandon the project on account of the want of proper machinery.

Eighteen gold-mining leases have been applied for during the past year. 211 miners' rights and 30 business licenses have been issued from this office during the same period.

The quantity of gold for the Gulgong Division for 1883, forwarded by escort, amounts to 2,700 ozs. 19 dwts. 13 grs. In conclusion, I would remark that in the course of the coming year we shall most likely see a revival of mining industry on this gold-field. Should the works now in progress prove successful, there is no doubt that the requisite capital will be forthcoming for the carrying on of any legitimate mining venture that may present a fair prospect of success, and I think that there is some foundation for the hope that mining at Gulgong has at last taken a favourable turn.

#### MUDGEES DISTRICT—MUDGEES DIVISION.

(F. S. Isaacs, Mining Registrar.)

DURING the past twelve months alluvial gold-mining (the only class of mining in my division) has been at a complete stand-still; this is mainly attributable to the want of water which has never been felt so much as at the present time. No new finds have been reported to me of any kind, and miners whom I have interrogated have all the same story, "no water." A Company has recently been formed here, called the Rhobadah Gold-mining Company, and their operations will be carried on near Cudgong. It will consist of a 10-acre and 5-acre lease; the promoters are very sanguine, and should this venture turn out well it will give a great spur to gold-mining in that locality.

The number of miner's rights issued by me during the past year was 138, mineral licenses 6, and business licenses 7.

There were also the following applications received by me:—

Gold-mining leases.....	1
Mineral leases.....	1
Water rights.....	2
Dams, &c.....	1
Protection areas.....	2
Total.....	7

#### MUDGEES DISTRICT—HARGRAVES DIVISION.

(T. O'Brien, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to report anent mining matters in this division of the Mudgees Mining District for the year 1883, this year has not been as eventful as I anticipated it would be, when making my previous annual report. In fact I may say that mining has been at a stand-still during the year, with exception of a little puddling, sluicing, and fossicking in the old working in this division. The only quartz-claim at work is that of Bond and party's, and they have spent nearly the whole of the year in erecting a whim, and otherwise preparing the shaft for further sinking. They crushed no quartz from this claim during the twelve months, but they are sanguine that this claim will pay them handsomely for their time and outlay during the present year. If their hopes are realized in this instance, I have no doubt but it will give an impetus to quartz-mining in this division.

I sold 128 miners' rights and 8 business licenses during the year—56 miners' rights and 8 business licenses to Chinese, and 72 miners' rights to Europeans.

MUDGEES

## MUDGEE DISTRICT—WELLINGTON DIVISION.

(F. Marsh, Mining Registrar.)

I AM submitting my report on the state of the gold workings in my division for the year 1883. It affords me much pleasure in stating that notwithstanding the long continued and still existing very severe drought which prevails the quantity of gold won has been 928 ozs. 5 dwts. 19 grs., showing an increase of 173 ozs. on the quantity mentioned in my report for 1882. In expressing my satisfaction in this respect I cannot but record my regret that the only two quartz-crushing batteries in this Division, and which have been fully described on former occasions, have been idle during the whole of the year. Besides the places mentioned in former reports in my Division no new spots in connexion with any new discoveries have been reported to me, but in the Cudgegong River, some miles up from the Macquarie River (which I believe is not in my Division), I hear that there are a couple of very good sluicing claims obtaining gold, which I understand is all taken to Mudgee. Small diamonds also continue to be found occasionally in the Cudgegong workings.

I may add that the number of miners' rights issued by me for 1883 was 45, and 2 business licenses.

## MUDGEE DISTRICT—WINDEYER DIVISION.

(T. H. Price, Mining Registrar.)

I DO myself the honor, in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1883, to express my regret that mining matters in my Division have receded during the last year. In alluvial mining the continued absence of sufficient water for sluicing purposes has caused many miners to leave; that, coupled with the work obtainable on the railway and roads, has caused a great diminution in the number of miners usually following that occupation in this Division.

I have no record to give of any nuggets being unearthed during the last year, but I have reason to believe that one or two of small size were obtained on the Upper Meroo, but from the reticence of the miners I have no authentic account of them.

In quartz-mining I also regret that my anticipations contained in my last report have not been fulfilled. The Catherine Company appear (at least for the present) to have collapsed. Mr. Mitchell, who came up to manage the Company's works, has, I believe, rented the crushing plant of the Company; that gentleman has induced several miners to get out stone which has been crushed, but with what results I am unable to say, as Mr. Mitchell has not replied to the circular I forwarded him to elicit the returns of stone crushed at the Company's battery; however I believe the yield has been poor. Messrs. Adams, from their claim on the South Hill, Eagle Hawk, have had about 40 tons crushed, which yielded a little over 11 dwts. to the ton. This persevering party have great faith in their claim, and they tell me it is their intention to have a small engine and a 5-head battery to crush their own stone. The hill on which their claim is situated is a mass of freestone, requiring no blasting, and consequently although the vein is only 8 inches wide two men can raise a fair quantity of stone during the week.

It is a lamentable fact that during the last 12 years no less than 5 crushing plants (including the Catherine Company—one now on the ground) has been erected at Clarke's Creek, adjacent to the reefs, and at a rough calculation about £16,000 has been expended, yet there is only one shaft down a shade over 100 feet; in fact, as was observed to me lately by an experienced quartz-miner, "The work that has been done is little better than surface scratching." It is questionable whether it would not have been more prudent for the Catherine Company before they erected such splendid and expensive machinery, to have tested the ground to a greater depth. Notwithstanding that quartz-mining at Eagle Hawk is now depressed, I feel certain that with perseverance and proper management the Reefs at Clarke's Creek will eventually be found payable, and as far as surrounding circumstances indicate most probably rich.

Miners' rights issued during the year:—Europeans, 73; Chinese, 41; total, 114. Business licenses, 32, with one exception issued to Chinese.

## LACHLAN DISTRICT—FORBES, PARKES, GRENFELL, AND CARGO DIVISIONS.

(Mr. Warden Sharpe, P.M., Forbes.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, my report for the past year, on the mining district under my charge.

I regret to have to state that I am unable to report any new discoveries of importance, and mining is in even a more depressed state than it was when my last report was written. At the beginning of the past year on the 7th of March, Messrs. O'Brien and party reported a new discovery of gold at a depth of 30 feet, prospecting 4 grains to the dish, at a place called Billy's Look-out, which is situated about 15 miles north-north-west of Marsden, and forms part of the Lake Cowal Run, which is the property of Messrs. Wilson and Company. Reports were published in the newspapers as to the prospects found, calculated to bring miners and business people from a long distance, which were untrue or exaggerated; as a consequence, upwards of a thousand, or perhaps more, diggers and others were at one time in the locality where the prospectors were working. A very short time, and few inquiries sufficed to satisfy them as to the value of the field, and most of the miners left as quickly as they came disgusted, and probably in many instances considerably out of pocket. It is an easy matter to obtain, even on a new rush, reliable correspondents, and it is very commonly the worst characters who supply mining intelligence. It requires time to develop even a rich field, and untimely reports only tend to mislead the mining population and cause endless mischief and loss. The place where mining was chiefly carried on at Billy's Look-out is an open shallow gully about 1 mile wide and perhaps 5 miles long. This opens out towards Lake Cowal, which is distant only 6 miles from the diggings. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from where the rush took place gold was discovered ten years ago, and I am informed by miners, who were present on the occasion, that good prospects were obtained, but only a few claims were barely payable. When I visited Billy's Look-out in March last, I found about 900 diggers and business people assembled, a large number of whom were waiting to see prospects tried from the Protection Area, held by the prospectors. I caused two reliable and experienced miners to be selected from those present. They went down the prospectors shaft and took out about six dishes from the wash-dirt, this quantity being considered a sufficient trial under the circumstances,

stances, water being very very scarce, only one small dam being available for the whole population for mining and domestic purposes. The six dishes I have mentioned were taken from a face 16 feet wide, which was the distance opened across the lead, three dishes from each side. The dirt was carefully washed, and the result weighed in gold scales, viz., 5 grains from the six dishes. Another dish was washed, taken out afterwards, which gave 3 grains. The lead in the Prospecting Protection Area, as far as was known at the date of my visit, was 16 feet wide, with an average depth of wash of 18 inches. After trying the prospects from Messrs. O'Brien and party's claim, I had, at the request of the miners some prospects tried from the claim known as No. 1 North. The lead in this claim as far as was known was 25 feet wide and 12 inches deep. The first dish tried gave 2 grains, the second 5 grains, the third 2 grains, the fourth 1 pennyweight and 8 grains, of which a coarse piece weighed a pennyweight. Two dishes gave merely colours. The total yield from six dishes was 1 pennyweight and 17 grains. I was shown some gold which I was informed was the result of some prospects washed from the claim known as No. 4 North of the Prospectors. Three dishes merely showed a colour, one dish gave 6 grains, eight dishes gave 23 grains. Before I reached the scene of the rush I was informed that seven claims were on gold, but although I made careful inquiry I could only hear of three or four claims (a great number of shafts had been bottomed) from which anything like payable prospects had been obtained. There is a large tract of auriferous country at Billy's Lookout, and colour and even favourable prospects can be washed, but nothing up to the present time has been discovered indicating a payable field. Prospecting parties were out about Mount Wamboyno, which is near the Lake, at Manna and at Hiawatha, but so far I have no tidings of their success. The miners at Billy's Lookout, after satisfying themselves that the rush was a failure, left as rapidly as they arrived, except the few who had obtained fair prospects. At the present time I am informed there are eight men working at Billy's Lookout, who are making from 18 shillings to a pound per week, and it is probable that even this moderate yield will soon be exhausted. From what I can learn there is but little chance at present of any prospecting being done in this locality owing to the great scarcity of water. Some time during the past year a party of miners were prospecting on a station I have already mentioned called Hiawatha, which is about 22 miles west of Billy's Lookout, but not meeting with any success they have broken up the party. To give an idea of the value of the rush at Billy's Lookout, so far as I am able to ascertain, all the gold obtained was about 70 ounces. On the 21st of June last the Mining Registrar at Billy's Lookout reported to me the following results from various claims, viz.:—Messrs. Dark, Downey, and party, No. 1 north-west of the Prospecting claim, washed 70 loads for a yield of 11 ounces of gold; Atkins and party, No. 2 south-east of Prospectors' claim, 18 loads for 2½ ounces; Godfrey, Wilson, and party, No. 5 south-east of the Prospectors', 25 loads for 6 ounces of gold; O'Brien and party, the Prospectors', 20 loads for 10 ounces.

The next place of importance where mining is being carried on is at the Bald Hills, which are situated 3½ miles in a northerly direction from Forbes. The British Standard Gold-mining Company are working two 6-acre leases, for which the document of lease has been issued, and they hold besides under application 20 acres. This Company have been working since the beginning of June last, and have employed from 6 to 30 men besides horses. The lead is known as the Bald Hills, and the Company above mentioned have sunk 3 shafts on it to a depth of 180 feet; the lead varies in width; at present in the Company's shaft it is 100 feet wide with a depth of wash of from 2 to over 3 feet. In the British Standard mine, I am informed by a shareholder, the yield has been from a half to three quarters of an oz. to the load; and during the last twelve months the yield has been 844 ozs. or £3,038 worth of gold. The previous yields were also satisfactory. The first washing taken out twelve months since of ninety-one loads gave 127 ozs. At the Bald Hills, besides the British Standard mine, another party of miners, Messrs. Murphy and party, are at work on a 10-acre lease. A trial washing of eight loads from this mine gave 14 dwts. to the load. From inquiries I gather that the Bald Hills was first worked as a frontage lead nine years ago, and abandoned. As regards this lead, I have heard experienced miners remark that they were of opinion that it would be traced for a considerable distance. A good many leases and claims have lately been taken up at the Bald Hills, so that it is probable the value of the lead will soon be thoroughly tested.

#### *Cargo.*

The only workings at present going on in this division of my district are at Gum Flat and near the township of Cargo. At the former place the Mining Registrar informs me that one party made 10 ozs. in six week's work. This was obtained in old and abandoned ground. At Cargo township the Ironclad Company are working a lease on the Ironclad Reef. They have three men employed, and lately raised a trial crushing of 2 tons of stone which was sent to the Mint and yielded over 9 ozs. to the ton. This should encourage the proprietors to further development of the mine. No leases have been applied for in this division during the past year, and only sixty-three miners' rights were issued at Boney's Rocks; no mining is being carried on, nor at Canowindra, the other places where gold has principally been found in this division. In my last report I had occasion to mention that some very rich specimens of quartz had been discovered near Canowindra, at a place called Belmore. Leases were applied for and several disputes arose, but no work was done, and the reef or supposed reef has been lying idle ever since. Lately inquiries have been made whether the ground is available (part of it was on a selection) for mining and I presume from this that the place will soon have a further trial.

#### *Grenfell.*

At Grenfell only four quartz claims or leases are working, one on the Enterprise Reef, one on the Homeward Bound, and two on Lawson's Reef. On the Enterprise a 3-acre lease is working, three men employed. This has been a very remunerative and lasting reef, having been worked with payable results for the last eighteen years. The lease I have mentioned has been working seven years, and over 1,800 tons of quartz have been raised from it, which has yielded from an ounce to 2½ ozs. to the ton. The proprietors of this mine have raised about 200 tons during the past year, which gave 21 dwts. per ton and paid wages. On Lawson's Reef, as I have already stated, two claims are working. One of these, Hinchcliffe and party, are on gold. During the past year they have crushed 36 tons for a yield of 23 dwts. During the three years they have been working this mine the proprietors informed me that they had won 209 ozs. of gold. The reef in question averages a foot in width and has been worked in places to a depth of 140 feet. There is little or no alluvial mining at Grenfell at present.

*Parkes.—*

*Parkes.*—On this once flourishing gold-field more mining is being carried on than in any other part of this mining district. The alluvial, as regards the old workings at any rate, is almost exhausted. A few men are still working, scattered about on the old leads—at the Tichborne, Ben Nevis, London, Great Northern, and at Possum Gully, V.C. As regards the reefs, there are only two claims at work on the Bonnie Dundee line of reef, viz., that known as the Bonnie Dundee, six men's ground, and another, the name of which I have not been able to discover. In the Bonnie Dundee the claim has been at work for five years. The holders have sunk a straight shaft 210 feet and 40 feet on the underlay. This party have crushed about 3,000 tons for an average yield of a little over an ounce to the ton. The last crushing of 400 tons only gave 5 dwts. to the ton, but the stone had to be removed from the mine, as it interfered with the workings; and even this poor yield, I am informed, paid wages. There are about twelve claims at work near Parkes; when my last report was written the number was estimated at sixteen, so that it would appear the industry is not progressing. On the Buchanan line of reef there are two claims at work. Jansen and party have been working for over five months and have about 60 tons at grass, which they reckon should yield something over  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to the ton. The last party before Jansen and Company, working the same mine, got 2 ozs. to the ton, so perhaps the present holders under-estimate the stone they have at grass. The reef averages 12 inches in width. Messrs. Hale and party are working in Possum Gully and are reported to be on payable stone. The reef is about a foot wide and has been little prospected. At the Racecourse reef one party is working; their trial crushing gave 8 dwts. to the ton, which is considered payable. Besides those I have mentioned there are other claims scattered about the field, but none requiring special mention. As I have already stated, the alluvial workings must be considered as nearly exhausted, though if water could be obtained easily and cheaply there is shallow ground in different parts of the field that would pay to sluice, for instance, [at the Old Racecourse and at the Bushman's. On the 14th April, last year, payable gold was reported by Messrs. Coulson and party at a place called McGregor's Paddock. The prospectors found a surface reef and raised 27 tons of stone, which gave the handsome return of 160 ozs. 4 dwts. or nearly 6 ozs. to the ton, and their last crushing of 40 tons gave 1 oz. and 12 dwts. per ton. This discovery caused a good deal of excitement at the time and several claims were marked off and registered; but I fear the find is a partial one, as I am informed only the proprietors are working at the present time.

*The Pinnacle.*—At the Pinnacle two leases are at work, viz., that of Messrs. Raymond and party and Messrs. Walters and party. The latter are raising stone and have 60 tons at grass, which is estimated to yield about an ounce to the ton. It is stated that 8 dwts. per ton will pay wages. The country is soft and the reefs are large. Lately Messrs. Shanks and party had a crushing of 300 tons, which yielded 6 dwts. per ton, and left the mine a little in debt. I am informed that this crushing would have been payable, but a quantity of poor stone was put in with stone of better quality, thus bringing the average yield very low. During the last year Messrs. Shanks and party crushed, besides the stone I have just mentioned, 350 tons, which yielded 10 dwts. per ton and gave the party good wages. Other crushings besides those I have mentioned have taken place at the Pinnacle, which have been some of them payable and some not, yielding from 6 dwts. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. If the machinery for crushing was close to the reefs, these reefs would, I am informed, be payable and profitable. At present the crushing plant is 3 miles from the mines, and the cartage costs 3s. per ton. The Pinnacle reefs are large but "patchy," and the stone is easily raised. The cost of crushing per ton is 12s. It is probable, if water could be got near the reefs and sufficient encouragement was held out, that the crushing plant would be removed as close to the reefs as possible.

#### *Copper.*

It is probable that valuable discoveries will be made in this district of this mineral, and it appears strange that more prospecting is not done, seeing that within the last year a good many copper lodes have been found from which the indications are favourable. This is perhaps owing in some measure to the fact that employment is to be obtained on Government works, and miners naturally prefer regular wages to the uncertain employment of prospecting, at which money is always going out and returns, except in rare instances, very slow. In my last report I had occasion to mention a mine situated about 6 miles north-west of Parkes, on what is known as the Limestone Reserve. I am now informed that the lode apparently bears north-east and south-west. The shaft is 110 feet deep. Two men only have been employed during the last twelve months, and the quantity of ore raised is about 12 tons. The slow development of this mine is probably owing to want of capital, as the ore raised is of good quality and the mine is probably a valuable one.

A copper lode has been discovered about 9 miles north-east of Eugowra, about 16 miles from Forbes, and a lease of 40 acres applied for by Messrs. Sloan and Pateman. At the date of my visit, in November last, the lode was exposed about 5 feet, and a shaft or pit sunk on either side of it 5 feet. The lode appears on the surface in soft freestone, and if this formation continues can be easily worked. It has been traced about 136 yards along the surface. At this stage nothing can be said of the discovery, except that the indications are favourable and sufficient to warrant the expenditure of capital in proving the mine. I am informed by one of the prospectors that he intends to open up the mine without any unnecessary delay. Besides Messrs. Pateman & Company's lease, three other 40-acre leases have been applied for. At Melrose, or near that place, which is about 35 miles from Condobolin, I am informed some discoveries in copper have been made, also at a place between Grenfell and Cowra, but I have been unable to visit these localities, and can at present obtain no particulars. In conclusion, I may remark that the yields of gold in this district should decrease is not to be wondered at. It contains some of the oldest and most prolific gold-fields yet discovered, and these have afforded remunerative employment to a large number of people for many years. No new discoveries of any extent have been made in reefing, and the same must be admitted of alluvial gold; but these gold-fields have established a large population in a country that would otherwise have remained but sparsely populated, probably for years to come. This population occupies a large area for pastoral and agricultural purposes, and will occupy more land when the lands now reserved on account of gold or minerals are thrown open for selection. I may here remark that there is in this district a very large area of land at present not open to selection which will never be required for mining purposes, and which should be thrown open to selection without delay.

A large number of miners' rights and business licenses are issued each year at the various mining offices in this district, but only a small proportion of these are taken out for mining purposes; the rest are held in order that the holder may occupy Crown Lands. This right is much abused, and the abuse seriously affects the prosperity of this and other places throughout the Colony. It is very difficult for a *bona fide* occupant to get a block of land near a gold-fields township, as most of the land is enclosed in paddocks, always in the best situations. Most of the land I refer to has been applied for when residence was not considered necessary, and improvements only were required to give the right of purchase. If these old improved purchases could be dealt with the evil complained of would be much mitigated. About Forbes almost all access to the river is shut out, and land required for public recreation, where shade and water, the greatest luxuries in a climate like this, can be obtained, is enclosed in paddocks. Lanes and roads are fenced in, and a great public wrong exists. I do not think it would be difficult to find a remedy for these defects in the present law, and perhaps that remedy may be supplied in the new Land Bill now under the consideration of the House.

Before concluding this report I may be permitted to state that there is a large extent of mineral and auriferous country in remote parts of this district as yet quite untried, and rumours have reached me that alluvial gold has been discovered in the back country of the Bogan, but no official report, so far as I am aware of, has been lodged with any of the Mining Registrars in my district. I am afraid that not much prospecting will be done in the country I am now referring to unless heavy rains come, as it is almost if not quite devoid of water and feed, and supplies would probably have to be carried long distances.

I have not stated the quantity of gold won in this district during the past year, as this return has to be supplied by the various Mining Registrars.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—YOUNG DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Robinson, P.M., Young.*)

IN making my report for the year 1883, I may observe that at the close of the preceding year gold-mining prospects in this division looked hopeful and very encouraging indeed. Although anticipated successes have not been quite realized, mining interests hereabout at the end of 1883 look as prosperous as the most sanguine local miner could hope for. For several months past attention has been anxiously directed towards operations actively pursued on Minter and party's leasehold. Their machinery is splendid. Several months since their principal shaft had nearly reached bottom, when defects in the work were discovered. It was at once determined upon to commence a new main shaft, and about a month ago the new work was finished and the mine set in full working order. The first washing yielded an excellent return; shares went up rapidly, and it is now proved beyond all doubt that this and the adjoining gold-mining properties are of considerable value and great promise. In one word, the investors will realize splendid returns for their outlay. The mine is under first-rate management, and the proprietors are (most of them) men of means, and almost all of them are old veterans in mining pursuits. The adjacent grounds will now, I am quite sure, ere long be brought under the miners' handiwork. The old claim in the same neighbourhood, known as Tonkin's, which cost some thousands of pounds for tunnelling is still to the fore. The Company have put down expensive shaft after shaft, but from some cause or other failure has been the result. The present proprietors, however, nothing discouraged, are still pertinaciously prosecuting new operations in order to bring the mine into practical working. There is a large area of new ground in the same locality which no doubt will be immediately taken up by capitalists as safe investments. The scarcity of labour, which is proverbial in this district, will not in any appreciable degree affect proprietors in developing the wealth of these grounds, as machinery must be the active agency employed in working this class of property. The depth to bottom is about 80 feet. Wash-dirt runs from every angle of the bottom of Minter's shaft and averages about 3 feet in thickness, with a yield of gold about 4 ozs. to the cubic yard. The description of machinery and mode of working Minter's holding are fully described in my last report (for 1882.)

The diggings at Blind Creek, Murrumburrah, are still occupied by about 100 claim-holders; most of the men earn good wages; sinking depth at an average of about 30 feet, wash-dirt from 3 to 12 inches in thickness. This will likely be a permanent mining locality. At Wombat the old claim-holders are yet extant, but are miserably pinched for lack of water.

The quantity of gold won in the Young division for the year amounts to 2,337 ozs. 5 dwts. 10 grs., and of the approximate value of £9,015 3s. 8d., against the yield of the previous year, which amounted to only £4,494 11s. 2d., shows a very encouraging balance in favour of the immediate past year. The miners' rights issued here last year were 444; business licenses, 41, and 1 mineral license. We also received seven gold-mining lease applications representing an aggregate area of 83 acres; only one mineral lease application was received from the neighbourhood of Binalong to mine for silver and lead.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—TEMORA AND BARMEDMAN DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. Warden Baker, P.M., Temora.*)

IN submitting my report for the year 1883, I have to crave pardon for its many defects and omissions, as I am very unwell from the effects of an accident which I received on 1st December last while in the discharge of Warden's duties. Any omission, however, on my part will be partly, if not altogether, supplied by the reports of the Mining Registrars of the respective divisions.

*Temora.*—When I arrived at Temora about the end of January, 1883, the district was in a depressed state, and the forecastings as to its future were of a very gloomy nature. As a gold-field Temora was thought to be all but exhausted. Most of the rich claims had been worked out and abandoned, and the claims that were then being opened were, for the most part, not rich enough to pay their owners ordinary wages; indeed many of them had been pronounced to be "duffers," and were abandoned. In about eighteen months the population had decreased from some 8,000 to about 2,500 souls. The exodus was still going on, nor has it yet ceased altogether. A large number of business places had been closed; in many instances the buildings wholly removed, in others partially so, and in others they had been allowed to go to ruin and decay. Both Upper Temora and Lower Temora, especially the latter, looked like deserted villages. Middle Temora, while holding its own much better than the outskirts, nevertheless presented signs of decadence. The miners were on the look-out for new fields, and for the most part ready to move away from



from this district upon very slight inducement. Business people were one and all complaining about the dull times, and the small amount of trade they were doing; nor could this be wondered at, seeing there were more business people than miners. Even if all the miners had been earning fair wages—which they were not—they could not have supplied profitable business for half the number of people there were to do it. The hotel business was more overdone than any other, as may be supposed when it is remembered that there were at that time twenty-eight hotels, or rather twenty-eight drinking shops, for it would be quite a misapplication of terms to call some of them hotels. The rich yields of gold produced during the years 1880 and 1881 had produced an excitement amounting to fever, and naturally enough. When the yields of gold fell off the excitement began to decrease. When I had first the honor to see Temora the fever of expectancy had given place to the depressing feeling that the district, in a mining and a commercial sense, was just about on her "last legs." There were, however, a few persons both among the miners and among the business people who, while they admitted freely, and felt strongly the pressure of the altered state of things, nevertheless had faith in Temora's future; and this faith had a reasonable basis of fact to rest upon.

For some 30 miles round Temora—how much further I cannot, of my own knowledge, say, but I am told for at least a hundred miles—the land is rich agricultural land, well suited to produce cereals, fruits, &c. The climate is fairly genial, rather too warm during some part of the summer months, perhaps, to be pleasant; but at other times, even in summer, the climate is enjoyable, and in the winter and spring is beautiful—cool, clear, bright, and very bracing. This part of the Colony is very poorly supplied with water. There is no river within some 50 miles of Temora. Nor even a creek or streamlet—worthy of the name—within some 12 or 14 miles of Temora. The rainfall, too, is rather small and intermittent. In this respect however, I am informed, there has been a considerable improvement during the last few years, and the opinion is growing into a settled conviction, that as the country is opened up, the land cleared of scrub, cultivated and otherwise improved, the rainfall will increase; and that if this natural supply should be stored and conserved by means of dams, tanks, and other artificial reservoirs in suitable places, the district in a few years would be a fairly well watered one. Should these hopes be realized there is no doubt but that Temora would, as a matter of course, become a very important inland town, even if she had exhausted her mineral wealth.

But is Temora "used up," or nearly so, as a gold-producing district? Certainly I cannot find evidence to support such a theory. Taking the town of Temora as the centre—for 30 miles in any direction—how much further I cannot say—the country gives strong indications of being auriferous—and I have seen, within a few miles of Temora, several places quite as "likely looking" for gold in alluvium as the celebrated Temora valley itself, none of which appear to have been prospected in any way. The places referred to have a great drawback—they are too near Temora for distance to lend them enchantment; if they were at New Guinea, the Cape, Timbuctoo, or some other place a long way off and all but inaccessible, they would have been tested long ago. This district, to use an old but expressive mining phrase, has not even been well scratched. It would be absurd to say that she had been a quarter prospected either for gold in quartz or in alluvium. There are those who indulge the hope that, rich as have been the yields of gold at Temora in the past, the future will tell quite as pleasing a story. Nor is such expectation by any means extravagant.

Mr. Sub-Inspector Lynch has courteously supplied me with a statement showing the quantity of gold sent from Temora by escort during the three years 1881 to 1883, as follows:—

Years.	Weight of Gold.		
	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
1881 .....	29,652	14	14
1882 .....	33,348	0	7
1883 .....	17,347	8	6

I am aware of some 200 ozs. of gold having been sent to Sydney by private hands during the year 1883, in addition to that sent by escort. Of the gold sent by escort in 1883, 3,790 ozs. was Barmedman gold—(all from quartz); this would leave—including the 200 ozs. sent by private escort—13,757 ozs. 8 dwts. 6 grs. as the year's ascertained produce from Temora proper. Of this amount about 600 ozs. was from quartz, and the balance (say) 13,157 ozs., from alluvium.

The maximum price given for gold here during 1883 was 78s. 3d. per oz., the minimum price 76s. per oz., and the average price 77s. 6d. per oz. Taking the average price as the value of the gold produced in 1883—in round numbers

Temora produced gold of the value of .....	£53,300
and Barmedman .....	14,213
Total value of gold produced in 1883. ....	<u>£67,513</u>

I am indebted to the officers of the Bank of New South Wales and of the Australian Joint Stock Bank at Temora for some of the figures just given, and I have much pleasure in expressing my thanks to those gentlemen for their courtesy.

The Mining Registrar at Barmedman furnishes a return shewing that in 1883, at that place, 7,851 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 4,652 ozs. 8 dwts. 6 grs. of gold, giving an average of 11 dwts. 12 grs. per ton; that is, spreading the average over all the stone crushed in the division—good, bad, and indifferent—during the year. Speaking of individual mines, the Jackson Company's mine gave the highest, and Bell, Hicks and party gave the lowest, average yield. The former Company crushed 538 tons of quartz, and obtained therefrom 793 ozs. of gold, being an average of 1 oz. 9 dwts. 6 grs. per ton. Bell, Hicks and party, No. 2 South Ada Reef, crushed 136 tons of quartz, which yielded 40 ozs. 18 dwts. of gold, or an average of 6 dwts. per ton. The whole of the quartz mentioned above was crushed at the United Barmedman Company's battery.

During the early part of the year, before the United Barmedman Company's plant was obtainable for public crushing, the progress of Barmedman was greatly retarded by reason of the miners being unable to get their quartz crushed. The small battery which had served the division for some years before had got out of repair somewhat, and was for that and other reasons not available and had fallen into disuse, and there was no means of crushing quartz until the United Barmedman Company's battery was available.

The

The Ada Company erected a plant to pulverize quartz. The process was said to be much superior to the old plan of crushing with stampers, or, indeed, any other process of reducing quartz. So much so indeed, that the new process of pulverizing by means of grinding would soon revolutionize quartz crushing and render stamper batteries all but valueless, as the pulverizer would do the work much better, much quicker, and much cheaper than any other kind of machine would do it. Expectation was very high, but the results were all but fatal to the Company. The machine was found to be a pretty toy but utterly useless for crushing quartz—that is commercially speaking. The machine certainly did crush some small quantities of quartz to an almost impalpable powder; but to do this the friction on the “bearers” of the machine was so great that it cost more to renew them than to have the stone crushed by the ordinary stamper process—in other words, the wear and tear on the pulverizer was ruinous—and for quartz-crushing purposes it was worse than useless. I do not wish to say one word against trying new appliances in connection with mining. On the contrary, every encouragement should be given to inventors to bring improved appliances and methods of every kind into notice and use. But it is folly, almost amounting to madness, for a mining Company—or, indeed, any other Company based upon commercial principles—to exhaust all its capital in the purchase of new fangled appliances before the practical value of those appliances has been ascertained. Better rely upon machinery and appliances which it is known will answer and have a small reserve fund for experimentalizing. In that case, if the experiments prove failures the Company is not seriously inconvenienced, it loses a little but knows the extent of its loss. But when it puts all its available capital into experiments, if they fail the Company is ruined, as was the case with the Ada Company. It is much to be regretted, both on account of the Ada Company itself and of the Barmedman miners, that the money spent upon the now discarded pulverizer was not spent in getting and erecting a nice little 10-head battery of stampers. The Company, in that case, might now have been paying dividends; or, if still desirous of testing the pulverizer, purchased the machine out of realized profits. Such a battery at that time would also have been a great benefit to the district by crushing for the public, which would at that time have given a great impetus to the quartz-mining of the district.

Barmedman is now, however, fairly well supplied with crushing power in the splendid battery of 25 heads of stampers erected by the United Barmedman Company. The Company's plant altogether is a very powerful one, and, with a few alterations and additions, would be perhaps the most complete gold-mining plant in the Colony. It has three powerful steam-engines—one for winding, one for pumping, and one to drive the crushing machine—with pumps, pumping gear, and other necessary appliances. The Company purposes employing 15 heads of stampers on its own quartz, and the other 10 heads in crushing for the public. This should be advantageous to all parties concerned. This battery is able to crush all the quartz now being raised in the district and for probably some time to come. It is very likely, however, that as miners find they can get their quartz crushed, the quantity of stone raised in the division will gradually increase until it will be found advisable for additional crushing power to be erected.

When I said a few sentences back that the erection of the pulverizer ruined the Ada Company I ought to have qualified the word “ruined.” The cost of that machine exhausted the balance of its first subscribed capital; but the Company still having faith in the mine, re-organized the Company, raised additional capital, and has conducted its works with a fair amount of vigour ever since, and it is to be hoped that the pluck and perseverance thus shown may be rewarded with success.

The Jackson Company have, during the year, erected a small steam engine with winding and pumping gear and the necessary appendages to make the little plant complete as far as it goes.

Barmedman is badly supplied with fresh water. Albeit there is an almost unlimited supply of underground water, but it is strongly impregnated with mineral salts, so much so indeed as to make it unfit to use for steaming purposes, because in a short time it would destroy the steam boilers. This water however is very suitable for all the other purposes for which water is required in connection with mining at Barmedman. While writing upon this subject—water—I trust I may be pardoned for pointing out what appears to me a great omission in the United Barmedman Company's plant in this respect. Now the Company has its machinery well housed, and the roofing is of galvanized iron, presenting a very large area for catching water during rainfalls, it is a matter for regret that none of this splendid water is utilized by the Company. If the roofing were spouted and the water which falls upon it from time to time were conducted to a good secure underground tank of proper dimensions to conserve it, to be used for steam purposes only, at such times as the Company's other supply of fresh water failed, the water thus stored would after the tanks were once filled, be sufficient, if carefully used, to prevent the Company ever being short of fresh water for its boilers. By the Company carefully collecting and condensing its waste steam and returning the water again to the tank, most of the water could be used over and over again. I do not think the expense of doing what I suggest would be more than (say) £200 to £250, and such an expense is very small for such a splendid plant, having regard to the immense advantage the water would be to the Company; because, it should be remembered, that without water for steam the Company cannot work at all, and that having sufficient for steaming purposes, it would have sufficient in its mine for all other purposes. The suggestion is offered respectfully just for what it is worth, not only to the United Barmedman Company, but to all others whom it may concern. Without intending to be irreverent I think the most effectual way of praying for water is to carefully catch, store, conserve, and use that which Providence sends.

My remarks about the rich agricultural lands surrounding Temora may be applied with equal force to Barmedman. I have no means of ascertaining the population of Barmedman, but should roughly estimate it at from 300 to 400 all told.

To return to Temora, the population is still decreasing; during the year several business places, including seven so-called hotels, were closed, and a considerable number of business people and miners have left the district. When the rush to Billy's Lookout took place there was a regular stampede from both Barmedman and Temora, but as that rush proved to be a failure, most of these returned to their old love. It is now roughly estimated that the population in and for say 2 miles round about Temora is about 2,000 all told, including a few Chinamen. As a general rule the population is an orderly law-abiding one. True we have a few roughs of both sexes, but their proportion to the general population is very small and would I am sure compare very favourably with the general average in this respect of the Colony.

Much



Much of the mining in this district is of a primitive character and a great deal of labour is wasted. What is known as "individual mining" is the general rule. In other words the work is conducted by small parties of co-operative miners, generally about four in a party. Sometimes men work singly—not often—and sometimes there are as many as eight in a party. A few joint stock companies for the purpose of mining on a fairly large scale were established here, but they have all with the exception of the South Australian Company collapsed without either benefiting the district or the shareholders.

The machinery in the Temora division, excepting the South Australian Company's battery, the only one in the division, is of a primitive character for raising the earth from the underground workings to the surface. The windlass is mostly used. There are however a few "whips," in which case horse-power is used. There is not a steam-engine for winding purposes in the whole division. In saying this I am not including Sebastopol or the Junee reefs, for though they are generally regarded as being in the Temora division they are not in point of fact even within the Lachlan District, but form part of the Clarendon division of the Tumut and Adelong Mining District. I am unable to report upon that part of my district, never having been at Sebastopol or Junee, but I am aware that some three or four plants have been erected there during the year, and I am informed these plants are of a very fair type.

In methods of mining and in mining appliances there is plenty room for improvement at Temora. Too many shafts are sunk for the area of ground worked; too much expense is incurred in carting the wash-dirt to the puddling machines; the wash-dirt too is handled too many times, and much of the work that is done by human hands could be better, quicker, and cheaper done by mechanical appliances. I am of opinion that at least one-third of the miners' labour in this division is wasted for want of system. But to introduce a system that would prevent this waste of labour would necessitate the operations being on a larger scale. To point out how this may be brought about would involve a number of details rather beyond the scope of this report, and would perhaps run counter to what some miners regard as their privileges—perhaps prejudices would be the more correct word. At any rate I cannot now spare time to thoroughly discuss the matter. It is mentioned here in the hope that the miners may give it their serious attention, and so devise means by which they may prevent a great waste of labour without in any way sacrificing the reasonable independence of individual miners.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—FORBES DIVISION.

(*D. E. Troughton, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report for the Forbes division of the Lachlan Mining District for the year 1883.

The amount of gold won in this division during last year shows an increase of about 700 ozs. over that won in 1882, the increase being in alluvial gold from the Bald Hills, and quartz gold from the Pinnacle reefs.

At the Bald Hills Pinnington and party's two leases have been worked by a Company, the British Standard Gold-mining Company, and the success which has attended their labours has induced many parties to take up ground both north and south of the Company's leases with the intention of tracing the lead.

The Company's workings are now at a depth of about 180 feet. Judging by present indications their success will be even more marked in the present year than in last year.

Very little has been done on the Queen's and Caledonia Leads during last year. In December small parties took up ground on both, but as yet I have no information of the result of their work.

At the Pinnacle Reefs much activity has been shown, the gold won (436 ozs.) being almost 200 ozs. in excess of that won in 1882.

#### *Copper.*

In September last Messrs. Sloane & Pateman, of Eugowra, applied for a lease of 40 acres—at the Eurow Mountain, about 16 miles east from Forbes—for the purpose of mining for copper. Their application was quickly followed by four others for the same amount of country. I am unable, as yet, to give any idea of the value of the discovery. The specimens which I have seen show an apparently fair percentage of copper with plentiful indications of iron. I am informed that the ground is easily worked, and hope, therefore, that its value will soon be tested.

Number of miners' rights issued during the year .....	470
Business licenses .....	30
Mineral licenses .....	4
Gold leases applied for .....	12
Mineral leases applied for .....	9

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—PARKES DIVISION.

(*W. C. Weston, Mining Registrar.*)

IN forwarding my annual returns for 1883, I regret to have to state that gold-mining during the year past has been in a very languishing way. No new discoveries of any importance have been made; the only one that caused any excitement at all was Coulson and party, in M'Gregor's paddock, about 8 miles north of Parkes. Although this ground had been fairly prospected by many parties and abandoned several times, it was only in February last that Coulson and party got gold; the first crushing went over 5 ozs. to the ton, the second 3 ozs., and the third about 1½ oz.

There is no doubt this is a very valuable claim, and with more experienced miners and better appliances much more gold would be obtained.

On the Bonnie Dundee, Medlyn and party are still working, and, I believe, obtaining payable gold. They have just finished crushing 500 tons, which went over 6 dwts.; they took the cake to Sydney themselves to the Mint.

One or two parties are working on Buchanan's line of reef, and only a few days ago a man who has been fossicking there for months struck very good stone, so much so that one of the Germans who was so long working on the Buchanan's line gave £50 for a half share. They have crushed 13 tons which went nearly 3 ozs. to the ton.

At Sardine Gully, Miller and party are still getting payable quartz. Several claims were pegged out after their last crushing, but they are now abandoned.

At the Kurragong Meyer and Nelson are still working and getting payable gold.

Alluvial

Alluvial mining is at such a low ebb that I have really nothing to report. It was at one time thought that a new run of gold had been struck at M'Guigan's, but I am sorry to say it was soon diffused out. There is still a party of six, Stapleton and party, trying; they have applied for a 4-acre lease.

Many miners at this season of the year leave mining and take a turn at harvesting, as wages are high; others combine mining and farming, and this it is which makes Parkes hold its own.

With plenty of rain anything could be grown round Parkes; as it is provisions are cheap and plentiful.

Fifty-four claims have been registered by me during the year. Five gold-mining lease applications have been made and 13 mineral conditional purchases have been made to the Land Agent, all for copper, but they are situated about 100 miles from Parkes, principally on Melrose run.

355 miners' rights were issued and 17 business licenses, also 3 mineral licenses.

The quantity of gold bought by the two banks was 2,689 ozs. 14 dwts. 5 grs., which at £3 15s. 0d. per ounce, amounts to £10,086 8s. 3d.

Several parcels of gold were sent to Sydney by private hands, of which I have no account, but which I have every reason to believe would bring the amount up to 3,000 ozs.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—CARGO DIVISION.

(*R. Hutton, Mining Registrar.*)

MINING in the Cargo division may be now considered almost a thing of the past so little is there now being done.

In alluvial, Gum Flat is the only place where any work has been done during the year, and what work has been done can only be termed fossicking.

Odgers and party were on a pretty good patch at the beginning of the year, but it soon cut out, and searching for blocks among the old workings has given employment to about twelve men. About 1,000 loads have been washed, yielding 3 dwts. to the load, giving 150 ozs. as the gross yield in the division, during the year, from alluvium.

There has been scarcely any quartz-mining done during the year. In the beginning of the year Tom and party had about 60 tons crushed from Boney's Rocks which yielded about half an oz. to the ton; this ground is now idle, not being payable.

Simmeon and party had 40 tons from the Homeward Bound Reef, Cargo, crushed, which also gave half an oz. to the ton. This ground is also abandoned.

Thomas and party crushed 20 tons from the Dalcooth Hill for a yield of 15 dwts. per ton. The patch in this ground is worked out; it is therefore idle.

The Cargo Gold-mining Company have done no work during the year.

The Ironclad Gold-mining Company have had three men employed during the last four months putting the mine in order. It is said they intend to thoroughly work the lease again. They lately sent 2 tons to the Mint to be tested. It yielded upwards of 9 ozs. to the ton.

Quartz-mining has only given partial employment to about eight men during the year. About 83 ozs. of gold have been obtained.

There has been no mining done on the Canowindra Gold-field during the year.

Sixty-three miners' rights and six business licenses were issued in this office during the year.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—GRENFELL DIVISION.

(*W. H. Hazleton, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to furnish my report for the year 1883. Mining in my division during the year has, I may say, been nearly at a stand-still. In my report for 1882 I mentioned some parties that were prospecting about 6 miles due east from Grenfell. On payable gold being reported in March at Billy's Lookout they at once started for that place, and in my opinion left this portion of the country untried. Another great hindrance to the working of mines in this district is the want of capital. Many of the miners have gone to work on the railway lines and other public works of the Colony. It is my opinion that if assistance were given to prospecting parties that good results would ensue. It is the opinion of old miners and others who ought to be competent judges, that mining is only in its infancy in this district and if a little Government money was judiciously expended I believe a very satisfactory return would be the result.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—YOUNG DIVISION.

(*T. E. Blomfield, Mining Registrar.*)

OWING to the press of business in my office this month I regret to say I have been unable to furnish my report of the gold-fields of this district as early as I could have wished, and with these remarks in extenuation of the delay I will now proceed to frame my report in accordance with the information I have succeeded in gathering, giving precedence to the mining operations within the precincts of the immediate neighbourhood.

I have therefore the honor to acquaint you that for the greater portion of the elapsed year mining operations have been at the best but languid and fitful, and that enterprise with individuals as well as with companies has been despondent until very recently when a Company known as Minter and others, who sunk a shaft some 30 feet deep with the aid of excellent machinery and struck a vein or lode of a most encouraging nature yielding, as I understand it, a product of 13 ozs. to the load, and that further searches in the same mine justify the hope of most profitable results.

The announcement of this success completely galvanised the apathy of the occupiers of contiguous and adjacent holdings, and has stimulated them to test the value of their land which in all essentials is identical in character with that of the successful find, and if conducted on sound principles there is scarcely room to doubt of an equally successful issue.

Another

Another claim, and generally known as Tonkins, and which has been worked for some time has not proved so successful as was anticipated, and in fact has been worked at a serious loss, but the owners, encouraged by the recent success of Minter and Co, have renewed their efforts and are bent on pursuing their researches in full reliance that their enterprise will yet be rewarded with paying results.

From Wombat reports are discouraging, nothing of any importance having been done in that locality, the fearful dearth of water being held responsible as a reason for the failure in all mining operations thereabouts.

With regard to the outlying undertakings known as Marshal Macmahon's Reef, near Murrumburrah, very little has as yet been done, the works having been in abeyance awaiting suitable machinery, but this has reference to the holdings of substantial Companies. Still there are many who are working there with fair success in the ordinary method and are earning sufficient to satisfy their expectations, but the more wealthy proprietors express great confidence in their ultimate success when the machinery has had time to develop the works in hand.

I may here remark in proof of the richness of the land as regards its gold-bearing character that the Chinese with their usual perseverance and simple method of recovering the gold from the *debris* of the soil with which it is intermingled, find profitable employment by fossicking in the creeks, as I have on several occasions personally witnessed when they were selling the proceeds of their industry at the Bank, the value of which amounted from £5 to £10 at six different times.

I have had on several occasions the opportunity of examining specimens of the gold purchased by the Bank of New South Wales, and if I may, with my small experience, hazard an opinion of its quality, as judged by its weight and rich colour, I think I am warranted in pronouncing it exceedingly pure metal and inferior to none that has ever been discovered; its chief characteristic in shape is granular, with sharp edges, indicating slight abrasion or attrition, in its passage from the parent rock, from which I infer that the original will yet be discovered in larger quantities and of larger size.

By reference to the only two Banks in Young which deal in gold, viz., the Oriental and the Bank of New South Wales, the aggregate quantity purchased by these two Banks amounted in weight to 2,337 ozs. 5 dwts. 10 grs. representing a value of £9,015 3s. 8d sterling.

I have further to inform you that as Warden's Clerk for 1883, 436 miners' rights, 41 business licenses, and 1 mineral license have been sold. Seven applications for gold-mining leases for the elapsed year have been applied for on an aggregate of 83 acres, likewise two mineral leases, one only of which has been taken in hand, but with what results I have been unable to ascertain.

In conclusion, if not irrelevant to the matter contained in this report, I would beg to observe that the great deficiency of water supply in this district is a serious impediment to the recovery of the gold deposits which are known to exist in this section of the Gold-fields of Young, and as the Burrangong Creek would hold sufficient water to meet all such requirements, if improved either by dams or weirs at different levels, the facilities of winning the gold would be indefinitely increased to the advantage not only of the community here, but the country in general.

#### LACHLAN DISTRICT—TEMORA DIVISION.

(C. G. Gibson, Mining Registrar.)

In submitting the annual report of this gold-field, it will be seen that the falling off in the yield of gold for the year 1883 has been very considerable; and showing a decrease of 20,933 ozs. 2 dwts. The total yield for the year being 12,415 ozs. 2 dwts. 3 grs., as against 33,348 ozs. 4 dwts. 3 grs. in 1882. The number of miners is about 600, viz., 400 alluvial and 200 quartz-miners, all Europeans, showing a falling off in numbers of 400 men.

A large number of the alluvial claims have been worked out, and although several are still paying good wages, unless some new discoveries are made the returns of gold from Temora, as far as the alluvial is concerned, must very materially diminish.

Lucas and party's claim at Upper Temora has proved one of the best during the year, having come on a rich deposit of gold in the white decomposed reef or lode, which has produced since August last about 240 ozs. from about 500 loads of wash-dirt, and it contained a large amount of very rich specimens.

M'Dowell and party's alluvial claim adjoining the IXL claim, at Upper Temora, has produced a fair amount of payable gold, and about two months since they unearthed a nugget weighing 26 ozs.

In Deitcher's Paddock, conditional purchase, at Lower Temora, some prospecting has been going on, and which resulted a few weeks since in a man named Perman finding a 6½ ozs. nugget just under the surface; this caused some excitement on the field and a great deal of ground has been pegged out both in the private ground of Mr. Deitcher and outside in the Crown Land; but although a great many holes have been sunk nothing further has been met with, although many old diggers are very sanguine of finding some more gold in this part of the field.

At Sebastopol several quartz-claims are still at work, and the prospects are considered good; and recently some Melbourne capitalists have been buying up the principal claims there through Mr. W. Marshall, of Melbourne, and are preparing to work vigorously the ground they have acquired. The same party are also erecting some costly machinery for the treatment of some 30,000 loads of tailings, and from which they are sanguine of reaping good profits.

Conway and party, at about 6 miles west of the "Half-way-house," on the Barmedman Road, crushed 20 tons of quartz from their prospecting claim, which gave 18 ozs. or 18 dwts. to the ton, and they reported the claim payable. Some other claims are also at work adjoining the prospectors, but nothing of any importance has been reported.

Several quartz-claims are still at work at the Upper Town, but very little gold has been obtained. The South Australian Quartz-mining Company (No Liability), which have amalgamated with other claims have about 30 hands employed in prospecting and raising stone for the battery, but I am informed that the returns at present are not sufficient to make profits. The gold appears to be confined to a narrow portion of the reef and are obliged to take away a large portion that is valueless, and the bed rock is very hard diorite, which makes the mines very costly to work.

There has been issued 989 miners' rights and 159 business licenses during the year, which also shows a great falling off in numbers.

In

In conclusion I would say that although the falling off of gold has been very considerable and the population less than the previous years, there appears to be a degree of permanency about the town, and those miners left on the field appear to be sanguine as to the future, and this added to the fact of a very large area of land near Temora having been selected during the year for agricultural purposes, and from the productive nature of the soil, leads me to the conclusion that Temora will rise in importance as an agricultural town, although it may lose much of its character as a gold-field.

LACHLAN DISTRICT—BURROWA DIVISION.

(*W. J. Wotton, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report on the Burrowa Mining District for the year 1883. There is nothing to report with reference to gold. Although prospecting is carried on more or less through the district, and a few miners' rights are taken out, nothing payable has been found. The rush near Frogmore, as mentioned in my last report, has died out.

*Copper.*

The mining under this head has been confined to the workings of Frogmore Copper Company (Limited), and has been confined entirely to No. 4 shaft. About the middle of August last a new lode was struck in this shaft at a depth of 48 fathoms. At this depth it forms a junction with the old lode, and in one place is 17 feet wide. The general run of the new lode is about 6 feet wide, and in all probability runs up to the surface, and is a most important discovery, increasing the value of the mine it is thought fully 50 per cent.

During the year about 1,275 tons of 10 per cent. ore have been raised and smelted, yielding 127 tons 10 cwt. of ingot copper. 82 tons 10 cwt. of this have been made during the last half-year. The prospects of the mine have very much improved during the year. The result of the last half-year's working shows a fair profit. There is a valuable plant at the mine, consisting of winding and crushing machinery, two smelting furnaces, and refinery, chamber for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The thousands of tons of the poor ores at grass, the accumulation of years, and for the purpose of treating which a "Hancock's Patent Jigger" was purchased, as mentioned in my last report, have not been touched, as the new lode above referred to was more than sufficient to keep everything at full work.

LACHLAN DISTRICT—BARMEDMAN DIVISION.

(*Wm. Forbes, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines my report for the past year on the progress of the Mining Division under my charge, which, I am pleased to say, has made wonderful strides during the past year, notwithstanding the several rebuffs at first encountered. As mentioned in my last report, the introduction of one of Lecoup and Cook's pulverisers no doubt showed a spirit of enterprise on the part of Captain Matthews, the gentleman who introduced it on the field; but its absolute failure was keenly felt by the many claimholders, who not only held scrip in the Company for whom it was erected, but were anxiously looking forward to having small parcels of stone crushed. Next came the unfortunate death of Mr. Claussan, who, with other Melbourne gentlemen, came over to inspect some mining property at the Hard-to-Find reefs, with a view of forming it into a Company, and whilst in the act of descending the Ada Gold-mining Company's shaft (of which Company he was a Director), fell to the bottom, causing instantaneous death; and as he had every faith in the future of the field, and a considerable amount of capital at his disposal, would no doubt have invested largely, and thus helped to develop this new field.

The Barmedman United Gold-mining Company's battery, which was just bordering on completion at the end of last year, was completed early in the commencement of this year, and at once commenced crushing their own stone with fifteen head of stamps, that number being all they then had erected; but finding they could keep the fifteen head fully employed on their own stone, determined to erect an additional ten head, which would be devoted to the public. Under the management of Mr. F. W. Clarke the work was speedily commenced and rapidly approaching completion when his successor, Mr. R. Parker, undertook the management, and with his predecessor's energy, soon completed the erection of the additional ten head, which have since been actively employed in crushing stone for the public. So efficient and permanent has been the erection of the battery that the only appliances found necessary to be used in saving the gold are the ordinary quicksilver tables and blanketings, the blanketings being put through the machine a second time to ensure no loss. A concentrator is on the ground but has not yet been erected, the loss of gold being considered infinitely small. With one or two exceptions the quartz is almost free of other minerals, or, if any, in such small proportions as not to make any material difference.

This Company has very powerful machinery and pumping appliances, and having attained the major depth of any claim on the field, drain all the other claims, otherwise the water which is met with at from 70 to 80 feet would prove too strong for manual labor to contend with and stop all private enterprise. The water is used and acts admirably for the tables, but being so highly mineralized and quite salt (in fact it is said to be 3 per cent. saltier than the sea), cannot be used for the boilers. Although, when erecting the plant, that circumstance was taken into consideration, and three large Cornish boilers supplied, but the encrustment is so excessive that continual cleanings of the boilers are necessary, which adds greatly to the expense; also, the wear to boilers is very great. Up to the present they have managed to conserve, in large tanks, sufficient water for the boilers, but if not soon replenished it is a questionable matter whether the Company will be able to continue work, and if stopped almost all the other claims would have to suspend further operations as they are now working below the original water-level, and the stoppage of the pumps would at once allow the water to rise and flood their workings out. In point of fact the whole of the surrounding claims are dependent on the further development of this Company's ground, not any of the private claims having machinery of their own. The Ada Gold-mining Company and the Jackson's Gold-mining Company have both pumping machinery, but being fitted up with tubular boilers cannot utilize the water from the claims, and having exhausted the supply in their dams are consequently at a standstill, that is as far as further sinking is concerned.

At

At the Hard to Find line of reef, which is situate about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in a southerly direction from the township, the same difficulty is experienced with regard to water, and as there is not any machinery on the ground very little profitable work can be done. Five claims on this line of reef have attained the water-level, and from that level the best gold has been obtained. The reef, which is generally of a very broken and undefined character, becomes more defined and regular at this depth. Several attempts have been made to induce capitalists to invest on this portion of the field, but that was prior to there being any machinery erected at Barmedman, and the parties in whose hands the properties were placed were generally supposed to have rather over-estimated the actual value of the claims, and the shareholders being unaware of the difficulties they would have to contend with regarding the water, asked prices which left but little margin for speculators; however, since the Barmedman United Company's battery has been erected, crushings from these various claims have fully reached the most sanguine expectations with but one exception, viz., from Barnott's Reef. A parcel of 280 tons of quartz being crushed from there, which was fully expected to give a return of 1 oz. per ton when cleaned up at the Company's battery, returned a cake of retorted gold weighing 116 ozs.; upon this being deposited at the bank, and subsequently forwarded to their head office, it was discovered that the cake, in addition to being very dirty, contained metal other than gold. It was then treated by the bank assayer with the result of a deduction of many ounces. This result being communicated to the shareholders caused quite a consternation, and one of them immediately proceeded to Sydney, and in company with one of the Company's directors (at whose battery the stone was treated) waited on the manager of the bank who handed over to them the ball of refuse which had been extracted from the cake of gold. It was then arranged between the Company's directors and the shareholders of the claim that this refuse be submitted to the Government Assayer in order to obtain an accurate account of what it contained; that being done, the result showed that the refuse still contained a large percentage of gold. The supposed refuse was then forwarded to the Mint, and from it was extracted a return of gold equal in money to the sum of £146 13s., so that with the gold already obtained and this further addition to it gave an average of 7 dwts. 13 grs. per ton, but the general opinion exists that the stone, had it been properly treated, would have given much better returns, and that extreme carelessness or gross mismanagement existed somewhere.

The Phoenix line of reef is about a mile in a south-easterly direction from the Hard to Find, and about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the township. Although discovered some two years ago very little work has been accomplished until within the last twelve months. The line comprises the prospecting claim and two ordinary quartz-claims on either side—north and south. In the Prospectors the reef was cropping on the surface and has been worked down to the 65-foot level. The reef is well defined and encased in walls of slate and sandstone formation; the stone is very hard and carries both coarse and fine gold well disseminated through the vein, which improves as the depth increases. Two small crushings from the top levels gave an average of 1 oz. 14 dwts. per ton, and as the reef is very easily and economically worked constitutes a very valuable property. The claims north and south cut the reef so close to the water-level that without the aid of machinery very little can be done to develop them.

The Moonlight Reef is parallel to the Hard to Find Reef, and situate about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile to the westward; here the reef crops on the surface and looks very promising, but has not yet been subjected to the stampers.

Owing to the extreme flatness of the surrounding country and absolute want of any indications of a lead very little prospecting for alluvial has been done; one or two shafts were sunk by private enterprise but with very unsatisfactory results, not even a wash of any description being obtained. A Prospecting Association was formed and about £80 subscribed by the inhabitants; two parties of four each were elected who persevered very diligently but without any success; one place, fancied by a great many, looked very promising at first, the ground going deep; the water was reached before the bottom was attained, necessitating slabbing and additional labor, but only to result in another duffer being bottomed. The bulk of the money being subscribed by business men it naturally occurred to them that the nearer the township gold was discovered the more it would benefit them, and the radius for prospecting operations was confined to within 3 miles of the township, which completely shut out a large belt of very likely looking country. Had a boring machine been procured with the money thus expended much more efficient and beneficial prospecting might have been done, as the country is very soft, and boring operations would be easily accomplished. With these exceptions very little prospecting has been done; occasionally a party put down a shaft, but seldom try the second one.

The population numbers between three and four hundred people, which are decidedly of a very orderly class, our lock-up being very seldom patronised, and then generally by strangers to the town. About 150 miners are continuously employed, and it is quite an exceptional thing to see an idler in the streets. The greatest drawback to the further development of the township is the scarcity of water, but as the Government reservoir is fast drawing on completion, and the thunderstorms which should prevail at this time of year may yet give a supply; otherwise this want will be keenly felt, as we are now totally dependent on the liberality of the squatter for our domestic supplies.

The total number of miners' rights issued during the year was 212; business licenses, 35; and 1 mineral license. There were eight gold-mining leases applied for, comprising an area of 36 acres of land; of this number however one application was refused, thus reducing the area to 28 acres. In one or two cases advantage has been taken of locking ground up by way of converting abandoned claims into gold-mining leases, and thus taking advantage of the time between the application for and granting or refusal of lease; but on the whole very little desire for monopoly is now displayed, apparently having profited by the total failure of those who practised it in the early part of the fields opening.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed by many who have settled here and made considerable improvements to their holdings at the allotments not being appraised, although applied for some considerable time back, the present titles being considered so very precarious.

As shown by subjoined statistics there are thirteen claims, which have crushed with highly satisfactory results; the average cost of crushing as charged the public at the Barmedman United Gold-mining Company's battery, is about 10s. 3d. per ton. The total number of tons crushed for the year has been 7,851 tons; from which 4,652 ounces 8 dwts. and 12 grs. of gold was won, being equal to a money value of £18,029 10s., or an average throughout the whole field of 11 dwts. 20 grs. per ton, taking into consideration that by far the greater portion of this was raised above water level, should in itself be a sufficient guarantee of the future successes of the field.

My anticipations have been unpleasantly realized respecting operations at the Barmedman United Gold-mining Company's claim, as the whole of the machinery had to be stopped, including the pumping engine, for want of water, the water from the claim (of which there is an abundance) proving totally unfit, and in fact dangerous to be used any longer in the boilers, so that until rain comes mining will be considerably retarded, as already the hands who were employed in the lower levels have been dispensed with, and as no other occupation is obtainable in the district, a depression of business is likely to ensue.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT—ARALUEN, BRAIDWOOD, LITTLE RIVER, MAJOR'S CREEK, AND NERRIGA DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. Warden Aldcorn, P.M. Araluen.*)

THE year 1883, as will be seen by the annexed return, has been much less productive of gold, as compared with the previous year. The principal if not the only cause of the decrease is the want of water. Not only has the past year been a very dry one, but it was preceded by two years, almost, in this respect, as unfavourable for mining operations generally. At the present time sources of water supply which have rarely, if ever, been known to fail are quite dried up. In consequence of this short water supply a large proportion of the miners have gone away in search of other employment, and, under all the circumstances, I anticipated even a larger decrease in the quantity of gold obtained.

The large decrease at Araluen has been occasioned, not alone by the want of water, but also by the cessation from work during the year on all the large stripping claims in the bed of the river. It was found, as I anticipated in my last report, that the heavy expenses of stripping would not warrant the claim-holders in continuing operations. Against this I may state that a party of working men took up a claim where it was known that some good ground had been filled in and covered over by the floods of a few years ago. This party expended about £700 in opening up, and although they have only been washing for a short time the prospects are such as to warrant the expectation that they will be rewarded for their enterprise and labour. It is also in contemplation by the proprietors of one of the discontinued claims to rent it on favourable terms to one of the business men of Araluen, who is inclined to give it a further trial, and, as he hopes, successfully. There is still a considerable extent of ground in this and other claims which might be worked if the expenses could be lessened.

In the other divisions the decrease is, as I have stated, chiefly owing to the want of water. As regards Little River the small deficiency, in the face of a largely reduced population, is a proof of the richness of the gold deposits there, which continue to be turned out in such quantities, notwithstanding that the field has been worked on for so many years. With reference to the reefs at Little River not much has been done during the past year. The parties at work on these at date of my last report seemed to have expended all their capital, and work was stopped. For some months past attempts have been made to form a large company in Sydney to carry on operations, and I understand such a Company has been organised, and it is probable that what will possibly be a final attempt to develop these reefs will soon be made.

In conclusion I would just add that no new discoveries of gold have been made, nor is this to be looked for in this part of the Southern district.

A large extent of alluvial land at Wyambene, &c., on the Upper Shoalhaven, was taken possession of a year ago by Col. Halkett and party; but they seem as yet to have been unsuccessful in the formation of a Company to work the ground.

As regards minerals generally, nothing has been done in this district. Some land on the Shoalhaven River was taken up for copper, but it proved not worth retaining.

Place.	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ozs.	ozs.		ozs.
Araluen .....	6,800	3,635	.....	3,165
Major's Creek .....	1,263	695	.....	568
Little River.....	1,327	1,251	.....	76
Shoalhaven River and Nerriga .....	1,176	560	.....	616
Jembaicumbene and Bell's Creek .....	530	249	.....	281
	11,096	6,390	.....	4,706

SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MORUYA DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden G. Maunsell, P.M., Moruya.*)

THE continued dryness of this season has, I am led to believe, greatly retarded the mining operations of this portion of the Southern Gold Fields, and there are not more than 150 persons employed in mining here.

A portion of the Dromedary Gold Fields, in the vicinity of Wagonga North Head, on which is situated the Belle of Australia reef, has been proclaimed a timber reserve, and applications for gold-mining leases on it have been refused.

To this cause I attribute the decrease in the usual speculative mining work at this place.

The Dromedary Mountain has three Companies at work on it, viz., the Messrs. Cowdroy, Brice and Co., and Bailey and Co. They are sanguine as to the ultimate results of their labour.

An urgent necessity appears to exist for a geological examination of this mountain and its neighbourhood.

There are but six men working on the Montreal Gold-fields, and I am of opinion its extent and richness have been exaggerated.

The Company at work at the Moruya Silver-mines intend erecting more suitable machinery than it has there now.

I have heard of but one prospecting party on the Mogo Gold-fields.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—NOWRA DIVISION.

*(Mr. Warden Lovegrove, P.M., Nowra.)*

THE Gold-field at Yalwal, although limited to less than a mile lineal by less than a quarter of a mile width, is still the only portion of this district worked by miners, and with one exception the claims are still in the hands of men who do not wish to develop them beyond their own working capabilities. It will be seen that the whole of the work is limited to four claims, the Eclipse, Pinnacle, Pioneer, and Homeward Bound, taking them from north to south. The quartz crushed has been rather more than 3,000 tons, and the return 1,550 ounces, above half an ounce to the ton. But this does not represent the true value of the claims, as a good deal of dead-work has been done; during the first six months of the year the old Pinnacle Company was being wound up, and the new owner, Mr. Kelly, was overhauling the machinery, including a broken shaft. He has now begun to take down the hill on a face, and puts through about 100 tons a week; consequently, although the average is not high, the results are very payable. He has complained of the mercury getting sick and has applied the proper remedy. The Pinnacle claim is emphatically in good hands. The battery is now furnished with percussion tables, vertical and horizontal, amalgamating pans and a furnace for smelting the pyrites, which has assayed 11 ozs. 2 dwts. per ton. Mr. Kelly has also tried 60 tons from the Golden Crown, now his property, with a result of only 4 dwts., but I do not think the stone was at all picked. The miners recognise that it generally pays better to put through low stone rather than treat it as mullock.

Captain Reynolds has started his copper mine on a gully of the Bundudah Creek. He employs seven men, has sunk a shaft 94 feet; at 50 feet he drove 40 feet north and 30 feet south, and when he has reached 100 feet intends to drive again. I saw gossan, black oxide, and grey ore with mundie, and of the latter the captain has 8 to 10 tons laid aside, which he thinks will average 25 per cent. It is too early yet to decide whether the lode is payable. The strike is about north and south. This is 20 miles east of Tonga, where the first copper was tried, and is another proof of the wide diffusion of this metal.

No other mining of any sort has been done in the district.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BERRIMA DIVISION.

*(Mr. Warden F. R. Wilshire, P.M., Berrima.)*

I HAVE the honor to report for your information, that during the past year of 1883 there has not been any very great alteration in the state of mining operations in this district, or any matter of sufficient importance to take special notice of.

The Joadja Shale Mining Company are still extending and improving their already very extensive oil works at Joadja, but much of their shale is being "stacked" at Mittagong, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting shipping accommodation to send it to foreign markets.

A new company for mining coal has been started near Mittagong, who are engaged with preliminary operations in opening their mine, distant from Mittagong station some 4 or 5 miles.

I have not had time to inspect the seam, and can say nothing of its extent or quality, though I am informed the owners are very sanguine of success.

A new Company has also been formed to work a coal seam about 3 miles north of Erith (Mr. Baker's) Colliery. They expect to be in a position to supply coal in February or March next.

The seam is said to be 7 or 8 feet thick and the coal of fair quality.

A "boring" party has also succeeded in striking a seam of coal 5 feet thick, about 1 mile south of the Erith Colliery, and the owners, having secured by M.C. purchase, some 2,500 acres of land there, are about opening up the seam with a view of bringing the mineral to market.

There are also some rumours of a Company being initiated to work some coal-seams in the neighbourhood of Meryla, some 8 or 10 miles easterly from Moss Vale, but I have no authentic information relative thereto.

The Berrima Coal Mining Company are still employed sending out coal, but I cannot ascertain the exact output for the past year. They have been working about 8 feet of what is known as the top seam, and are now, I am informed, engaged boring to a lower seam some 60 or 70 feet below the one now worked with a view of testing its quality; it is quite a different mineral from the overlying seam now worked, but whether better or otherwise remains to be proved. In boring the rod has passed through about 14 feet of superior fire-clay, and which, it is thought, may hereafter prove of marketable value and become an addition to the working operations of the mine.

I am informed this Company have (in order to secure a necessary addition to the working capital) made arrangements to sell the mine to some English capitalists. Should this succeed it will stimulate operations at the mine considerably, and it is expected that important extensions in connection with this Company's works will shortly be developed.

I have nothing at all to report regarding "gold mining," that industry being quite at a standstill at present in the division under my supervision, and beyond some rumour of a fresh copper deposit having been discovered near Goulburn there is nothing further of importance to bring under your notice.

I may state that, owing principally, I believe, to the prospective success attending the opening of the Berrima coal-mine a great deal of land has been selected in this district believed to contain coal-seams, and if a fraction only of it becomes developed into working mines there is every prospect of the district becoming in the future a very important coal-producing one, to say nothing of its future regarding the well-known undeveloped iron and shale deposits, &c., of the neighbourhood.

I have the honor to state, that, since writing my annual report of the 12th inst., I have learned some further particulars with reference to the results of the "boring" by the party (Denney and Co.), a little south of Erith Colliery, viz., the coal-seam was reached at a depth of 300 feet from surface, the drill having passed through sandstone the whole distance; the bore was started close to the G.S. Line, the seam is 5 feet thick, with one band, and considered identical with the seam worked at Erith Colliery.

With regard to this latter colliery I also learn that the proprietor (Mr. Baker) has recently considerably extended the mining appliances of the colliery, whereby the output can be largely increased, and that the work of the mine is going on in a satisfactory manner.

Perhaps you will, if deemed of sufficient importance, cause these additional particulars to be included in my Report of the 12th January.

SOUTHERN



## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BOMBALA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Giles, Bombala.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for 1883 on mining matters within the portions of the Tumut and Adelong and Southern Mining Districts under my charge.

In accordance with instructions previously received, the Mining Registrars and Warden's Clerks stationed at Bombala, Nimitybelle, Cooma, and Kiandra have, I presume, furnished their reports for the past year, giving detailed accounts of the various workings, proceeds, &c., also the numbers of miners' rights and business licenses issued within their respective divisions to the 31st December last.

From reliable sources I find that the amount of gold won at Kiandra during 1883 shows a considerable increase over that obtained during the previous year, and I anticipate the most favourable results from the hydraulic sluicing at New Chum Hill and the other claims held by the Kiandra Gold-mining Company.

In order to develop the mineral wealth of the Kiandra Gold-field a large expenditure of capital must necessarily be incurred, thereby almost precluding the successful working of this gold-field by small capitalists. I have, as you are aware, deemed it advisable to recommend an extension of Kiandra Gold-field on its southern boundary, and it will be my duty to recommend a still further extension thereof on its western boundary.

I have not yet visited Collinton Gold-field, which, until within the past few months, was under the charge of Mr. Dawson, P.M., of Cooma, lately Warden for that division.

At Kydra, within Nimitybelle Gold-field, mining interests have not progressed favourably during the past year, mainly owing to a want of capital to properly develop the resources of this field, which, like Kiandra, can only be successfully worked by a Company prepared to risk the expenditure of money, in which case I am quite satisfied a good return would be the result.

I find that payable gold has been found on Kybean River, about 3 miles from Kydra.

With regard to Delegate Gold-field, mining matters have not progressed much during 1883. I regret to have to report that gold-mining interests have been seriously prejudiced by permitting indiscriminate free selection by conditional purchase of land along the banks of Delegate and Little Plains Rivers.

Messrs. Eisenstaedter have placed a considerable quantity of machinery on their alluvial claims at Nelbothorey, situated within Delegate Gold-field, but as yet they have not commenced work.

*Towomba Gold-field.*—With the exception of prospecting by some Europeans and Chinese, little has been done upon this gold-field during the past year.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—YASS DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Fisher, P.M., Yass.)

I HAVE the honor to forward report for the year 1883 of that part of the Southern Mining District of which I am Warden.

My district embraces the county of King.

The information I have collected for the purpose of making this report is arranged under three heads—(a) the past mining history of the district; (b) the mining at present going on; and (c) the prospects for the future.

(a.) The past mining history of the district.—This reveals a series of unsuccessful attempts at mining for gold, lead, and copper, extending over a period of about 40 years. Alluvial gold-mining has been carried on at Blakeney's Creek especially, and at other places at different times by small parties, but never for any great length of time. About 1858 a prospecting party was employed on Blakeney's Creek by the townspeople of Yass, but this led to no profitable result.

Blakeney's Creek has however generally been regarded as the most likely place in the district to yield alluvial gold in payable quantities.

From near the source of this creek to its junction gold in small quantities can be obtained, both from the creek and its tributaries; the hills bordering the lower part of the creek are white with quartz fragments, and many quartz-reefs crop out on these ridges.

Very fine alluvial gold can be obtained from the bed of the Yass River, both where it runs through the township and higher up. The gravel deposits also which occur at heights of 30 to 50 or 60 feet above the bed of the river have yielded a little fine gold; once or twice a nugget has been obtained from the gravel over an ounce in weight, but unfortunately all attempts to obtain payable gold from this gravel have been hitherto unsuccessful.

Quartz-reef mining for gold was carried on for some time at a mine situated 3 miles N.E. from Dalton. The Company sunk four shafts and timbered them; one shaft was 40 feet deep. Gold was found in small quantities everywhere, but after crushing about 450 tons of quartz and obtaining only 16 ounces of gold the Company collapsed. The Company expended about £900 on this unprofitable venture.

A lead mine was opened over 30 years ago in Derrengullen Creek. This was called the Jews' mine, and was not successful. Another lead mine was opened on Limestone Creek, but with a like unprofitable result.

A lead mine was worked for some time at Everton, the property of A. H. Hume, Esq. The first assay made at the branch of the Royal Mint gave about 40 ounces of silver to the ton of lead. This was about 1870. There are now about 8 or 10 tons of ore near the shaft; some of it was assayed about 2 years ago and yielded both silver and gold, but I cannot say in what quantities. Some specimens were sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition.

Indications of copper are also found in the same neighbourhood, as well as lodes of magnetic iron ore and manganese. Unber has also been obtained a few miles from Everton.

Good indications of a copper lode were obtained at Lang's Creek, near Burrowa. This ground was opened, but without successful results.

Other indications of lead and copper are reported as occurring at different parts of the district, but I have not been able to obtain definite information.

(b.) The mining at present going on.—I regret that throughout the district I am not able to report any attempt at mining.

(c.) As to prospects for the future.—The very favourable prospects that have occasionally been obtained at Blakeney's Creek, lead many to believe that payable ground may some time be struck in that neighbourhood.

The



The numerous indications of the minerals lead and copper in this district and on the borders of the adjoining district lead me to believe that when more capital shall be directed to developing the mineral resources of the district, and when practical men with knowledge of the working details of mines are more easily obtainable, many of the mines now opened will be found to be remunerative.

The geological formation of the greater part of the district has been determined to be Upper Silurian.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BRAIDWOOD DIVISION.

(*C. Oslear, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to make the Annual Report for 1883, upon the mining operations in my portion of the Braidwood Division.

I regret to say that owing to want of water, through the very dry season and the exodus of a large number of the miners from here, a great many of whom seek employment on the Railway Extensions in this district in preference to mining, the returns in the yield of gold are far below the average of former years; about 739 ozs. have been obtained this year (1883), of the value of £2,861 6s. 6d.

There have been only two applications for gold-mining leases, and which are of such recent date that no results can be given. Sixty-one miner's rights and thirty-three mineral leases were issued during the year.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—ARALUEN DIVISION.

(*E. F. Carlile, Mining Registrar.*)

THE yield of gold from the Araluen Division for the year 1883 shows a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year, the outturn being 3,763 ozs. 16 dwts., of the value of £14,490 12s. 6d. (viz.: 3,740 ozs. alluvial, and 23 ozs. 16 dwts. quartz); the quantity purchased in the Division has been more than that, about 500 ozs. having been brought here from Captain's Flat, Molonglo, the reefs at which place are worked to some extent by Araluen miners. The cause of the diminished yield is the cessation of work in most of the large claims, some of which have stopped temporarily, and others apparently permanently, for although the year opened with good prospects (some of the claims washing well) the returns fell off with part, and others were near their boundary, added to which the serious drought prevented the ground sluicers from washing.

One piece of ground which had lain idle for years, or with only spasmodic attempts to work it, has been opened, and so far yielded a fair return. A new party has just made a start with one of the discontinued claims, but no forecast can be made of the probable result.

But little has been done in quartz-mining (at Bell's Creek) and that with rather a poor return, the gold also being inferior in quality, worth only 62/6 per oz.

Though not within my Division, I have a knowledge of the returns of the Molonglo reefs, some of the claims on which are fairly payable, though the gold is of a very poor quality, being largely mixed with silver; the assay report of fineness of some parcels has been as low as 5,800, yielding from 44/- to 50/- per oz.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MAJOR'S CREEK DIVISION.

(*John Hexlett, Mining Registrar.*)

IN drawing up this my Statistical Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1883, I regret having but very little material to work upon. It is over four years since there has been sufficient rain to be of service to the claim-holders generally, and in consequence not a few have left in despair, and many others have found employment at the railway line and roadwork until the rainy season sets in, so that a few parties only are to be found at work, and for a long time past this field has the appearance of having been deserted. Old residents say they have no recollection of having seen such a dry season as what we are passing through, nor have they known of water being so scarce.

I have sold 48 miners' rights as against 65 in the year 1882, which is a great falling off, but when gold cannot be obtained diggers will not pay 10s. for nothing, and will leave their claims to take care of themselves. Those having water-races and water-rights will hold out as long as they can by registering under the 32nd section of the Mining Act and M. B. regulation 133.

In 1882 the quantity of gold purchased at this creek was as follows:—1,099 ozs. 0 dwts. 5 grs., value £4,076 14s.; the quantity purchased in 1883 was 712 ozs. 17 dwts. 6 grs., value £1,410 10s. 6d., and two or three parties have been doing very well, otherwise the decrease would appear greater than the above figures show. Since filling in the tabular forms herewith I learn that a few parcels have found their way to Braidwood, the exact amount I am unable to state, but am not far from correct in setting it down at 60 ozs.

In quartz-mining there is very little appearance of life or activity—the Rise and Shine excepted. The manager, Mr. W. C. Newman, crushed a few tons before Christmas, the result of which appears in tabular form herewith. This reef is narrow—say from 4 to 7 inches—has been very good from surface down to the mundic, and even to the depth already sunk, viz., 100 feet, and it is hoped that Mr. Newman will be able to get sufficient capital to sink another 100 feet deeper; trying stone from the top will be a long time in proving the value of the mine, and only a waste of money. It is time enough to expect dividends when stoping up is being done, and this is impossible until depth has been attained, and until companies and syndicates make up their minds to spend money in sinking to a greater depth they must not expect much gold. He (Mr. Newman) has made a good start at the United Miners' old claim at Commissioner's Hill, Pt. Land, by fetching a race from the main creek level, up into the hill, with the view of draining the hill to a greater depth in order to test the mundic, which is supposed to be very good, and in some places so soft that it could be dug out with a shovel and is a pretty fair width in places, viz., 5 feet; so much water to contend with and inability to treat the mundic prevented the original owners from working this (probably) very valuable mine.

These are the only quartz-reefs in which anything has been done worth recording here. Some two or three are registered for suspension of the labour conditions, pending the formation of a Company.

About 200 feet is the deepest shaft within this division, and judging by what has been done at Adelong and other reefing localities it is only reasonable to suppose that here too payable gold would be found at a greater depth, but without capital and good management these reefs are not likely to be developed in haste.

Long

*Long Flat.*—Water has not been so scarce at this place since it was first opened as a gold-field, and the few miners remaining thereon have worked at intervals only and have no idea as to the number of tons puddled and the yield of gold therefrom, in fact there has been no regular mining carried on, with one or two exceptions, and these have been on people's own allotments, and small chance of learning what they have been getting, and until wet weather sets in there is no prospect of a change for the better.

The Messrs. John O'Heir & Co., who have a long race from the Back Creek, together with three reservoirs, have done very little in the shape of flooding off, and worse still with the owners of dry races depending entirely on storm water.

Whilst I write, the whole neighbourhood for miles round is a dense mass of smoke and burnt leaves—bush fires raging in every direction. No potatoes or vegetables of any description; cattle searching for water, and if a change does not soon come there will be very hard times in this locality. It is the worst season I have seen during thirty-two years Colonial experience.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—LITTLE RIVER DIVISION.

(*P. J. Galway, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report for the past year that there has been but little progress made in mining, and the drought of 1883 has far exceeded any previously known, and creeks and springs are now dry that have never failed since the district was first settled. Ground sluicing, the chief mode of mining here, has been unknown during the past year; consequently there has been a regular stampede to the railway works Goulburn to Tarrago.

I had hoped that the quartz-reef would have made up for the temporary lull in alluvial mining, but this has also ceased during the past year, not caused by a failure of the reef but to some want of management amongst the owners in Sydney.

There were thirteen leases applied for during 1882, none of which have yet been granted, and on which, with this exception, little or no work has been done.

There was a battery of 12-head stampers erected in connection with the Lady Mary claim, the owners of which hold other leases, in all 31 acres 32 perches, with the battery site of 1 acre. 124 tons of surface stone was collected on the Lady Mary claim, chiefly left by previous prospectors, and this constituted the entire work down on any of the ground held by the Company. The work was suddenly stopped and the battery sold and removed. If only the ninety-ninth part of what was stated in the prospectus of the Lady Mary Company was true a grand property still remains for proper investment.

The Extended quartz-claims taken up by the well-known reefer, Denis Eisenstaedter, for self and others, have also been idle for the past year, caused by financial difficulties.

The different Companies having been reorganized under the name of the Homeward Bound Amalgamated Gold-mining Company, work has commenced again.

60 lbs. of pyrites taken from the Homeward Bound claim gave a return of 90 ozs. of gold per ton, and 10 lbs. taken from another part of mine, 36 ozs. per ton. Both samples tested by the New South Wales Pyrites Company. The highest returns but one of any pyrites tested by the Company.

Samples of quartz and pyrites from Lady Mary claim gave 287 ozs. per ton. Pyrites alone, from same reef, gave 201 ozs. per ton.

Tests assayed by Mr. Dixon, School of Arts, and published by the Lady Mary Company from the report of C. P. Richards.

The difficulty of procuring water by the general method of gravitation has induced Mr. William Taylor to erect a powerful Blake pump with a 25-horsepower boiler for supplying steam; the suction and discharge pipes are 10 inches in diameter, and the discharge of water 2-ground head at an elevation of from 150 to 200 feet as required. Everything works well, and no doubt but the venture will be a success.

A discovery of kerosene shale was made during the year on the coast range, some 12 or 15 miles from here, of which Mount Buddawang, situated in this division, forms a part; the mine is on the eastern fall and at the head of the Clyde River, and within the coal measures as laid down on the geological map. Though the mineral licenses were taken from this office the mine is not within this division, and I suppose that the officer in whose division it is will report to the department in full.

	ozs.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gold purchased in Braidwood by Banks .....	1,251	@	77 6	4,847	12	6
Sent to Sydney by Chinese .....	400	"	"	1,550	0	0
Total .....	1,651			6,397	12	6

All from alluvial.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—NERRIGA DIVISION.

(*Samuel Wollan, Mining Registrar.*)

MINING affairs in this division, I regret to report, show no improvement, owing to the disastrous season we have just passed through. Several protection areas were taken up for prospecting at the beginning of the year by men who not only had the means, but the energy, to thoroughly search for the precious metal, but they were driven away by the scarcity of water.

The season has been most favourable for working in the bed of the Shoalhaven River, and some very fine yields are reported—so much so that I have a very slight falling off in the return of gold to report. The number of miners has fallen off, but I feel certain that with a more genial season we shall soon see the number increased to the usual average.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MONTREAL DIVISION.

(*J. T. Hobbes, junior, Mining Registrar.*)

I DO myself the honor to forward you my report for this division for the year 1883, and to state that during the year no fresh discoveries have been made.

At Montreal proper the terraces are still being worked by a few miners, numbering nine, who are making little more than wages. The total number of loads of washdirt puddled for the year (as far as can be ascertained) is about 700, averaging  $3\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per load, the sinking being from about 20 to 25 feet in depth.

On

On the south side of the summit of Mount Dromedary, being the portion within this division, the Star of the South Gold-mining Company have abandoned their lease, as the returns, I believe, were unsatisfactory; and they have also sold their machinery.

Messrs. Bailey and Milos, on the same line of reef, are still at work driving on the vein, and having bought the Star of the South Company's machinery, are crushing at it, the stone averaging 1 oz. per ton. They are now engaged in driving a tunnel which will strike the shaft at about the 70-feet level.

In the alluvial there is little or nothing doing. The miners number seven; and the total amount of gold won for the year is about 120 ozs., as far as can be ascertained.

Herewith I forward forms of particulars, as instructed by your letter of the 7th of November.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—EUROBODALLA AND NERRIGUNDAH DIVISIONS.

(*John A. Berry, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report that there has been little or no progress in this division during the past twelve months.

There are now a very few European miners left, who make but a scanty living by fossicking in the old ground.

The Chinese population number about thirty; but as they are scattered over a very large area of country it would be impossible to give their exact number.

I am of opinion that the greater portion of the gold won in the division during the past year has fallen into the hands of the Chinese.

Prospecting for reefs has been carried on by a few at different times, but without any success.

The proprietors of the Bumbo Reef have during the past year extended their main drive between 70 and 80 feet, and are about to extend it another 20 feet, when they expect to again pick up the vein which yielded such good returns some years ago.

The gold yield for the year ending 31st December, 1883, is about 950 ounces altogether.

There has been great comment in the division regarding the refusal to mine on the timber reserve at the north head of the Wagonga River, the leases having been refused on the 28th of August, 1883. Some of the miners in this division are interested in claims on the abovenamed reserve, who were consequently thrown out of employment, and compelled to seek work in other places at a very low rate of wages. It is to be hoped that the applications that have been made to mine upon or under the reserve will ere long be granted.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—BOMBALA DIVISION.

(*C. G. Kyle, Mining Registrar.*)

IN submitting my annual report for the year 1883, I regret that I am not in a position to say that much progress has been made in mining matters during the year.

I think you are aware that a large area of rich alluvial ground exists at Nelbothery; but owing to its elevation it has, to a great extent, remained in abeyance for years, for want of energy and capital to bring a sufficient quantity of water on the ground to ensure anything like success in working the ground.

The Messrs. Eisenstaedter have secured 100 acres of this land by four extended alluvial claims of 25 acres each, and have now machinery on the ground to the value of about £500, consisting of a Tangye pump and 2,000 feet of iron pipes, capable of pumping 60,000 gallons of water an hour to a height of 250 feet. I am informed that Messrs. Eisenstaedter are on the eve of floating a Company to systematically work the mine by hydraulic sluicing, and if they succeed in getting sufficient capital I have no hesitation in saying the venture will pay handsomely, besides giving a considerable impetus to mining matters in this division.

As mentioned in my last annual report, the gold miners in this Division are principally Chinese, who will not, except under compulsion, take out their miners' rights.

The quantity of gold purchased by the local banks for the year amounts to 370½ ozs., of the value of £1,421 15s. 10d., as against 502 ozs. 9 dwts. 12 grs., of the value of £1,934 10s. 7d. for the year 1882.

There were only 16 miners' rights and 8 business licenses issued this year, as against 29 miners' rights and 12 business licenses issued for the year 1882.

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT—WAGONGA DIVISION.

(*Archd. M. Smith, Mining Registrar.*)

##### *Wagonga North Head.*

THE refusal of applications to lease land at Wagonga North Head, on the Belle of Australia Reef, to mine for gold in quartz, for the reason that the land applied for was a timber reserve, has occasioned much disappointment, the applicants having no particular interest in holding the surface for any special purpose beyond the ordinary requirements of quartz-claims for timbering and residence accommodation, which could make but a very harmless inroad upon a timber reserve, being altogether apart from alluvial workings, of which there are none at or near the ground in question.

That the opening up of a payable reef 2 ft. 6 in. wide (the last trial crushing of 2 tons yielding 3 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton) should be condemned, throwing all hands out of employment, is unfortunate, especially at the moment arrangements were concluded by the joint action of claim-holders to place machinery on the ground, the conditions of the Regulations of the 4th April, 1882, having been complied with up to the date of refusal of applications on 28th August, 1883.

It is to be hoped that the applications now made to mine upon or under the reserve will be granted. The returns from every trial crushing made of stone taken promiscuously at all depths, offer ample inducement for capitalists to invest in reliable security. The importation of capital has for long been the cry of the mining interest in every district, security of tenure being of vital importance to the prosperity of mining, the hope is frequently expressed that the Regulations of 4th April, 1882, will be modified so as to remove the grievance of expending labour upon ground which after a considerable lapse of time may prove abortive through refusal of applications for reasons not immediately explained, thereby entailing expense upon applicants without guarantee of compensation for the loss sustained in submission to the edict issued.

*Mount*

*Mount Dromedary.*

Scarcity of water for a length of time compelled diggers in alluvial ground to leave the field and find employment at farm work, clearing, &c.; this sort of work is however only temporary with them; when favored by a sufficient supply of water they will certainly return to their more congenial occupation.

Cowdroy Brothers have kept their battery constantly at work during the year, and are satisfied with the returns.

The Star of the South Gold-mining Company, after expending a considerable sum, having been at work for nearly a year, but finding the vein not widening, and driving through a hard diorite country, gave up the undertaking, although as much as 40 ozs. of gold to the ton had been assayed from pyrites, proving however unprofitable to work for the reasons stated.

The plant of this Company has been purchased by Bailey & Miles, the adjoining lease-holders westward, who are energetically working on a different seam, with a soft dig, which promises well. This seam or vein is supposed to be the same as that in Brice and party's 10-acre lease, which lies  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile eastward, in which claim there is every indication of a rich pyrites lode of 12 or 15 inches wide. A quantity of the material is ready for shipment, which I am informed is to be forwarded to the Ballarat Pyrites Company for treatment.

No new discoveries have been reported during the year.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—MORUYA DIVISION.

(*W. Barton, Mining Registrar.*)

THERE is little or nothing to report in mining matters in the Moruya Division. There are a few quartz-miners who crush their quartz at Mr. Guy's crushing-machine erected at the silver-mine. These men have not discovered any reef, but are at work upon some small leaders; but the difficulty of obtaining the gold and the labour entailed (having to cut through a thick granite casing) renders the gold only payable in a small degree, although as much as half an ounce to the ton has been obtained in two or three instances.

The silver mine machine of 16-horse power and eight stamps, owned by Mr. Francis Guy, working for ore other than gold, has generally about six to eight men at work, and he raises a large quantity of ore from the old silver-mine shaft, whose managing man states to me is sent to England to be treated, but with what result I am not informed at present. The ore is largely impregnated with arsenic, pyrites, mundic, and gold and silver, which if extracted from the baser metals would be payable.

There is no movement made in the quartz-reefs at Mogo since 1876. But on Corrigan's Reef that gave out 12 dwts. to the ton, this reef has been re-worked, and is down about 60 feet. But for want of machinery suspension of labour has been applied for and granted, waiting machinery, which in all probability will be obtained on terms in a few months. Mogo seems to be a fair poor man's diggings, for all who work seem to get wages; but it is quite vain to expect any accurate report of their earnings; the only information to be obtained is through the storekeepers and the bank.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT—GUNNING DIVISION.

(*J. F. Kenyon, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to report that so far as mining operations are concerned in this district for the year 1883 they have been nil, the quartz-reefs and alluvial being entirely abandoned. I have only issued eleven miners' rights for 1883, and they were for persons residing in the Goulburn district; but I am glad to say that within the last few weeks some Victorian speculators in mining matters have been examining the abandoned quartz-reefs with a view to having the stone, &c., further tested, and I firmly believe the result will be satisfactory, and trust during the present year to see them at work again. I am still of the opinion that payable alluvial ground will be discovered in this district, as also quartz-reefing, neither of which has been as yet properly tested.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—TUMUT DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Vyner, P.M., Tumut.*)

THAT portion of the Tumut and Adelong Mining District at present under my charge comprise the following gold-fields, viz.:—Adelong, including Upper and Middle Adelong, Shephardstown and Grahamstown; Tarcutta, Mount Adrah, Sharp's Creek, Gilmore including Reedy Flat, Gobarragandra, including Sandy Creek and its tributaries, and Adgenbilly. At all these places, with one or two exceptions, mining is in a very depressed state, and the decrease of the issue of miners' rights shews that the miners have either left the locality or betaken themselves to other pursuits. There are two large alluvial mines at Adelong which continue to maintain their prosperity, and Tarcutta and Mount Adrah shew some signs of improvement.

At present I see no signs of a change for the better in the other localities, though no doubt the depression is somewhat aggravated by the continuance of dry seasons.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—GUNDAGAI DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden W. Love, P.M., Gundagai.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on this Division:—

Immediately around Gundagai alluvial digging for gold has almost ceased during the past year; many prospecting trials for gold have been made, unsuccessfully. Quartz-reefing, however, has become more promising.

From the Lord Shaftsbury claim at Bongongolong there has been a return of 1 oz. of gold to the ton; it has lately been abandoned owing to an overflow of water, and there being no crushing plant within an easy distance, but it is still a good and payable claim if sufficient capital to work it were employed.

An

An old reef, called the Bushman's Daughter, is now being opened up near the Lord Shaftesbury; formerly this reef was worked to a depth of 50 feet and paid the owners £8 to £10 per week; it was abandoned because the miners reported the reef had run out; a new Company have taken possession of it and are sinking about 30 yards away, hoping to strike the reef again.

Harford and Co.'s claim on the Kimo reef is also paying 1 oz. of gold to the ton; two men (owners) only are at work; the result is so satisfactory to them that they prefer keeping the claim to themselves, dispensing with partners, having bought the former partners out.

The Muttama gold-fields show a considerable falling off from the returns of last year. The Mining Registrar, Mr. A. Armstrong, has kindly furnished the following particulars.

The number of miners engaged here at present in alluvial workings is thirty-three. Yield of gold, 1,300 ozs.; total value at the rate of 8 dwts. 16 grs. per ton, £5,070.

In quartz-mining twenty-three men are employed, viz., fourteen to twenty at the Cootamundra Gold-mining Company's; Monk and party, three to five miners; Bovet and party, two to four; the last-named party have been working continuously during the past year, and have now 100 tons of stone at grass. Monk and party for eight months' working have also 100 tons raised. The Cootamundra Gold-mining Company decline to give any particulars of their operations for the year.

Number of leases applied for during the year at Muttama .....	10
Miners' rights applied for and issued .....	71
Business licenses .....	7

I have also received the following information from Mr. Travers Jones, a gentleman who employs a large number of men in mining operations, and who is well acquainted with the different gold-fields in the Gundagai portion of the district.

*Tarcutta Reefs.*—This portion of the gold-field has been abandoned through the want of local crushing power, as, although the quartz-reefs are numerous, large and easily worked, they do not contain sufficient gold to pay the cost of carriage to the Adelong batteries. The only stone raised and crushed for the year was 30 tons crushed at the Reefer battery, Wilson and Company, for Rowen and party, which yielded 17 ozs. 15 dwts. retorted gold, just sufficient to pay expenses of carting and crushing, leaving no surplus to pay labour in raising the stone. Were a good battery placed on the ground a large quantity of quartz, averaging 8 to 10 dwts. per ton, could be raised and made to pay handsomely.

Hillas Creek lies about 20 miles south-west of Gundagai. For the past six months two small parties of six miners have been prospecting this portion of the gold-field, and have discovered two payable reefs, from which they have crushed at the Reefers and Perseverance batteries at Adelong, since May last to the end of the year, 45½ tons, yielding 172 ozs. of gold, worth over 80s. per oz. Miller and Company have traced a small rich vein or shoot of gold to a depth of 150 feet in fair sinking slate country, but they are now being troubled with water.

M'Mahon and Company are now sinking on a much larger shoot of gold on a parallel line of reef about ½ mile north of Miller and Company; they are now down 130 feet with no great difficulties to contend with; the stone yields between 3 and 4 ozs. per ton.

Cole and Company have discovered a payable reef about 1 mile north of M'Mahon's, running east and west, with a slate dyke on one side. A shaft has been sunk on it 66 feet deep, out of which they have raised and crushed since last August 33 tons, yielding 126 ozs. 7 dwts., value £4 2s. 5d. per oz. On the surface for 60 feet in length the shoot is proved payable, and is getting richer as depth is gained; their last crushing of 19½ tons gave 88 ozs. 11 dwts. of gold, and was raised in seven weeks by four men; the cost of crushing at Adelong, including carriage from Hillas Creek, is 30s. per ton; the total crushing from this place is 91½ tons for 324 ozs. of gold.

These rich finds have caused several parties of prospectors to leave Adelong and Graham's Town since the holidays for Hillas Creek, and promising prospects have already been found by them; there are thirty miners now upon this ground at work; the want of crushing plant upon this field is a great drawback; it is to be hoped this will be speedily remedied.

#### *Asbestos.*

No work is being done in this material at present; labour is very scarce and dear, owing to the urgent demand for men to work on the railway lines.

*Slate-mining.*—The manager, A. C. M'Innes, reports as follows:—

We have an average of twelve men at work during the year; we have paid over £1,000 in wages. The work as yet is only preliminary, clearing top debris, &c.; we have besides turned out 30,000 slates, and 10,000 feet of slabs.

Future prospects of the quarry very good. We are daily expecting arrival of machinery from England; when it arrives we shall be able to go ahead.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—ALBURY DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden H. M. Keightley, P.M., Albury.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my annual report of this portion of the gold-field under my charge.

The area is only nominal, and as my residence is of so short a duration the report must naturally be limited in its contents.

The only gold-field under my charge is at the Black Range, near Albury, where the operations are confined to three small crushing machines, where 233 tons of quartz have averaged to yield 1 oz. 11 dwts. to the ton. The number of claims working is thirteen, and of leases applied for nineteen.

There has been small crushing in private grounds, Hawke's View, near Black Range, where some 16 tons yielded over an average of 5 ozs. to the ton.

Beyond this I have no matter on which to report.

TUMUT

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—QUEANBEYAN DIVISION.

*(Mr. Warden J. C. Woore, Queanbeyan.)*

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Mines, my report for the year 1883 upon the Queanbeyan Division of the Tumut and Adelong Mining District.

As I have been but a short time in this district I can scarcely be expected to have much personal knowledge of mining matters in the division assigned to me, and base this report upon information obtained from the most reliable sources available, and by personal inspection and investigation so far as my other duties would permit.

At Captain's Flat Blatchford's 2-acre lease and Emmerson and Co.'s 5-acre lease are on opposite sides of a ravine running at right angles with the reef, which is worked by tunnels, from which the stone is conveyed by about a hundred yards of tramway to Blatchford's twenty-head stamper machine, driven by a 16 horse-power engine.

On Blatchford's lease the tunnel is in about 200 feet, and the manager on the ground informed me that for about eight weeks the reef yielded from 20 to 30 ozs. of gold per week, but is now lost or run out, though work is continued in the hope of finding it.

On Emmerson and Co.'s lease the tunnel, now about 300 feet long, has been extended about 150 feet during the past year, and the value of the gold obtained within that time is estimated at between six hundred and seven hundred pounds; two shafts also have been sunk near the mouth of the tunnel each 20 feet deep. I was informed by one of the lessees on the ground that the mean width of the reef is about 30 feet, and the average yield of gold about 5 dwts. to the ton.

On Montgomery and party's 7-acre lease two shafts have been sunk on the reef, 64 feet and 30 feet respectively, with about 50 feet of cross-cutting, and a road about 20 chains in length has been cut on the side of the hill for conveying the stone to Holterman and Co.'s ten-stamper twenty-horse-power machine, which at the time of my visit was crushing for this party, the result being 6 to 7 dwts. of gold per ton, which is said to be the average yield of the stone on this lease.

I was informed by the manager that this machine has crushed about 300 tons of stone during the past year.

On Montgomery and party's 5-acre lease one shaft 60 feet and two shafts 30 feet each have been sunk with about 60 feet of cross-cutting; the reef on this lease is said to be about 15 feet wide, but no gold has been obtained from it yet, and the lessees have discontinued work for the last few weeks waiting for pumping machinery to keep the mine clear of water.

At Mac's Reef Hill and Ormond's 5-acre lease is not being worked regularly on account of a dispute between the partners, so I was informed by one of them on the ground. The shaft at work is about 80 feet deep, from which about 70 tons of stone have been taken during the last nine or ten months, estimated to yield about 1 oz. of gold to the ton, but there is not any machinery on the ground or within reach to crush it. Parties interested express a belief that this reef would pay very well indeed with proper machinery to save the gold, which is described as being exceedingly fine and light; the reef is said to average about 2 feet in width.

At Brooks' Creek seven men have been engaged in fossicking and sluicing during the past year, and have obtained about 60 ozs. of gold.

Evans and party early last year constructed a reservoir in the bed of the creek and a race from thence to the sluicing ground near the old workings at Golden Point, but operations have been suspended owing to scarcity of water.

The reefs at Brooks' Creek are abandoned.

At Brindabella, Goodradigbee River, Mr. William Reid has been engaged for the last twelve months in constructing a storage dam and tail race in order to get further trial washings, and has lately run through about 800 cubic yards of alluvial drift with a satisfactory result, 3 or 4 dwts. to the dish being obtainable in the sluice, which is considered very good for the quantity of drift run through, and from this and past washings it is believed that if sufficient head-water could be obtained gold-mining at Brindabella would be very successful.

At Micalago the reefs have not been worked during the past year, and I am informed that they are entirely abandoned.

I am not aware of any new discoveries of auriferous, metalliferous, or mineral deposits having been made within the division under my charge during the past year, and I regret to say that I have not been able to procure any samples of minerals or ores worth forwarding to you.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—ADELONG DIVISION.

*(John James, Mining Registrar.)*

To this important Division the past year is made memorable by the visit for the first time of a Minister for Mines. The hearty reception accorded to him and his hon. colleague, the Colonial Treasurer, was calculated to leave a lasting impression that this old field continued with a measure of prosperity to foster its gold-mining industry. Every preparation was made in the principal mines for a ministerial descent, but unfortunately the weather becoming exceedingly unpropitious the underground inspection was not made. A visit to several locations of note was substituted. Subsequently deputants had their reasonable concessions to ask.

Another matter deserving of special notice was the claim of the Great Victoria Gold-mining Company to an additional reward of £500 for an alleged payable prospect at greatest depth of shaft in New South Wales, viz., 1,000 feet. The arrival of C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Geological Surveyor, and W. H. J. Slee, Esq., Inspector of Mines, early in December last, was indicative of the prompt action taken by the department to make the investigation. Under strict personal supervisions the test quartz was obtained from a depth between 1,020 and 1,036 feet, and carefully forwarded to Sydney. The result is not publicly known as yet.

The returns of gold forwarded by local banks are shown as 12,100 ozs. 14 dwts., and a further annual decrease is to be noted. Hence the expectations assumed in last report of a probable increase have not been realized. The falling off can be traced to causes so often experienced intermittently in gold-mining. Of this class belong during the last quarter some of the best managed mines in the Division.

For

For instance, in the Challenger Mine the new discoveries in wall not coming up to a payable quality resulted in the knocking off wages hands, and resorting to the tribute system. Again the Great Victoria and Perseverance Mines partially reverted to a tribute system. The alterations have been effected but very lately, and strange to say the tributors have had the best of the bargain. To some parties the contracts have given from £6 to £15 per week per man.

Again, in the late Williams' amalgamated (now Messrs. Amos Bros. tenements) prospecting has been carried on unabatedly, but up to the present nothing of a permanent character discovered, and lastly Mr. A. D. Shepard's Royalty lease (alluvial) has had during the last quarter the fitful experience of a lost lead.

So far the causes of the decrease of yield noted above, is clearly accounted for, while any assertion of the waning productiveness of the gold-mining industry is questionable.

The total output of quartz is 6,829 tons 12 cwt., the chief contributor being the Great Victoria, closely followed by the Challenger. From all other sources 800 tons. These last rank in order as follow:—Perkins Bros., Gibraltar; Perseverance Company, Old Hill; Currajong, Currajong Range; Hodge Bros., Donkey Hill; also Mount Adrah Gold-field, which is largely selected.

Danby Brown and party, Elliott's Paddock, 16 tons 5 cwt.; average yield 3 ozs. 13 dwts.; assay-gold, 9,335; silver, 0.55; market value per ton, £14 12s.

Cole and party, Hardwick's Paddock, 30 tons; average yield 4 ozs. 12 grs. per ton; market value of ore, £16 10s.

Miller and party, Elliott's Paddock, 6 tons; average yield, 4 ozs. per ton; market value of the ore, £16 per ton.

Burns and party, Gold-field Reserve, 2 tons; average yield, 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton; market value, £8 16s. per ton.

Nicholas and party, Elliott's Paddock, 2 tons 12 cwt.; average yield, 1 oz. 2 dwts.; market value, £4 8s. per ton.

Touching the probable payable future of Mount Adrah to be distinguished as a gold-field of a permanent order, the late discoveries of several medium veins and their satisfactory yields, viz., from 2 to 4 ozs. per ton, are somewhat alluring to the belief. That the results have not made void the hope of still richer discoveries, it may be mentioned that four distinct parties of prospectors are searching the vicinity.

With one exception the veins are on selections, hence the alleged tenure of a questionable character, unless secured by special permits. However, when revocation is desirable, the fact of another permanent gold-field springing into existence will necessarily become apparent.

At the main Adelong, the Just in Time, Cottam and Cowie and party, privileged under the 28th section of the Mining Act of 1874, have their shaft down 86 feet on payable quartz. Already 80 tons have been crushed giving an average yield of 21 dwts. per ton. A small pumping engine is employed to combat the water. The party contemplate erecting a battery should extended inducements offer at greater depth. The dip of the shaft is easterly.

As a passing allusion on Tarcutta reefs, it may be remarked that mining appears to have been stagnated from the want of a powerful crushing plant. It was publicly known that strenuous efforts to effect this purpose at Wagga Wagga were made, and a purported combination of some 52 alleged shareholders brought about no immediate practical result. Messrs. Fosberry and Bryen forwarded to the Reefer battery here 1 ton of surface stone as a test. The yield was 13½ dwts. The vein from which the stone was obtained is said to be 12 inches in width. They have applied for a lease of 10 acres. The land is distant about 4 miles in a south-west direction from the old workings.

Other adventures have in consequence been forestalled, and Mr. Barry, an old experienced miner of Victoria secured helpers at £100, and a portable engine of 12-horse power, to drive 10 stampers, is now being erected on the Tarcutta Creek about 2½ miles from the reef.

At the Gap, Tumut road, a cancelled lease of 5 acres has been applied for by Nankervis and party. The surface water which was a great hindrance to their predecessors, working only the one shift, was the main cause of abandonment, although 14 dwts. per ton were obtained at last crushing.

The underground workings are now cleared of accumulated water, exposing a show below considered very satisfactory. In a drive 100 feet in length a continuous vein 1 foot in width and of fair quality exists. The party are working two shifts.

To instance prospecting works of a costly nature, that of the Messrs. Amos Bros., Victoria line of reef, takes precedence. The main shaft is now down 980 feet and still sinking. The lowest drives are at the 930 feet level. The north drive is now 100 feet, and still driving; and the south drive 62 feet. The indications in north drive are favourable as showing a small defined gold-bearing leader. Several small crushings, taken from the prospecting works, yielded half-an-ounce per ton.

Three cross bores with the diamond drill, varying in depth of bore from 72 feet to 145 feet at levels 540 feet and 600 feet in both walls, have been completed during the past year, and quartz-bearing channels were crossed at various distances from commencement of bores.

A. Wilson and party have taken up an extended area on the presumed south line of Old Reef lode, distant about 1 mile on the top of the crescent range fringing the township 800 feet above the level of the valley. In former days a shaft had been sunk on a gold-bearing leader. Wilson and party found after cleaning the appearances of channel, &c., similar to that of the Victoria, and a small gold-bearing vein well defined.

On Gibraltar Barbour and party have taken up an ordinary claim adjoining the Perkins Brothers' tenement. A trial crushing gave over 2 ounces per ton.

#### *Alluvial.*

Opposite Grahamstown are the new and extensive creek workings on tenements owned by Mr. Travers Jones in the full swing of work. Sixty hands are employed, and the hauling and pumping are done by a thirty-horse-power engine. Four shafts have been sunk, in three of which are pumps. A race has been cut and continued from that of Mr. A. D. Shepard's. The water thus conveyed is for washing purposes pumped to the required elevation by a Tangye. 8,000 feet of drives, besides cross drives, have been opened. In a shift of eight hours about 230 trucks of wash-dirt is landed from a depth of 48 feet. The lead, which is 300 feet in width, is in the centre of the creek, if anything inclining to the right bank.



The tenements are but tapped, and a great extent of land is in its primitive state.

Mr. Travers Jones' tenements have helped materially to increase the annual total returns.

Mr. A. D. Shepard's royalty leasehold has been at full work up to within the last quarter, when intermissions were experienced. The lead is surmised to bear away towards the right bank, and boring operations have commenced. If the bores give the direction the creek waters will have to be turned.

The following sluicing claims are contributors:—Corbett and party, Dickson and party, H. Cottam and party, Daniel Cahill and party, are opening out, and at Sharp's Creek several claims are registered, awaiting water.

On the whole the gold-mining industry of this division maintains energies to further developments, and gives much promise of renewed vigour.

From latest information furnished by Mr. W. Ryan, Mining Manager, there is sufficient to elucidate much of the perplexity arising from a conception of a lost lead mentioned in the annual report. There appears now to be no such thing. The expensive works were shifted and conducted on a large area of maiden ground during the last quarter of 1883, and centrally disposed of so as to work the whole area with the usual payable income. The main shaft and drives opened were unsatisfactory. A main drive across the creek easterly was continued for a distance of 170 feet, and three small veins of gold were met with. It was presumed that the deep ground lay still farther east and the borer was set to work. Three bores towards the right bank of the creek proved shallow with no wash. The appearance of a hard saddle bottom along the course of the main drive is conclusive that the works were commenced on an exceptional bar crossing the creek. The latest trials of sets driven at right angles begin to show that both above and below the bar old indications of wash exist.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT.—KIANDRA DIVISION.

(*W. D. Bailey, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my report for 1883. Mining matters generally are quiet, the chief interest being taken on the hydraulic sluicing Companies, three of which were working as long as water is available. The number of miners' rights issued was 223. I cannot ascertain the amount of gold won as the managers of the hydraulic claims do not consider themselves justified in making it known at present what they obtained on their washings up, which have been finished since new year. The gold got from other sources, as near as I can ascertain, amounts to between six and seven hundred ounces.

*Kiandra Gold-mining Co., New Chum Hill.*—The necessary works for hydraulic sluicing of this Company were complete about the end of March, and the piping, nozzle, &c., placed ready to commence operations. The first trial was made early in April when it was found that it would be necessary before commencing regular operations to strengthen the position of the pipes and make other alterations and improvements in the head race. This work was satisfactorily completed by the end of April, and hydraulic sluicing definitely commenced on the 14th May. Almost from this time sluicing was carried on uninterruptedly day and night, three shifts of men being employed. The winter being a mild one there was no lost time as work was carried on all the time. The hydraulic sluicing at this mine has been carried on very successfully although they had great difficulties to contend with in the commencement, as the face of the mine was blocked with debris from old workings, &c. This necessitated the removal of immense quantities of dirt, &c., before they could begin regular sluicing. The execution of the nozzle here is very great. It removes over 60 tons of earth per hour. The great drawbacks are a kind of shale commonly called lignite; this has to be broken by manual labour; also a stiff pipe-clay. This is very hard to wash. There is a good show of wash-dirt in the face. Sluicing was carried on to the 8th of December, during which time the nozzle was at work 3-100 hours, and it is calculated that 18,000 tons of stuff removed. From this date the cleaning up of the bottom was carried on; this was finished about the 26th December. The result I did not learn, but have heard that it was satisfactory. The Company are carrying on other improvements, such as lengthening tail race, &c. Their dam at Three-mile is now empty, and as sluicing cannot be recommenced at present the men are employed on the abovementioned improvements. This, their first year's sluicing, can only be looked upon as preliminary, the style of sluicing being quite new in the Colony, and the efforts used being principally to open out the mine for more extended operations in the future.

*Eight-mile Gold-mining Company.*—The hydraulic works of this Company are similar to those of the K.G.M. Co. They were completed about the middle of July when 1,060 feet of piping was in position, 810 feet of sluice boxes laid, and their dam overflowing. Hydraulic sluicing was commenced on the 26th July, and everything connected with the works working satisfactorily. From this date to the 24th of November the nozzle worked 1-839 hours. The amount of dirt removed per hour at this mine is estimated at about 90 tons, the ground being favourable for this style of work, being of a loose nature. There were many difficulties to contend with in opening this mine, as it was completely blocked with timber, dirt, &c., and a great deal of time was taken up in removal of this before anything could be done in the way of regular sluicing, the principal work done here being directed to opening the mine for future operations. Washing up was finished early in January but I did not learn the result.

*Golden Crown Mine, Fifteen-mile.*—The works on this mine are similar to those of the K.G.M. Co. and Eight-mile Co. They had a wash up some time ago; I did not learn the result but heard it was not so good as was anticipated. I have not yet received the manager's report. All the old claims about this field are being worked when water is available. There have been no new discoveries.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT.—YARRARA DIVISION.

(*J. K. Armstrong, Mining Registrar.*)

THE hopes entertained during the earlier part of 1883, from the general prospects of mining in this division, have not been realized.

The Rangatira Quartz-mining Company at the outset obtained very good prospects, on the strength of which a steam-pumping apparatus with winding gear for raising stone, &c., was erected, and the claim put into good working order. About 50 tons of quartz were then taken out, and the Company, having purchased the old Perseverance crushing machine, a trial crushing was made of the 50 tons. The result proved far below expectations. It only yielded about 11 dwts. to the ton. This was disappointing and discouraging.



discouraging to the shareholders, after having had a 15-ozs. to the ton prospect. There had been for months about twenty men employed in and about the mine, but soon after the crushing all hands were dismissed and work stopped. After a while two men were engaged to prospect and sink on a quartz-vein shewing some gold, north of the principal shaft, and have continued at this, but without as yet finding payable gold. The Company intend, it is said, making another start before long, with the intention of sinking the main shaft from 50 to 100 feet, and then try the reef at a greater depth.

The Jingellic tin-mines have not answered expectations either. The Jingellic Estate Company suspended work after very considerable outlay. Another Company, whose ground is adjoining, put up machinery for crushing, and, with very commendable energy, kept trying for a payable tin lode, having found a few good patches near the surface, and indications of the reef going to a depth. On the old Jingellic mine, lower down the River Murray, I am told some alterations have been in progress, with the view of further developing its resources, and is said to be looking better. Nor has alluvial mining been more successful. Prospectors at Four-mile Creek, though still persevering, have not found payable gold. While on the old ground about Copabella and Yarrara Creeks, a few Europeans and Chinese keep working here and there without apparently getting more than enough to support a poor existence.

It will require some better discovery to give fresh vigour to mining hereabouts.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—ALBURY DIVISION.

(*Charles A. Conley, Mining Registrar.*)

MINING in this district has progressed fairly during the past year and several new claims have proved payable. Portuguese Gully, situated to the north-west of the Black Range, is an old alluvial working, but during the past 18 months gold has been discovered in the quartz. The prospecting claim (Johnson and party) is down 105 feet, the reef varying in width from 3 to 18 inches and the country remarkably soft. Last crushing from this claim yielded over 1½ oz. to the ton. This is generally considered a first-class show owing to the easy nature of the country. Deveno and party at the Black Range also have an excellent claim with a good width of reef and soft country. The crushings have always averaged 1½ oz., and strange to say, the only reef on the Black Range running north and south, the country always being considered east and west.

Pye and party, 8-acre lease, on the May Day Hill, have sunk their shaft some 50 feet and obtained one crushing of 37 tons for 61 ozs. This is also an undoubtedly good show.

The One-tree Hill Company (McCredith and party) have been engaged nearly all the year sinking a straight shaft, and are down 140 feet. Their intention is to go to 200 feet. The Company have worked this ground for many years, and still hope to find the permanent reef at a depth. Crushings have been taken out from time to time yielding nearly 3 ozs. to the ton.

Polkinghorne's Claim, at Hawkesview (private property), situated about 9 miles up the Murray from Albury, has yielded 86 ozs. for 16 tons. This speaks for itself. There has been no alluvial working during the year except fossicking, want of capital being the cause. The miners agree as to there being every prospect of a payable alluvial field as well as quartz, and past working warrants this supposition.

During the year a battery, 5 stamp-heads, and eight-horse-power engine, has been erected at Portuguese Gully, at a considerable outlay, by Mr. Louis Bauer, of Jindora.

Messrs. Goldsworthy's machine, at the foot of May Day Hill, is still at work, and continues to give complete satisfaction, the proprietors being very careful, upright, as well as competent men.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that the Albury Division will in time turn out a permanent field, and thus give employment to a large number of miners.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—TUMUT DIVISION.

(*Frederick Burne, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to transmit Mining Report for the year 1883. Judging from the decrease in the issue of miners' rights, being for the years 1882 and 1883, 62 and 42 respectively, mining in this district seems to be of no very great importance.

Confined as I am from day to day to my office, the difficulty of obtaining information outside the records of the office is very great, and information so obtained is not altogether to be depended upon, for the reason that miners may obtain their rights elsewhere, or, obtaining them in the district, remove to another; also much of the gold sent away by escort may have been obtained out of the district, and contrariwise.

I have used every endeavour to get information from other sources, *i.e.*, from those who are interested in mining, with no better result.

#### TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—TARCUITA DIVISION.

(*William Johnston, Mining Registrar.*)

IN furnishing my report for the year 1883 of that portion of the Tumut and Adelong Mining District for which I act as Mining Registrar, I am sorry to have to say that the whole of the mines in the Tarcutta Division were at a stand still for the past twelve months for the want of good machinery, but there is machinery in course of erection now, and the miners are in great hopes of the field turning out remunerative to all miners concerned. There are two Companies in course of formation but are not yet completed. If these two Companies succeed in their speculation there is not the least doubt but that Tarcutta will become a great gold-field as all the claims that have been worked have proved payable but for want of machinery had to be abandoned.

TUMUT

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—QUEANBEYAN DIVISION.

(O. Willans, Mining Registrar.)

THERE is very little doing in this division in any mining under the Mining Board Regulations; the only place where any work is going on is at Brindabella. Mr. Reid there reports:—"For the past twelve months I have been engaged in constructing storage dam and tail race in order to get further trial washings, and I have just finished running off about 800 cubic yards of the alluvial drift here, and the result is quite satisfactory. I have not yet cleaned up the gold but I can obtain from 3 to 4 dwts to the dish in the sluice which is very good for the quality of drift that has been run through the sluice. From this and past trial washings I am satisfied that if sufficient head water was obtained gold-mining would be a great success here, and I intend at once to try and form a Company for that purpose." I give Mr. Reid's remarks for what they are worth, merely stating that he had formed a Company during the past year as my report of last year will show. This Company appears to have got tired of laying out money, but if Mr. Reid's statement is correct I think he can easily form another Company. I make no report about Captain's Flat, Molonglo, the ground there being all under lease and the present Warden having gone over there to visit the mines, gold and copper, and make his report. I regret as Mining Registrar I have so little to report this year; up to the present time I have sold only nine miners' rights and one business license for the whole of this division.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—GUNDAGAI DIVISION.

(C. W. Weekes, Mining Registrar.)

IN submitting my report for the past year I note with regret that mining has received but little attention in this portion of the Tumut and Adelong District.

*Alluvial mining.*—Nothing has been done in this branch with the exception of a little desultory prospecting for new ground or fossicking on abandoned fields. The idea has been long entertained that the large flats extending for miles on each side of the Murrumbidgee contain payable deposits of gold. The lead has been traced and worked on both sides of the river right down to the edge of the flat. The water has then put a stop to further operations. It is proposed by some of the more enterprising of the residents to procure a boring machine and have these flats properly tested with a view to their development. I look upon this scheme as a feasible one and worthy of support.

*Quartz-mining.*—With one exception (Harford's at Kimo) there has been no regular work on any of our local reefs during the past year. Numerous small parties have been at work at different places for a few months at a time but with no satisfactory result. The great want of this portion of the district is efficient crushing appliances.

Muttama on one side and Adelong on the other are the only places where public crushing can be had; there being 50 miles of country between these two places miners cannot afford to pay the heavy charges for cartage. In consequence of this want of crushing power numerous reefs are left unworked which would be highly remunerative if the machinery were anyway handy.

A little more spirit has been evinced during the last month or two in taking up old and abandoned leases, and I may have to chronicle some better results for the present year.

At the old Emu Reef on the Kimo Ranges good work is being done by Harford and Co., the Working Bees Company. They are working an abandoned lease with very fair results. I append their return of work for the year.

Eleven gold leases (aggregating 57 acres) have been applied for during the year. Most of these are at Muttama where there is a separate Registrar.

Two mineral leases (other than gold) have been applied for, both for slate.

The issue of miners' rights for the year numbered 47, and of mineral licenses 4.

## TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—MUTTAMA DIVISION.

(A. Armstrong, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to report on the mining operations carried on in the Division under my charge for the year 1888. Mining has not improved since my last annual report. There is a considerable falling off in the yield of alluvial gold for the year. At the same time I am pleased to say the individual earnings were quite as good as last year, and gave very fair wages to the men employed. The number of miners employed in the alluvial workings for the first half of year was 45, and 25 for the last half year, or an average of 35 for the whole year. The quantity of alluvium puddled amounted to 4,000 loads, equal to 3,000 tons, yielding 1,300 ozs. of gold, or at the rate of 8 dwts. 16 grs. per ton; value of gold, £5,070; Mint value per ounce from £3 17s. 6d. to £3 19s. 2d.

In quartz-mining there is a considerable increase in the number of men employed. There are three claims at work, two on the New Years' Gift line of reef, and one on the Excelsior line. First in importance, as employing the greatest amount of labor, is the Cootamundra Gold-Mining Company, and Adelaide proprietary. I applied to the manager of this claim for the requisite information for my annual report to the Mines Department, which I am sorry to say he declined to give. Considering that this is the most important quartz-mine in this division, from which there has been a large quantity of stone crushed, I would respectfully suggest the desirability of inserting a clause in each mining lease compelling the lessee to afford the required information to the officers of the Department of Mines. It must be quite apparent that all reports of mining operations will be incorrect and misleading if there is not some means to compel owners of mines to afford such information. More particularly so in the case of public Companies who carry on their workings with money supplied by the public at large as shareholders.

C. Bovet and party have applied for a 4-acre lease south of and adjoining the above Company. They have a shaft down 80 feet, and have about 100 tons of stone at grass from which they have had some very rich specimens. They have not crushed any stone. They have employed from two to four men during the year.

Monk and Party, Excelsior line of reef, have had from three to five men employed sinking shafts in the two reefs running through their 6-acre lease. They have about 100 tons of stone on top showing fair gold. They have not crushed any stone.

There

There were ten leases applied for since my last report, viz., four leases on the Excelsior, one on the Antelope, and four on the New Year's Gift line of reefs, also one on the Stringy-bark line of reef. The latter is a large and easily worked mine, but has been idle for some years for the want of machinery to crush the stone. I understand this want will be supplied by the persons who have applied for a 10-acre lease, namely, Messrs. Jones and Monk, the moment they get their lease from the Department.

The number of miners' rights and business licenses issued for the year is as follows:—Miners' rights, 71; business licenses, 7.

TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—NIMITYBELLE DIVISION.

(*G. W. Myers, Mining Registrar.*)

IN accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter, dated 7th ultimo, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 31st December, 1883. In doing so I regret to state that very little has been done in mining matters in this division during the year. No fresh discoveries have been made, and only twenty-one miners' rights have been issued as against 155 for the preceding year. Most of the quartz-claims which were taken up last year have been abandoned in consequence of the miners not having sufficient capital to carry on the works. Five of the principal claims have been suspended. Mining operations have been very much retarded at Kydra in consequence of those engaged in this pursuit being poor and inexperienced men. With a little capital, good management, and more effective gold-saving appliances being brought to bear upon Kydra, it is confidently anticipated that some rich yields will be the result. In conclusion, I am pleased to state that Tindall and party have applied for a gold-mining lease, and the other claim-holders intend doing likewise with a view to floating Companies to thoroughly develop the field, and I hope to be able to report more favourably of the Kydra Gold-field in my next annual report.

TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—GUNDAROO DIVISION.

(*Augustus Agassiz, Mining Registrar.*)

I do myself the honor to report that operations in my division during the past year have been attended with considerable success. This result has been achieved by the introduction of practical experience combined with energy and determination. In consequence of this change the future prospects of mining in this locality are assuming a healthy aspect. Work has been carried on upon a small scale, but with the introduction of capital I anticipate that extensive operations will ensue.

During the year nine miners' rights were issued, but that represents more than the number of men regularly employed, as several follow other pursuits during a portion of the summer. My estimate of the total amount of gold won is 60 ozs.

At the commencement of the year Messrs. Evans and Graham, practical miners from California, constructed a reservoir and head race to work an extended alluvial claim for sluicing on Brook's Creek. The reservoir is 8 feet in height and 2 chains in length. The embankment is 9 feet wide, and constructed on the crate principle of dam-building in the beds of streams. This has withstood heavy freshes in the creek, and backs up the water for a distance of 30 chains. The head race was constructed through old ground at Golden Point, and thence across the bed of the stream by means of fluming about 25 feet in length on to the ground for sluicing purposes. About 15 ozs. of gold has been obtained by this means up to the present. Operations have been temporarily suspended owing to the desire of the principals to form a Company to carry on the affair. With this end in view they have applied for an extended area of ground.

*Lake George and Temora Water Supply Scheme.*—I am informed on reliable authority that F. B. Gipps, Esq., engineer, has been engaged during the past two months in laying down a practicable route by which water may be conveyed from the Snowy and Murrumbidgee Rivers to Lake George, which the promoters intend to utilize as a reservoir. A tunnel is projected to run through Geary's Gap on the western shore of the lake. A race will then be cut to convey the water through such portions of the country as may be practicable and of advantage to the community generally. Of course this scheme entails the sanction of the Legislature and the expenditure of a vast amount of money. I may add that the promoters are persons of position, and the scheme is as practicable as its object is desirable. I hope to report favourably of the affair next year.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—ARMIDALE, URALLA, AND WALCHA DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. Warden Yates, P.M., Armidale.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines my report for the past year on the portion of the Peel and Uralla Mining District under my charge:—

2.—GOLD.

*Armidale Division.*

(1.) Eleanora Gold-mining Company, Hillgrove Falls, near Armidale.—From a report kindly furnished to me by one of the proprietors of this claim it appears that during the year the following work has been done, viz.:—

“In January and February auriferous stone was raised weighing 60 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs., which was sold in Sydney for shipment to England, realizing £573 9s. 8d.

“The persons interested in the mine being desirous of erecting machinery formed themselves into a Company under the No Liability Act, and proceeded without delay to carry out their purpose. A ten-stamper battery and a Berdan-basins complete were purchased from Wayman and Kay, of Stawell, Victoria, and have been erected under the supervision of Mr. J. D. Scouler (formerly engineer of the Moonlight Battery in that town). The cost of this battery with dams and other necessary works is about £2,500, and it was not until December that the erection was complete; only a small quantity of stone has therefore been treated, and as it was mixed with barren slate the manager (Mr. Scouler) expects to obtain better results from stone yet to be raised than from that now at grass, the quantity of which is estimated to be about 600 tons of calcined quartz and slate.

“The

“The results obtained

	“Ozs. dwts. grs.
“From 50 tons from S.E. end .....	47 4 18
“From 20 tons from N.W. end .....	9 17 6
“From 8 tons sent to Stawell and crushed there .....	14 17 18

Smelted gold about standard.

“Little progress has been made during 1883 in sinking shafts, the deepest of which is now about 68 feet. Work will be resumed with vigour after the holidays, and the Directors expect to show a good result in 1884.”

Appendix No. 1. (2.) From a report on mining operations generally in the same locality (Hillgrove Falls), kindly supplied to me by Mr. Max Kessler, who it will be observed on a perusal of his report attached hereto has taken considerable trouble in furnishing details of mining operations during the year in most of the claims in the locality referred to. He states:—

“Mining operations at Hillgrove Falls throughout the year have principally been directed to the development of the gold-bearing antimony reefs.

“*McKinlay's or the Isabella Mine*, which adjoins the Eleanora on its northern boundary.—From this mine, about 150 tons of quartz has been raised during the year not yet crushed. Two lots of quartz, about 1 and 1½ tons respectively, sent for trial to the Sydney Mint, gave a return of 5 ozs. 19 dwts. and 6 ozs. 6 dwts. of gold per ton. Several small shafts have been sunk, and a main shaft to cut the reef has been commenced, and is now down 40 feet.

“*The Garibaldi Mine*, also on the same line of reef, adjoining the Eleanora on the south.—This like the other two was originally worked for antimony only. Several shafts are sunk on the reef, some to a depth of about 60 feet, in which auriferous quartz is stated to be met with. Other leases of the ground on the same line of reef, and adjoining the Garibaldi Mine on the southern and the Isabella Mine on the northern boundary, have been applied for, which are (stated to be) found auriferous.”

See Appendix No. 2. (3.) The Mining Registrar of the Armidale Division of the Peel and Uralla District reports:—“About 175 ozs. of gold have been purchased by the local banks, &c., during the year 1883, of the value of about £659,” also that “about 13 people are employed at Puddledock in alluvial mining, who are reported to have earned fair wages.

The number of miners' rights, &c., applied for was, [viz.:—Miners' rights, 57; mineral leases, 4; business licenses, 2. Five applications for gold-mining Leases and one for manganese were lodged during the year.

See Appendix No. 3. (4.) *Rocky River Gold-field*.—The Mining Registrar at Uralla reports:—“Mining operations in this Division for the past year have been principally carried on at Rocky River, but owing to the dry weather the quantity of gold obtained has not come up to the usual average. The holders of several large sluicing claims have been unable to wash up during the past 12 months, owing to the scarcity of water.

“The Bullion Company's (Rocky River) operations during the past year having been boring three different shafts there was some gold found in one of the shafts, but not sufficient to warrant the heavy outlay required for sinking and working.

“The quantity of gold purchased at Uralla during the year amounted to 820 ozs. 19 dwts. and 16 grs. Value, £3,150 10s 5d. The number of miners' rights, &c., issued for the year was—Miners' rights, 97; business licenses, 2; mineral licenses, nil.”

See Appendix No. 4. (5.) *Walcha Division*.—The Mining Registrar of this Division reports:—“Mining operations in this district for the past year have been very limited, little or no work having been done.

“*Glen Morrison*.—Work on this once famous gold-field has been at a standstill.

“*Tia (Tia River)*.—Messrs. Matheson and McIntyre raised about 280 tons of quartz, which yielded about 137 ozs. of gold; average value per oz., £3 13s.

“*Novendoc, Cooplacurripa*.—Mr. Thomas Laurie reports:—‘Gold bought value about £200; number of men employed, about 12; average wages, £2 per week.’

“Only one lease for gold-mining and one for copper was applied for.

“Issue of miners' rights, &c., was miners' rights, 25; mineral licenses, 2; business license, 1.

“The quantity of gold purchased at Walcha was 157 ozs.; value about £570; average, £3 13s. per oz.”

### 3. Antimony.

See Appendix No. 1. 1. Mr. Max Kessler reports:—“Antimony mining has been very quiet during the year. The Hill Grove Antimony Smelting Company were compelled, owing to the great fall in price for antimony in the English market, to temporarily close their works. Only 16 tons of star (regulus), and 8 tons of crude antimony, pure sulphide of antimony, valued in England at about £800, have been reported by this Company during the year.”

“2. Mr. W. G. Brereton's mine, situate about a mile S. E. from the Eleanora Mine, Hill Grove Falls, and in a different line of reef. This mine is down one of the steep gorges formerly the tributaries to the Falls Valley and about 1,500 feet below the table-land, with which latter it is connected by wire tramway and telephone communication. About 250 tons of ore have been raised from the mine during the year, which in Armidale realized about £7 per ton. Several samples of ore from this mine, assayed in Sydney, returned at the rate of 3 ozs. of gold, per ton, and specimens of quartz and antimony, shewing gold freely, have frequently been met with.”

3. Messrs. John More and Co's Antimony Mine, Gara Falls, 15 miles from Armidale, easterly.

4. Mr. John More has kindly furnished the following particulars:—“In consequence of a law suit, the owners of this property suspended operations early in the year, and with the exception of a portion of the land which is let on royalty, no other work has been done except prospecting.

“About 100 tons of antimony have been despatched to Sydney, the value of which was (delivered on the trucks here) £750. There are several shafts on the land, varying a depth from 20 to 60 feet; three or four tunnels, the first 250 feet from the surface, and is driven over 100 feet; the second 100 feet lower down and is driven about 130 feet; one or two others varying from 10 to 50 feet. Several samples of quartz and antimony have been sent to the Mint for assay and realized as much as 2 ozs. 17 dwts. gold, and 7 dwts. 1 gr. silver.

“The

"The whole of this property is now under offer to Sydney capitalists to work on royalty. If operations are commenced it is intended to put fifty men on at once."

5. About 3 tons of antimony ore from the Eleanora claim (Hillgrove Falls) was sold locally for £20 14s.

4. *Copper.*

1. One application to lease 80 acres, situate at Walsh's Creek, near Nowendoc, Walcha division, was made by a Sydney firm, from which good samples have been obtained. Work not having yet been commenced no particulars as to this mine can be given.

See Appendix No. 4.

5. *Coal.*

1. A party are prospecting for coal at Orunbimbie, near Walcha. They report, "depth of shaft, 16 feet; deepest level, 16 feet; vein, 18 feet wide; bearing or strike, north and south."

See Appendix No. 4.

6. Very few applications for gold or mineral leases have been applied for in this district, and from the reports of the Mining Registrars at Armidale, Uralla and Walcha, forwarded herewith, the total number of miners' rights, &c., issued in the district during the past year was as follows, viz. :—

Appendices Nos. 2 & 4.

Miners' rights .....	179
Mineral licenses .....	6
Business licenses .....	5

7. The quantity of gold purchased throughout the district is as follows, viz. :—1,208 ozs. 2 grs. 7 dwts., value, £4,582 1s. 4d.

8. I had expected to be in receipt of further particulars relating to other parts of the district under my charge, not yet to hand. If, on the receipt of same, I find there is anything of sufficient importance, I will further communicate with you.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

L. Yates, Esq., P.M., Armidale,—  
Dear Sir,

Armidale, December 31, 1883.

I have much pleasure in furnishing herewith, as far as I am acquainted with them, the requested particulars concerning the mines and mining operations at Hillgrove Falls during the year 1883.

Operations throughout the year have principally been directed to the development of the gold-bearing antimony reefs, and great energy has been displayed in this pursuit.

McKinlay's, better known as the Isabella mine, which adjoins the Eleanora on its northern boundary, has lately been purchased by the Isabella Gold and Antimony Mining and Smelting Company. From this mine about 150 tons of quartz have been raised during the year, which are now awaiting crushing. Two lots of quartz, of about 1 and 1½ ton respectively have been sent for trial to the Sydney Mint, giving a return of 5 ozs. 19 dwts. and 6 ozs. 6 dwts. of gold per ton. Several small shafts have been sunk and the reef has been found payable throughout the property. A main shaft to cut the reef at a depth has been commenced, and is now down 40 feet. This Company have also purchased the Hillgrove Antimony Smelting Company's property, situate at Swamp Creek, and distant about 1½ mile in a north-westerly direction from the Isabella mine, where they intend erecting crushing machinery.

The Garibaldi mine, also on the same line of reef, and adjoining the Eleanora on its southern boundary, is owned by a party of twelve. This mine, like the other two, was originally worked for antimony only. There are several shafts sunk on the reef, some to a depth of about 60 feet, in which auriferous quartz is met with. A small quantity of antimony ore has been raised by this Company during the year, but the chief aim has been to test the auriferous qualities of the reef. It is expected that a larger Company will shortly be formed to work this mine.

Two more leases of ground on the same line of reef, one adjoining the Garibaldi mine on the southern and the other adjoining the Isabella mine on the northern boundary have lately been applied for, in both of which the reef has been found auriferous.

Another line of reef, believed to be equally as rich as the above described, has been discovered some 25 chains west of the Eleanora line of reef. On this line two 4-acre and one 2-acre leases of ground have been applied for, two of which, I am informed, have been named Alice and Mary respectively.

A machinery site, I believe in connection with the Garibaldi mine, has been applied for on Swamp Creek, and a little below the Hillgrove smelting works.

The various mine-owners are very sanguine about the future prosperity of Hillgrove, and the long felt want of a local crushing machine having been supplied the field will undoubtedly receive a fair trial.

Antimony mining has been very quiet during the year. The Hillgrove Antimony Smelting Company, which in the previous year expended about £200 per week in carrying on their works, were compelled, owing to the great fall in price for antimony in the English market, to temporarily close their works, a circumstance which to some extent caused the miners to suspend work also. Only 16 tons of star (regulus) and 8 tons of crude antimony (pure sulphide of antimony) valued in England at about £800, have been exported by this Company during the year. Their works are well constructed, and answer the purpose they were built for very well. The prize medal for best star and crude antimony, awarded at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, has been awarded to this Company.

Mr. W. Breerton's mine, situate about a mile in a south-easterly direction from the Eleanora mine, and on an entirely different line of reef, is the only one at Hillgrove worked exclusively for antimony. This mine is down one of the steep gorges, formed by the tributaries to the Falls Valley, and about 1,500 feet below the table-land, with which latter it is connected by wire tramway and telephonic communication. About 250 tons of ore have been raised from this mine during the year, which were bought in Armidale at £7 per ton. Several samples of ore from this mine, assayed in Sydney, gave a return at the rate of 3 ozs. of gold per ton, and specimens of quartz and antimony, showing gold freely, have frequently been met with.

This line of reef has in the previous year also been opened and worked by Mr. R. Hargrave on his private land, but only about 50 tons of ore have been exported to England by Mr. Hargrave during this year. Here, too, specimens of quartz and antimony ore showing gold have been found, showing that this line of reef is auriferous also.

The above three items are, with the exception of some ore raised and disposed of by the Armidale Gold and Antimony Mining Company at Gara Falls (Messrs. John Moore and Company) of which I have no particulars to hand, the only returns for antimony from this field during the year.

A geological description of the reefs and their locality, by C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., &c., appears in the annual report of the Department of Mines for the year 1882, pages 26-27.

Trusting above statements will meet your requirements,

I remain, &c.,  
MAX. KESSLER.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—BINGERA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Brougham, P.M., Bingera.)

In pursuance of instructions I have the honor to submit for information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines my annual report for that portion of the Peel and Uralla Mining District under my charge for year 1883. During the year of 1883 the yield of gold has increased by 168 ozs., and would have been much greater, but Hanton Brothers were not working on their claim for four months, suspension of work having been granted them for the introduction and erection of a quartz-crusher.

*Copper.*—Parties have again turned their attention to copper. The Prince of Wales has again been taken up, with the view of working the ground by an English Company, and the applicant is now waiting for the receipt of a report made by some one appointed by the syndicate in London. Should they work the ground properly and smelt they ought to make it pay.

*Diamonds.*—The diamondiferous ground at Doctor's Creek, which was partially worked several years since has been largely taken up by several parties. Messrs. Falk and Company, of Melbourne, Victoria, now hold over 200 acres, and have prepared the ground properly. From the first lot of wash-dirt they gained 300 diamonds in five days; their ground promises well and shows a face of 6 feet of wash, which increases as it goes into the hill. As they had to cart the wash a distance over 3 miles to the river they determined upon sinking at the mine for water, and are now down 40 feet; should they obtain a good supply they will be in a position to wash at a comparatively trifling expense. Diamonds of a triangular form have been found by the Company, and as where these are found at the Kimberly mines larger ones are gained, I see no reason why the same rule should not hold good here. The original searchers for diamonds in this field found quantities of small stones, but never sank any depth, as they were under the impression that they did not exist at a lower level than 5 or 6 feet. That the diamonds are of good quality has been proved, as some 60 or 70 were sent to London, where they were pronounced to be of first water.

GOLD.

*Bingera.*—At Spring Creek and Boro, there has not been much work done, there are only a few men working, and they are making bare wages.

*Bobby Whitlow.*—There are some twenty men working here; the G.M. Lease originally held by M'Guire and others has again been taken up, the present holders have obtained fair stone which has gone to Sydney to be tested.

*Upper Bingera.*—Neal's and Hanton's claims on New Ballarat have kept up their character for gaining large quantities of gold. Hanton Brothers at a considerable outlay have placed a quartz-crusher on this field, which has proved to be a great boon to the leaseholders. Neal & Co. had stacked a quantity (23 tons) of earth, out of which they had taken over 1,000 ozs. of gold; this (the 23 tons) after crushing yielded 66 ozs., making a total of 1,066 ozs. of gold. Hanton Brothers, who were for some 5 months busy getting up and erecting machinery, out of 156 tons, in which quantity there were 70 tons of headings, got 3 ozs. to the ton; neither of these parties are yet on bottom. Some fortnight since Neal & Co. struck gold of a heavier character than they formerly did; the vein was still dipping at the 75-foot level; in my opinion they will have to sink 100 or 150 feet yet before they bottom, and even then they may have to go a greater depth. Porter and party are gaining gold, and have a good show to find something good; other parties are on this field, but they do not work their ground systematically, as I hold surveys of leases dated from Nov., 1831, to March, 1833. I would with all due deference to the Honorable the Minister for Mines, suggest the advisability of issuing all leases as soon as practicable after survey, as the non-issue keeps large areas locked up, thereby debarring the small capitalist from working, and preventing the development of the mining capabilities of the district.

*Barraba—Tea Tree Creek.*—This portion is as before inhabited by a class of men who work occasionally and make wages. From what I have seen of the ground at various times I am not inclined to think that any large quantity of gold will be got.

*Crow Mountain.*—This field has this year been tried by a Mr. O'Donnell who put machinery on the ground, but after working for some time abandoned it as it would not pay.

*Ironbark.*—The ground taken up by the old and new England Gold-mining Company is at last being worked. The machinery for crushing is in transit, and I fully expect work will commence about March next. The manager, Mr. Pendee, is a thorough practical miner, and will test the ground at Addison's and other reefs in the neighbourhood, in a proper and reliable manner.

The following is an account of the gold sent from Bingera and Barraba, the information is obtained from books, but as parcels have been sent by private hands, the return must fall short of the actual yield:—

	1882. ozs.	1883. ozs.	Increase. ozs.
Bingera .....	4,416	4,584	168
Barraba .....	298	320	22

Showing a total yield of 4,904 ozs.

PEEL

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT.

(Mr. Warden Martin, P.M., Glen Innes.)

THE heavy rains falling at the close of 1882 continued well into January of 1883, and afforded an ample supply of water for tin-mining purposes during the earlier months of the year; but the winter was very dry, and the fierce heat and scorching westerly winds that prevailed in December completely denuded the country of surface water, and reduced to a chain of isolated waterholes the supply in creeks, where in ordinary seasons the flow had been ample and continuous.

At Emmaville, Vegetable Creek, during that month the thermometer occasionally stood at 112 in the shade, and frequent bush fires, adding to the heat, rendered the danger of exposure so great at times as to put a stop to any kind of mining labour in the open. Prospecting for new ground was in consequence very much checked in some places and in others entirely put a stop to. Poor deposits (only giving a profitable return in underground sluicing) could not be worked, and as labour was concentrated on the removing of the shallow deposits opened during the previous two years these were soon exhausted or found to be unremunerative when worked in such a season.

From the various causes referred to it is not surprising that the yield of tin for the past year should have fallen 944 tons below the returns for 1882, being 3,026 tons for 1883 from all sources as against 3,970 tons for the preceding twelve months.

The bulk of the ore was raised within the Police District of Vegetable Creek, 292 tons only having been won within the Police District of Glen Innes.

At £50 per ton on the ground the value of the ore won was £170,800.

The deep leads yielded well (1,149 tons) and as in most of them water was a hindrance, to be got rid of by pumping, there was of course little or no check to their development from atmospheric causes, and work was carried on continuously by night and day shifts in their sheltered shafts and galleries.

The returns of tin from the lode under operation of the crushing plant erected during the year gave 100 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 56 tons of this comes from the Torrington works, at the Mole tableland, where a head of five stampers is driven by a 13-horse-power engine, and the manager reports seventy men at work at the close of the year.

At the Ottery lode, near Tent Hill, about 2,000 tons of stone are to grass awaiting the completion of a battery of ten head of stampers in course of erection by the proprietors, Messrs. Reid and Co., in lieu of the small battery which stood there and was used for testing purposes only.

At Pheasant Creek, Glen Elgin, the King's Tin-mining Company have a plant of ten head of stampers, driven by a 12-horse-power engine, and with the usual ore-saving apparatus in full working order. From sixteen to thirty men have been employed during the past eighteen months, principally in making roads, prospecting and erecting machinery, at a total expense of about £6,000.

As yet but 6 tons of ore have been forwarded to market.

This mine is 52 miles from Glen Innes, and 27 from the nearest point of the Newton Boyd Road. The last 16 miles of the track is over an almost impracticable wilderness of steep granite ridges, with occasionally an intervening sandy swamp, and it is surprising that the heavy crushing machinery could have been conveyed without injury through such a country. If the operations of the Company should be crowned with success it will become necessary to clear and form much of this road. On the south and just on the edge of the difficult country a magnificent forest of messmate, blue gum, sassafras, and woolly-butt shows clear barrels of from 40 to 80 feet in height and 18 inches to 4 feet in diameter. The sale of this timber (if reserved) would bring in a considerable revenue to the State, and some return for the expenditure on a road to make the locality accessible by teams.

The extent of the forest, I am informed, is about 8 miles by 15.

Further on, near the tin-mine, a noble beech forest covers the south-east side of a steep mountain, to the exclusion of all other timber. This wood is said to be very valuable, but it would be almost impossible to remove a log of it over the present road. With breaks this wood can be found over an extent of country 15 miles wide by 30 in length, but always confined on the south-east and east sides of precipitous ranges.

Considering only the amount of capital embarked and the appliances brought to bear in the development of lode-mining for tin during the past twelve months, a return of 100 tons appears very small and unpromising, but the broken and disrupted contour of the country where these lodes are found renders it extremely difficult to follow downwards the rich surface indications into the well-defined perpendicular vein which is usually looked upon by miners as a sign of permanency and of value.

Not deterred, however, by the erratic course of many leads the work of exploration is being steadily pushed on, and as greater depths are reached it is reasonable to suppose that this particular phase of mining will assume that settled and profitable character to which it has been brought, no doubt, through similar difficulties, by persevering and skilful management, in other countries.

The number of miners engaged in the tin-mining industry in this division varied considerably through the year, but as nearly as can be estimated about an average of 600 Europeans and 1,200 Chinese were at work at rates of wages unaltered from the previous year.

Carriage at £5 per ton to the Clarence, and £3 to Stanthorpe, was plentiful.

662 tons 14 cwt. smelted tin was sent by the latter route to Brisbane, and 2,108 tons smelted tin and ore by the former to Sydney.

The total cost of transit to Brisbane by team and rail was equal to the cost by team to Grafton.

Mr. Reid, of the smelting works at Tent Hill, reports that he has sent away during the year 1,406 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. of refined tin, and that the firewood used cost £3,500, and charcoal £1,800.

There were sixty men, with fifty horses constantly employed, and the wages paid per month amounted to £500. Operations at these works are being constantly extended by the enterprising proprietary, so that at present the place bears quite the aspect of a thriving village. A brick-making machine, capable of turning out 10,000 bricks per day, has been erected, and it is in contemplation to undertake the manufacture of drain-pipes at the same establishment.

The miners as a body have, as usual, been most orderly, and crimes of a grave character have been almost unknown amongst them.

*Bismuth.*

The work carried on at Kingsgate, on the properties of the Kingsgate and Glen Innes Bismuth Mining Companies has been mostly confined to prospecting, and but very little ore has been raised. No machinery has as yet been placed on the ground for crushing purposes. *Gold.*



*Gold.*

About 390 ozs. of gold have been won from the alluvial at Oban and Glen Elgin by about twenty-five miners. This would be in value, at £3 18s. per oz., £1,423 10s., giving £56 18s. 9d. as the earnings for each man during the year. Ground-sluicing on each of these fields is usually employed in obtaining the gold, but as the season has been so dry operations have been almost brought to a standstill for want of water. Some of the miners on these fields have been twenty years on the ground, and have erected neat houses and enclosed plots of garden ground, which give them employment in times which would otherwise be of enforced idleness.

Judging by the tasteful way in which some of the gardens are kept the owners value and are attached to the homes their industry has secured.

In copper and lead nothing is being done.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—NUNDLE DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Brown, Nundle.*)

HAVING perused the report of this division, as compiled by the Mining Registrar, I have very little to add, except perhaps, to show the probable cause of the decrease in the production of gold on this field during the year 1883. This I am happy to say does not arise from any depreciation in value of our most important and productive mines, but from causes which admit of easy explanation.

The Marquis of Lorne quartz mine changed hands during the latter part of the year 1882, and the present proprietors, under the able management of Mr. John Stanning, determined to put the mine in thorough working order, also to remove their battery to a site adjacent the mine. These improvements were not completed until June of last year, since which time 600 ozs. have been won, therefore taking the same results for the first half of the year, our decrease in the year's production would nearly be made up from this one mine.

King and party made a new discovery during the past year at Bowling Alley Point. The quartz raised from this mine gave a return of 2 ozs. 15 dwts. per ton, paying each shareholder something like £8 per week. Unfortunately, in September last, their title to the land was disputed, since which time no work has been done pending settlement of the dispute. This was done last week by the Appeal Court sitting at Tamworth, and work has again been started.

Nethersole and Son have also during the past year reported a new discovery; they crushed 21 tons of quartz for a yield of 189 ozs., an average of 9 ozs. per ton; they have a considerable quantity of water to contend with, and have therefore been compelled during the last three months to drive a tunnel for drainage purposes.

*Henderson and Company (Mount Pleasant Cement Crushing Company).*—This I consider one of our most extensive and productive mines, but through some misunderstanding on the part of absent shareholders a considerable amount of litigation has taken place, and these leases have been held under suspension during the past six months; the disputes have now been settled, and the mine is again working.

From the foregoing exceptional causes it can at once be seen that the production of gold from this field has been considerably retarded during the year; the water supply, although better than in the years 1881 and 1882, has not been sufficient for all mining purposes, and at the present time the river and all creeks are nearly dry.

Nothing has been done during the past year with the copper lodes at Dungowan Creek, or the chrome ore at Bowling Alley Point.

In conclusion, I may say that notwithstanding the decrease in the amount of gold won on this field, as shown by Mr. Kermod's carefully-prepared report, I still think that with a reasonable supply of water the principal mines will still give their average returns for many years to come.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—SCONE DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden W. F. Parker, P.M., Scone.*)

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, in connection with the gold-fields of this district during the year 1883.

I am sorry to state that gold-mining (the only description of mining carried on here) in this division has been almost at a stand-still during the past twelve months. As I have been only about six months in the district I have as yet had little opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the prospects of the division, but hope to be able to do so next year, and report more fully after visiting the different workings.

At Stewart's Brook there are about 15 miners at work on quartz and alluvial. On the Denison there are altogether about 20 miners working on quartz.

The number of miners' rights issued here during the year is 57, and the quantity of gold raised 622 ozs., which realized an average value of £3 9s. per oz., of the value of nearly £2,100.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—TINGHA DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden Fraser, P.M., Inverell.*)

THE past year has been unattended by any great excitement in mining pursuits, with the exception of a rush in the parish of Aconite, the result of which has yet to be proved, as, with the exception of a few tons of ore sent away, the land has not yet been sufficiently tested. The quality of the ore raised is quite equal to any on this field. A considerable area of the land taken up in this quarter has been through the Department of Lands as mineral conditional purchases, over which I have no supervision. Very little of the latter has as yet been worked.

During the early part of the year our old workings were carried on with vigour, but with the advent of hot weather a rapid decline in the output ensued. This I attribute (1) to the fall in the price of ore from (locally) £52 to £42 per ton, and (2) to the extreme heat causing in many instances a rapid and entire evaporation of water from the dams and creeks. The small quantity of wash-dirt now being raised is stacked for more favourable weather and markets. Raising of ore, unless immediately washed, is unprofitable to the miner, as if left long on the surface it cements and is hard to remove again. Already applications are being made for suspension of work from scarcity of water, and unless a change soon takes place a number of claims must close.



I am indebted to Messrs. Litchfield, Moore, Woods, and the Union Tin-mining Co., for reports on the results of their operations for the year. They are as follows, viz. :—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Mr. Litchfield .....	1,601	2	3	15
Union Company .....	851	17	2	25
Mr. Moore .....	555	0	0	0
Mr. Woods .....	270	0	0	0
Sundry small lots .....	8	0	0	0
	3,286	0	2	12

The average price of ore locally has been £49 per ton, making the total value of ore raised £161,015 10s. 0d.

I had hopes of being able to furnish a return showing the various blocks from which the ore was raised, by which, with the aid of the Geological Surveyor, a map showing the course of the ore could be compiled. The locality maps are not well charted up, and I was unable to prepare a return. Mr. Litchfield is the only gentleman who has responded; I enclose his report. From the various returns received I find that the parish of Swinton takes the lead, followed closely by Anderson, in which parish the old Elsmore mine is situated.

Several fatal accidents have happened on this field through falling into abandoned shafts now very numerous. I think that the Department should fill in all old workings adjacent to roadways. This could be done at a small outlay, and for future applicants they should be required to make a small deposit to ensure their compliance with regulations on the matter, and to the satisfaction of the Warden.

The wretched condition of the roads to the railway station helps to maintain a high rate of carriage, and justifies the miners in their complaints of neglect by a paternal Government of their great industry. This grievance could be abated by the construction of a road of about 20 miles in extent to the Mother of Ducks Railway Station from Tingha, a considerable portion of the Armidale-Inverell line being available.

The Mining Registrar's Report will furnish the number of applications made and licenses issued for the year.

Dear Sir,

Tingha, 29 December, 1883.

The quantity of tin bought and despatched by me for the year 1883 is 1,601 tons, about 44 tons less than last year. The average price per ton, including cost of bags and cleaning, is about £50 10s.

If the Department of Mines should require it I could, with a little time and trouble, get at the quantity produced, showing the parish and block number from which it was taken.

W. W. Fraser, Esq.

Yours, &c.,

W. LITCHFIELD.

Dear Sir,

Tingha, 4 January, 1884.

The quantity of tin ore which passed through my hands last year was 555 tons. I should have had about 600 tons but for (1) the dry weather and (2) the present depressed state of the market, in consequence of which (1) a good deal of "dirt" remains unwashed, and (2) a good deal of ore that is washed out is being held back.

The average local price for the year was £49 per ton.

W. W. Fraser, Esq.

Yours, &c.,

S. W. MOORE.

Tin raised by Union Tin-mining Company, Tingha, during the year 1883 :—

Parish.	County.	Weight.				No. of men employed.
		T.	c.	q.	lb.	
Anderson .....	Gough .....	592	10	1	14	150 Europeans.
Herbert .....	Do .....	19	4	1	12	14 Chinese.
Clive .....	Do .....	13	6	0	8	20 do.
Swinton .....	Hardinge .....	132	6	0	14	91 do.
Darby .....	Do .....	91	10	3	11	103 do.
Cope's Creek .....	Do .....	2	19	3	22	6 do.
Total .....		851	17	2	25	384 men.

Dear Sir,

Tingha, 3 January, 1884.

Since sending you in the quantity of tin ore bought by me for the past year, I have made out the following list that will give the Department an idea of the quantity of ore raised from different parts of the district, so far as my purchases are concerned. My not having all the parish maps prevents me from giving fuller information in some of the parishes :—

	T.	c.	q.	lb.
Parish of Swinton .....	552	16	3	24
"    Darby .....	309	11	1	3
"    Clive .....	312	1	0	0
"    Herbert .....	128	3	0	8
"    Cope's Creek .....	41	6	0	10
From Boro Creek .....	16	17	2	0
"    Aston .....	10	5	0	15
"    Auburn Vale .....	29	3	0	7
Lower end of } .....	10	10	2	0
Middle Creek } .....	185	3	1	4
Sundries : Doubtful as to locality .....				
	1,595	17	3	15
Parish of Mayo .....	5	5	0	0
	1,601	2	3	15

Parish

*Parish of Swinton.*

	T.	c.	q.	lbs.
Blocks, Nos. 111, 112, 113 .....	36	4	0	11
„ 183, 185 .....	44	8	2	17
„ 205, 206 .....	6	0	2	6
„ 27, conditional purchase .....	8	16	3	18
„ 37 .....	25	18	0	13
„ 121, 122, 123 .....	99	18	2	18
„ 256A, 41, 81, 82, 84 .....	34	4	0	4
„ 216, 220, 224, 106, 104 .....	49	8	1	20
„ 5, 10, 19, 354 .....	44	16	3	5
„ 136, 137, 356, 44, 195 .....	11	17	2	24
„ 260, 260A .....	22	15	3	2
„ 4 .....	135	0	0	0
„ 20, 22 .....	33	7	0	14
	552	16	3	24

*Parish of Darby.*

Blocks, Nos. 39, 60 .....	4	3	0	14
„ 66, 46 .....	10	0	3	14
„ 40, 41, 57, 58, 73 .....	44	18	0	19
„ 24, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 .....	122	19	3	0
„ 103, 182 .....	44	19	3	12
„ 108, 109 .....	4	19	0	0
„ 34, 35, 364 .....	71	14	0	0
„ 149 .....	5	16	2	0
	309	11	1	3

W. W. Fraser, Esq.

W. LITCHFIELD.

## APPENDIX NO. 2.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—ARMIDALE DIVISION.

*(C. Badham, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I find on inquiry about 175 ounces of gold have been purchased by the local Banks, &c., during the year 1883, representing a total worth of about £659. I regret I am unable to furnish even a rough estimate of the quantity of gold produced in this portion of the district, for although I have made many inquiries the individuals asked could only state imperfectly the result of their own efforts, and could give no idea of the yield generally. I am informed there are about thirteen people employed at Puddledock in alluvial mining, who I understand have earned fair wages.

During the past twelve months the number of miners' rights applied for was fifty-seven; mineral licenses, four; business licenses, two.

Five applications for gold-mining leases and one for manganese (20 acres) were lodged during the like period.

Total area gold in  
leases, 10 acres.

## PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—NUNDLE DIVISION.

*(Samuel Kermode, Mining Registrar.)*

I HAVE the honor to forward my report on the Nundle Division of the Peel and Uralla Mining District, for the year 1883.

- 1st. Mr. J. P. Robitson and party's quartz claim on the old Foley's Reef at Bowling Alley Point raised 20 tons of quartz; did not crush any.
- 2nd. Mr. Hans, Wilkins and party raised about 200 tons of quartz, in the old Opossum quartz-reef, from a depth of about 80 feet below the old level; they crushed it for an average of 15 dwts. of gold to the ton.
- 3rd. Mr. R. Webster and party's quartz claim on the Maitland reef; idle all the year.
- 4th. Mr. Wm. Peppercill and party have prospected the Kanaka quartz-reef a great deal during the year, without finding anything to pay; the water in this claim is very plentiful and hard to contend with, causing a great deal extra expenses in prospecting.
- 5th. Mr. W. H. Stephens and party did a little work in Heyman's old reef; did not crush any.
- 6th. Mr. R. Walker and party's quartz claim (the Last Rose of Summer) have been prospecting a few months; they have not found anything to pay as yet. They are still prospecting, and expect to meet with something that will pay for their prospecting.
- 7th. Mr. M. Logan and party, at Bowling Alley Point, on the Co.'s side, raised and crushed 30 tons of quartz from Long Gully reef; average 5 dwts. of gold to the ton.
- 8th. The Marquis of Lorne quartz-claim, on the Peel River Land and Mineral Co.'s Estate, at Bowling Alley Point. I have been informed by the manager (Mr. J. Stanning) that over 600 ozs. of gold has been obtained since he has had the management of the claim. He cannot give me any particulars as to how many tons of stone were crushed to obtain the abovenamed 600 ozs. of gold. He has informed me that lately a leader struck off from the old reef into the hanging wall which led on to a main reef on the west side of original reef, dipping at an angle of about 60°, the former reef dipping only about 35°. This reef is now open for about 60 feet; it appears to be a permanent reef, the stone being of a blue colour, and jointy, bearing through a blue slate formation; such slate has never been met with about the Marquis locality before. This kind of slate is thought to be one of the very best indications for gold. I hope it will prove extra.
- 9th. The Gap Claim and Price's Reef Claims have not been worked during the year.
- 10th. The Blackfellow's Nob, the Moonlight Reef, the Golden Hole, and Starlight Reefs, have not been worked during the year.
- 11th. Messrs. Kings and party's quartz claim, on the reef known as the Hard-up Reef, raised and crushed about 48 tons of quartz from a depth of about 40 feet, the gold won being an average of 2 ozs. 12 dwts. of gold to the ton of stone.
- 12th. The alluvial workings between Bowling Alley Point and Nundle have not been of much importance during this year, principally a few Chinese fossicking along the river-beds.

13th

- 13th. Messrs. A. C. Thompson and party's quartz-claim at Swamp Creek obtained a little gold, I cannot ascertain how much.
- 14th. All other quartz-claims close about Nundle have been lying idle all the year.
- 15th. Messrs. W. H. Kennedy and J. Shorter's quartz gold-mining lease, near the Hanging Rock.—They crushed 11 tons of quartz, average 3 ozs. of gold to the ton. They also obtained in patches 500 ozs. of gold. Deepest shaft is about 100 feet on the underlay. The reef is bearing north and south, dipping to the east; average thickness from 1 inch to 8 inches.
- 16th. The Christmas Quartz Reef and nearly all the claims on the Black Snake Line of Reef have been idle all the year. The only claim being worked is the old Black Snake Claim, by Mr. J. Clarke. He has been driving in a tunnel to get into the reef below the old workings; he did not crush any during the year; he obtained a little gold by dishing.
- 17th. The Lady of the Mountain Reef, from which some 600 ozs. of gold were taken out last year, did not turn out much this year. This claim has lately changed hands, and is now under the management of Mr. Thomas Bakewell. I am given to understand that he is sinking and following a light shoot or trail of gold which may lead him on to a good patch.
- 18th. Many other reefs have been prospected a good deal about the Hanging Rock during the year without any success.
- 19th. Mr. M. Nethersole and party's quartz-reef near Foley's Folly, bearing north and south, dipping to the west.—This party has been working nearly all the year; they raised and crushed 21 tons of quartz; they obtained 189 ozs. of gold, or 9 ozs. to the ton; they have a shaft down about 50 feet; the average thickness of vein from 1 inch to 6 inches; they are putting in a tunnel to cut the reef at a depth of about 90 or 100 feet.
- 20th. Messrs. Paul Frisk and party have been prospecting on the same line of reef as Nethersole's and joining their claim; they have not struck anything good yet; they are still sinking on and expect to cut the same shoot of gold as Nethersole's party are working on.
- 21st. Messrs. John Stanning and Daw's claims on the same line of reef as Nethersole and party, raised 120 tons of quartz during the year; they did not crush any.
- 22nd. Mr. W. Stevens' quartz-claim on same line of reef as Nethersole and party, further north, have not done much work during the year.
- 23rd. Messrs. Ah Sam Lowing and party, alluvial gold-mining lease in Oakenville Creek, in the town of Nundle, has been worked steadily all the year. I am informed that the quantity of gold obtained during the year did not allow more than £1 per week per man.
- 24th. Messrs. Henderson, J. W. Rowe and party's alluvial cement gold-mining leases on Mount Pleasant were worked by ten men for the first four months of the year; they obtained 81 ozs. of gold. These leases were idle for the remaining part of the year, being under suspension; they have a tunnel in about 1,400 feet.
- 25th. Messrs. Wilson and party's claim, south of Henderson and party, worked steadily most of the year; they did not obtain wages.
- 26th. Messrs. C. Johnson and Sons' Alluvial Cement Claim, south of Wilson and party's Claim, did not earn wages during the year, the ground being very hard.
- 27th. Mr. John Rackham's cement claim, south of Johnson and party's, have a tunnel in about 400 feet. They did not earn wages during the year, about £1 per man per week being the average.
- 28th. Messrs. S. Paul and Sons' cement claim, south of Rackham's, has a tunnel in about 300 feet. They did not earn wages. These claims, south of Henderson and party's, are being worked on a false bottom. The gold seems to be very scattered on this bottom.
- 29th. Mr. G. Borelli's cement claim, about 1 mile south of Messrs. Paul and Sons' claim, have driven a tunnel into the cement about 400 feet. He did not meet with any payable wash.
- 30th. Messrs. Poetschka and Kukulies claim, joining Mr. Borelli's claim, has a tunnel into the cement about 200 feet. Not any gold found that would pay for working.
- 31st. Messrs. Howarth and party's cement claim, on Mount Ephraim, crushed 10 tons of quartz which was picked out of the cement while sluicing. The amount of gold obtained from quartz was 14 dwts. to the ton. They also made wages from the alluvial sluicing.
- 32nd. The cement claims at Dangar's Gully on the Hanging Rock has not been worked during the year.
- 33rd. Any other alluvial claims that are being worked are principally fossicking claims worked by a few Chinese and European miners.
- 34th. The total number of miners in this division, as near as I can possibly place them, viz. :—

Alluvial miners (Europeans) .....	71
Quartz " " .....	78
Alluvial " (Chinese).....	46
	195

- 35th. As near as I can ascertain after careful inquiry, the quantity of gold won in this division during the year 1883 is as follows :—

From 320 tons quartz crushed .....	ozs. 511
Margin's claim, quartz crushed .....	600
quartz reefs in patches .....	500
	1,611
„ Alluvial claims .....	1,952
	3,563
Total gold for the year .....	3,563
Value at £3 14s. 6d. ....	

- 36th. The estimated value of all the machinery at work and idle on this field during the year 1883, as near as I can ascertain from owners, together with my own experience of machinery, is about £5,400.

I may remark that the progress of some of the mines in this division has been obstructed to a great extent during the past year in different ways, the first way being the want of water during the beginning and the latter part of the year. Secondly, there has been a considerable amount of litigation between some of the miners that are connected with some of the best mines in the district; those particulars tend to make our gold total so far below the standard of last year. However, I believe, we will for the coming year have all claims in full swing and times may be somewhat better for the miners as well as the country. I feel confident that we are to have a change, and that it will be far and away better than the past year.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—BARRABA DIVISION.

(*R. T. Garland, Mining Registrar.*)

THE mining business in this district is very slack owing to the want of capital, and the miners are all clearing off to the Bingera Diamond Mines.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—BINGERA DIVISION.

(*T. Connolly, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor herewith to furnish my annual report of the Bingera Division of the Peel and Uralla Mining District. Gold-mining in alluvial has been very dull in this division during the past year. The bulk of gold has been obtained at Upper Bingera in Neal and party and Hanton Bros' claims. The amount so far as I can ascertain is 4,584 ozs., which exceeds last year by 168 ozs., but now that Hanton Bros. have erected a crushing plant I have no doubt that the return for 1884 will be much larger than 1883. I have issued 156 miners' rights. 13 gold-mining and 29 mineral leases have been applied for during the year. The mineral leases applied for are principally for diamonds.

The principal holders of these leases are Falk & Co. of Melbourne, known as the Australian Diamond Mining Company, who purchased the mine they are working from the prospectors for a large sum and erected machinery on the river about 3 miles from the mine and put through about 100 loads of dirt for over 400 diamonds, which are small but of splendid quality. The expenses of carting was too great and they procured a water auger to bore for water on the mine, but the rock was too hard and they had to abandon it, and are now sinking a shaft by hand labour, and are down about 36 feet through blue rock, and blasting is resorted to which makes progress slow. Should they get water in sufficient quantities to put the wash-dirt through at the mines there will be a great future before this place.

Craddock and party are sinking on their ground and have obtained wash at 40 and 80 feet, which shows it runs in layers like gold. They have got a quantity of very small diamonds but have not been able to test the underwash for want of water. This is the principal work done so far. The want of water is the great drawback here, although in the course of time no doubt that will be overcome and this will then prove one of the richest districts in the Colony.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—WALCHA DIVISION.

(*E. Marriott, Mining Registrar.*)

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your circular letter of the 7th November last, I have the honor to furnish herewith my Annual Report on the Walcha Division of the Peel and Uralla District, for the year 1883.

1. From replies received to the usual circulars issued by me to the principal claimholders I learn that mining operations in this district for the past year have been very limited.

3. *Glen Morrison*.—Work on this once famous gold-field has been at a standstill, little or no gold having been won during the year.

4. *Tia (Tia River)*.—Messrs. Matheson and McIntyre raised about 280 tons of quartz, which yielded about 137 ozs. of gold; average value per oz., £3 13s.; this I understand is the only claim in the locality in which work has been done during the year.

5. *Orundumbie, near Walcha*.—Patrick Purcell and party are prospecting for coal in this locality; they report:—"Depth of shaft, 16 feet; deepest level, 16 feet; vein, 18 feet wide, bearing or strike north and south.

6. *Nowendoc, Cooplacurripa*.—Mr. Thomas Laurie reports:—"Gold bought, value about £200; number of men employed, about 12; average wages, £2 per week."

7. Only one gold-mining lease was applied for during the year, and one for copper, the latter by a Sydney company for 80 acres, situate at Walsh's Creek, near Nowendoc. I understand some good samples of copper ore have been obtained, and I hope to be in a position to report more fully on this mine in my next Annual Report.

From inquiries made I have ascertained the quantity of gold purchased in the town amounts to 157 ozs.; value about £570, or £3 13s. per oz.

N.B.—This amount does not include 5½ ozs. 4 dwts. purchased by Mr. Laurie at Nowendoc; value about £200, or £3 14s per oz.

Issue of miners' rights, &c., during the year, as under:—miners' rights, 25; mineral licenses, 2; business license, 1.

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—URALLA DIVISION.

(*J. M. Sheahan, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the gold-fields in the Uralla Division of the Peel and Uralla Mining District for the year ending 31st December, 1883. Mineral operations in this district have been principally carried on at Rocky River, but I regret to say that owing to the dry weather we have experienced for some time past the quantity of gold obtained has not come up to the usual average. The holders of several large sluicing claims have been unable to wash up during the past twelve months owing to the scarcity of water.

From inquiries at the local bank I find that the quantity of gold purchased during the year amounted to 820 ozs. 19 dwts. 16 grs., value £3,150 10s. 5d. The number of miners' rights, &c., issued by me for the year is as follows:—Miners' rights, 97; business licenses, 2; mineral licenses, nil.

I forwarded the usual circulars to the principal claim-holders in December last asking them to furnish me with particulars as to progress made in mining during the past year, but I have not received a reply from any of them with the exception of Mr. Leece, the Secretary of the Bullion Gold-mining Company, who reports as follows:—"The Bullion Company's operations during the past year have been boring three different shafts. There was some gold found in one of the shafts, but not sufficient to warrant the heavy outlay required for sinking and working."

PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—GLEN INNES DIVISION.

(*P. Le Jeune, Mining Registrar.*)

Gold.

THE year 1883 has been a particularly quiet one as regards gold-mining in this division, and especially so with reference to mining for gold in quartz. The gold-mining lease applications which were made during the year 1882 with a view of testing and afterwards developing the quartz-reefs situate at Nuggetty Gully (Mount Mitchell East) in the parish of Seeley, county of Clarke, and for which leases were granted, the areas having also been surveyed, have been abandoned by the applicants, there being apparently no prospect of these reefs being properly tested at present. This is owing to the want of machinery and appliances on the one hand, and to that part of the division in which these reefs are situated being remote and difficult of access, to which must be added the want of sufficient capital invested by applicants for leases to carry out such undertakings. It may be truly said that the applications for gold-mining leases made in those localities are of a purely speculative character, and that so long as this remains so no conclusion can be arrived at to the real value of these reefs. The same thing may be said with reference to the gold-mining leases applied for in the year 1881, for the Pilgrim's Progress Reef, situate at Kookaboogra, in the parish of Hall, near Mount Mitchell, which leases have been allowed to lapse by the lessees.

Alluvial gold-mining seems to have met with more attention and also with more success at the hands of a number of European miners, whose returns of the gold won by them during this year are not yet to hand. Sluicing operations have been constantly carried on by them, namely, at Paddy's Gully (on the left bank of the Oban Creek) at Ruin's Gully, at Humbug Gully and Night-cap Gully, all of which are situated at Oban, there having been no want of water for sluicing purposes during the year. It would appear, however, that the number of miners has decreased in this division, and this is chiefly owing to the high rate of wages ruling in consequence of the railway and other works that are being carried on in this district, which has caused many to seek for employment in that direction. This will no doubt account for the decrease in the issue of miners' rights which was as follows:—Miners' rights issued in 1883, 39, as against 55 issued in the year 1882. The number of mineral licenses issued during the year numbered 80, as against 95 issued in the previous year.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—COPELAND DIVISION.

(*Mr. Warden De Boos, P.M., Copeland.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Mines my report on the Copeland Gold-field for the year 1883.

At the beginning of the year a great impetus was received to the coal trade at Newcastle, and labor was very largely in demand at the several collieries. It was also reported by coal-bewers at Newcastle to their friends here that very high wages were obtainable. As the large majority of the miners here were coal and not quartz miners the information had the effect of at once taking away a great many men. Others followed at intervals as they could disengage themselves from their local liabilities, until now that the year has closed the population has been reduced quite one-half. It was stated broadly that wages could be earned at the collieries from £3 10s. to £4 a week, whilst here the regular wages are £2 10s. per week and work somewhat precarious and intermittent.

The cause of this may be found in the fact that the larger proportion of the ground here is held under lease by working men, who having only their wages to look to have not the means of efficiently working the ground by the continuous employment of labour. They themselves work for wages, and out of these wages manage to spare enough for an intermittent working of the ground, until they become so involved with the storekeeper, &c., that they are obliged to chance being reported for non-fulfilment of labour conditions. At the same time as they hold solely for the purpose of speculation they are unwilling to give up the ground whilst they are unable to afford to work it, and have always present with them the idea that they will at some time or other obtain a large price for it from some adjacent claim-holder, who honestly working his area may require additional ground in order to recoup himself for his original preliminary outlay. Under these circumstances the mode of procedure has been to apply to the Warden for a suspension of labour conditions, and when this source of relief has been exhausted and the Warden's leniency worn out the Mining Act and regulations are resorted to in the manner already described by me in a previous report to you on this particular subject, in order to evade the conditions of the lease.

Unfortunately there is no remedy for this state of things but an alteration in the mining law, and until this be effected Copeland, like other mining localities dependent upon reefing, must go through intermittent fits of depression.

The fact is that the quartz here is deposited in veins rather than in reefs, and though the stone is rich it is so heavily weighted down with expenses in the production that it is found difficult in the majority of cases to realise more than wages and expenses from it. To make the working pay every possible appliance for the saving of labour must be resorted to. A large working shaft will require to be sunk in which cages can travel with ten trucks. Tramways will have to be constructed underground on which to run these trucks loaded with stone; these loading from a shoot at the stope must be run on to the cage without further handling of the stone. Then a tramway at the surface for trucking the stone from the shaft to the machine will have to be laid down, and a battery working by water-power must be erected on the banks of the Barrington River.

Now all this means the expenditure of a large sum of money to start with. Some £5,000 or £6,000 will have to be expended before there is any possibility of a return; and then when remunerative work has been commenced, where are the returns to come from to repay the outlay, with the present very small areas taken up under lease? The ground would be worked out before the original outlay was recouped, so that

nothing but a large area under lease would justify a Company in going to such an expense; and yet, only by such an expenditure can the stone be made to pay. You will now see where the speculative lease system comes in. Such an area as is absolutely necessary to justify the above outlay cannot be obtained on any of the known paying lines, owing to the number of small leases that are dotted about here and there—held on speculation—with the knowledge that any large Company coming in to work the ground systematically must have these small areas, which would otherwise cut off one portion of their holding from another. And they are held too at such a price as to be prohibitive of purchase. This small lease system has acted as a blight upon this field from the first days of its opening down to the present time; whilst its continuance with the labour-saving manœuvres that have been employed has paralysed its efforts at resuscitation even when those efforts promised to be more successful. The steep mountainous character of the country renders the carting of stone impossible in wet seasons, and very expensive at the most favourable times; and the intermittent supply of water to the batteries, all of which are fed from dams, causes crushing to be precarious as well as dear. All this is against the small holder, and points to the necessity for the holding of large areas, to be worked by men of capital by improved means and a judicious outlay.

Looking at the average yield from the quartz crushed, the reefs ought to have paid handsomely, but the stone is so heavily handicapped with expenses, and so much labour is virtually thrown away that, as I said before, it has done little more in the majority of cases than to pay expenses.

The Mining Department has used every possible endeavour to counteract the evil I have pointed out at the commencement of the report, by cancelling every lease where it could be shown that the conditions had not been complied with. Still, favourite pieces have been taken up immediately after such cancellation, only to go through the same routine of manœuvre and contrivance until the happy time when the capitalist shall arrive and be prepared to bleed freely for its purchase. There have been cancelled in this division during the year 1883, seven leases for areas of 2 acres each; twelve leases for areas of 3 acres each; two leases for areas of 4 acres each; and three leases, for areas of 5 acres each.

During the year, twenty-seven leases for an aggregate acreage of 99 acres of land have been issued from the Department. Of these only 4, with an aggregate of 15 acres, have been executed and taken up; the remainder have been returned to the Department and been cancelled.

Fourteen applications for lease for an aggregate area of 54 acres have been lodged at this office during the year 1883, the application in each instance being for land previously held under gold-mining lease, and forfeited.

At the end of the year 1883, I think that at the outside there could not have been more than 150 miners in this district, or about one half of what there were in the district at the beginning of the year. These are all Europeans, no Chinamen having yet been able to obtain a footing in Copeland. The number of miners' rights issued during the year was 258 as against 280 during the preceding year; of business licenses there were issued fifty-two, of which eleven were for twelve, and forty-one for six, months.

The following is the return of the gold sent by escort from Copeland, during the year 1883:—

	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
January 11 .....	555	2	12
February 8 .....	154	5	11
March 8 .....	369	12	0
April 5 .....	437	15	0
May 2 .....	137	0	0
May 31 .....	214	10	9
June 28 .....	172	13	0
July 26 .....	60	13	13
August 23 .....	340	1	0
September 20 .....	151	14	0
October 18 .....	54	15	0
November 15 .....	48	8	0
December 13 .....	128	2	12
Total .....	2,824	17	14

RETURN of particulars relating to Mines producing Gold in the year 1883. Compiled from information received from the several Companies.

Name of Mine or Company.	Greatest depth.	Deepest level.	Average width of lode.	Quantity crushed.	Yield.	Value.	Dip of vein.	Strike of vein.	Value of Plant.	Remarks.
Lady Belmore .....	feet. 64	feet. 64	inches. 10 to 18	tons. 144	ozs. d. g. 29 8 0	£ s. d. 102 18 0	E.	N. E. & S. W.	nil	
Hidden Treasure Pros. . . . .	461	423	36	1,172	045 1 0	3,071 5 0	W.	N. & S.	1,000	
Do No. 1 N. . . . .	380	360	24	40	19 15 11	70 0 0	do.	do.	1,500	
Do No. 1 S. . . . .	274	274	72	65	57 0 0	192 16 2	do.	do.	40	
Town and Country. . . . .	120	80	24	92	36 14 0	128 9 0	do.	do.	10	
Centennial No. 1 S. . . . .	180	120	10	65	50 2 0	201 17 0	do.	do.	40	
Do No. 2 S. . . . .	190	130	12	52	94 0 0	291 0 0	do.	do.	20	
Prince Charlie. . . . .	190	150	36	663	430 0 0	1,372 5 11	S. E.	N. E. & S. W.	2,000	About 230 tons stone at grass.
Do Llewellyn. . . . .	201	131	30	235	83 13 0	234 19 10	do.	do.	30	
Do Patrick. . . . .	80	tunnel	36	100	75 0 0	202 10 0	do.	do.	30	
John Bull. . . . .	80	65	12	32	76 5 0	50 17 6	S.	E. & W.	nil	
Mountain Maid. . . . .	420	...	12	...	61 18 0	216 13 0	S. E.	N. N. E.	nil	Old blankettings
Mechanics. . . . .	290	290	19	52	92 2 0	3,35 10 10	do.	do.	nil	
Homeward Bound, No 1	60	60	24	12	11 0 0	38 10 0	E.	N. & S.	nil	
Manchester Flat. . . . .	...	surface	...	11	21 7 0	74 14 6	...	...	...	
Golden Spur (Bowman's)	380	360	6 to 36	90	175 0 0	612 0 0	do.	do.	1,000	Plants in course of removal.
The Mint Do. . . . .	130	130	do	1,082	70 0 0	245 0 0	do.	do.	30	
Kerriput, G. M. Co. . . . .	160	100	30	103	04 4 0	345 9 0	do.	do.	1,000	
Bendock Kerriput. . . . .	tunnel	tunnel	24	50	44 0 0	154 0 0	do.	do.	20	
Bornel, Prospecting. . . . .	120	120	8 to 27	20	70 0 0	245 0 0	S.	E. & W.	20	
Do No. 1 W. . . . .	114	80	3	11	35 15 0	135 12 6	do.	do.	20	
Stockyard. . . . .	...	surface	...	10	11 8 0	39 18 0	...	...	...	
				3,084	2,532 16 11	8,467 6 3				

RETURN of quartz-crushing machinery in the Copeland Division, and of work done during the year 1883.  
Compiled from returns from the several Companies.

Name.	Stone crushed.	Yield.	Value.	h.p.	Value of plant.	Number of stampers.	Motive-power.
	tons.	oz. dwt. gr.	£ s. d.		£		
Hidden Treasure .....	1,486	1,211 16 11	3,955 17 2	16	1,500	10	Steam.
Rainbow .....	Idle			10	800	10	"
Prince Charlie .....	1,082	753 13 0	2,500 9 7	12	2,000	15	"
Upper Machine (Thomas') .....	55	26 13 0	93 2 6	10	1,000	15	"
Bowman .....	1,172	245 0 0	857 10 0		Removed since 1st January, 1884.		
Kerriput Co .....	114	129 19 0	455 0 0	15	1,000	10	Water.
Cobark .....	20	70 0 0	245 0 0	2	100	Chilian Mill	"
	3,929	2,437 1 11	8,106 19 3				

RETURN of gold purchased by the Australian Joint Stock Bank during the year 1883.

Nature of Gold.	Quantity. ozs. dwts. grs.
Reef gold .....	2,960 9 5
Alluvial do. ....	83 16 2
Total.....	3,044 5 7

The value of gold on this field ranges from 67/- to 74/- per oz., the mean price being 70/-.

It will be seen that none of the above returns correspond with each other as regards the quantity of stone crushed or the amount of gold won. I can only say that I have made them up from the particulars furnished to me, and am not of course responsible for the discrepancies. One thing is certain, and that is that there can be no mistake about the gold sent down by escort, or the quantity purchased by the bank. The falling off in the yield is very considerable, being from 7,718 ozs. 11 dwts. 22 grs. in 1882 to 3,044 ozs. 5 dwts. 7 grs. in 1883, being considerably less than one-half. The mere decrease of population would not account for so great a reduction in the yield. It is to be found first in a diminution of energy on the part of the several leaseholders, next in the hand to mouth system of crushing up refuse parcels of stone which have been barely payable, and lastly from the element already mentioned—the decrease of population.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—BULLADELAH DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Rawcett, P.M., Bulladelah.)

I do myself the honor, in making a report upon the Bulladelah Division of the Hunter and Macleay District, to state that since my arrival in the beginning of last August no progress has been made on this gold-field.

When I visited the reefs at Coolongolook in November I found no one at work; in fact no one resident on the field. A quartz-crushing machine of fifteen stampers lay idle on the ground with apparently no one to look after it; and, as I heard, when last worked there was only water sufficient to enable ten to be used. I presume at present the water supply must be still further reduced in consequence of the unusually dry season in this district.

The general opinion here is that more remunerative returns will be obtained by deeper sinking, the greatest depth hitherto obtained being but little over 100 feet; but if this should turn out to be the case it may be reasonable to suppose that the claims generally will have to fall into the possession of persons who have more abundant means at their disposal to carry out such ventures than the majority of the present lessees.

So far as is at present known, this certainly cannot be called a "poor man's diggings," as, although the country all round has been prospected for alluvial gold, I have been informed on reliable authority that not even the "colour" was obtained.

In the beginning of last year, before my arrival in the district, 33 miners' rights had been taken out. At the commencement of this year I issued only four, which were taken out by persons who had been in possession of claims.

I regret to be obliged to make such an unfavourable report.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—KEMPSEY DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Ducat, Kempsey.)

In submitting my annual report on the progress of the mining workings throughout the division under my charge, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, I have the honor to report that for the year past all workings in connection with mining for gold or silver have been at a complete standstill. The prospectors who made the discovery of gold at Werral Creek had to abandon their claim before fully testing the ground, owing to their not making working expenses. They were not in a position to enable them to remain at work unless it did so. No further prospecting has been attempted in the division.

2. The silver-mines on the south side of Werral Creek are for the present totally abandoned.

3. The Corrangula Antimony Company are now carrying on the works with vigour and activity, under the management of E. H. Becke, who reports that he is now confident this field will prove rich in ore and very extensive.

Their

Their main shaft is down 134 feet, and is well and faithfully timbered the whole of that depth. There are safe and secure ladder-ways to the bottom of the shaft, with landing stages at every 20 feet. Several small veins of antimony have been cut through as they went down, and at the 120-foot level cross drives have been put in, both east and west, to a distance of 40 feet. In the west drive they struck a fine lode, from which splendid ore was brought to grass, yielding 73 per cent. of metal. Mr. Becke purposes sinking this shaft to a depth of 200 feet, if necessary, being sanguine of cutting the main reef before reaching that depth. The indications are very satisfactory.

There are also six other shafts on the property, down respectively 80 feet, 70 feet, and three of 60 feet each; one, a newer shaft, not yet reached such a depth. From all of these ore is being brought to grass of a per-centage ranging from 50 to 70.

In addition to the above are three tunnels, which, with the open cuttings, are in a distance of 245 feet and 175 feet. One on Thomas's late property of 70 feet, from a shaft down 60 feet, are all leading so as to cut the lode on Bott's ground at the 120-foot level. Those tunnels show indications so encouraging that Mr. Becke confidently expects a great future for the Corrangula Antimony Mines.

The furnace buildings have been remodelled and the furnaces rebuilt, now in work, giving the works a more pleasing appearance, and will be much more economical in working.

Mr. Becke has commenced to turn out star antimony, 6 tons having been shipped for Sydney. This year he expects to ship a very large quantity of that metal. There are 2,000 tons of ore at grass ready for stopping.

There is a powerful steam-engine with pumps on the ground, but owing to the decrease in the water, the engine has been able to keep the water under with a cask for baling.

The actual expenditure by the Company to this date, including buildings, machinery, and working expenses, has amounted to £9,000.

#### HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—DUNGOO DIVISION.

(C. G. Smith, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to report that the workings in this division of the Hunter and Macleay Mining District do not appear to progress as satisfactorily as was anticipated. Nevertheless, the few miners still at work—about twenty—are sanguine of ultimate success.

The greatest depth yet reached is 150 feet perpendicularly and 180 feet underlay. With sufficient capital to sink to a deeper level there is every likelihood of better stone being got.

There is some difficulty in obtaining perfectly reliable information, but I think I am within the actual returns in stating that during last year 1,028 ozs. of gold were won from 873 tons of quartz, distributed as follows, viz. :—

<i>Upper Wangat.</i>		
	Tons.	Ozs.
Mountaineer Co. ....	183	350
Towns & Co. ....	280	168
Connolly & Co. ....	72	144
Smith & Klappe .....	20	20
<i>Lower Wangat.</i>		
Jones & Co. ....	178	196
Walker & Co. ....	140	150
Totals .....	873	1,028

Yielding at £3 10s. per oz., £3,598.

At Upper Wangat stone considered good is now being raised, and at Lower Wangat two fresh auriferous veins have lately been discovered and traced for some distance.

The Mountaineer Company at Upper Wangat, employing six men, work by tunnel and tramway. Plant valued at £100; shaft, 140 feet; deepest level, 100 feet; width of vein, 6 to 18 inches; dip to north, 1 in 5; strike, east and west.

*Towns & Co., Upper Wangat.*—Four men work by tunnel, &c. Plant worth £50; depth of shaft and level, 80 feet; vein, 15 inches; dip to south; strike, east and west.

The average width of the various veins is about 12 inches, with good walls, and the country not particularly hard. There are two crushing machines available, valued at £1,500—one of ten stampers, by water—the other of five stampers by steam.

No tailings or pyrites have been operated upon, but about 6 tons of pyrites have been sent to Swansea for treatment.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—TENTERFIELD DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden J. B. Graham, P.M., Tenterfield.)

I do myself the honor to submit my annual report on the portion of the New England Mining District under my charge for the year 1883.

##### GOLD.

*Toooloom.*—In gold mining, very little has been done during the past year. On Toooloom, about 24 miners are engaged,—14 Europeans and 10 Chinamen. The quantity of gold won, as far as can be ascertained, is only about 150 ozs. The want of water for sluicing purposes during the year will, to a great extent, account for the small yield. I am informed that discoveries of gold have been made in cement beds situated at the heads of gullies which have been rich in alluvial gold. The cement and gold bearing drifts underlie basalt. There is some likelihood of these deposits becoming prospected and worked as soon as sufficient water induces the miners to return to the field; at present it is impossible to develop them. Judging from the accounts which have reached me, and the opinions of experienced miners, I have reason to believe that the discovery of these auriferous cement beds, underlying basalt, will turn out valuable.

*Pretty Gully.*—At Pretty Gully there is very little change. About thirty miners are employed in alluvial, and the amount of gold won, as far as can be ascertained, is 368 ozs. The want of sufficient water also applies to this field.

Povorty



*Poverty Point.*—At Poverty Point, during the past year, the property of the Surface Hill Sluicing Company has been examined and reported on by Mr. Phillip Davies, a gentleman of large experience in alluvial and hydraulic mining. His report is a very exhaustive and valuable one, and is generally very favourable, as far as the value of the mining property is concerned. The previous management is condemned by him, and the Company now are making arrangements to carry on the work in accordance with his suggestions and recommendations. Mr. Davies finishes his report by saying, "I thoroughly believe that your property at Poverty Point is a most valuable one, and capable, I believe, of paying large profits for a great many years." Mr. Davies is supported in this belief by the results of a number of assays made from prospects taken by him, some of which go as high as 11 dwts. to the ton. The gold is contained in decomposed porphyritic and felspathic granite, intersected with small quartz leaders, and harder belts of gold-bearing granite. The gold is evenly distributed through the granite, and not confined only to the quartz leaders. He says, "I was led to believe that nearly all the gold in this formation was confined to the leaders. On that account I was particularly careful while trying prospects that no undue preference was given to the leaders, and I am happy to state that, after forty trials in various parts of the Surface Hill, gold in payable quantities was found in almost every dish. The soft and hard stuff treated yielded about equal results, the latter being crushed in some cases." As I have before remarked, the previous working of the property has been condemned by Mr. Davies, and he now recommends the erection of a crushing plant. Previously the only means used for the extraction of the gold was sluicing the soft granite, and no fair trial was ever made of that process. He is of opinion that forty head of stampers could be kept going for many years without the slightest trouble." If Mr. Davies is correct in his estimate and opinions, and I have every reason to believe he is, a large extent of auriferous country will be opened up. Poverty Point is a high spur range, of granite formation, jutting out from the Timbarra table-land, and cut through and divided from the Malara Range by the gorge of the Malara or Rocky River. The descent from the top of the range to the river is very precipitous, with a fall of about 2,000 feet. On the other side of the river or gorge the range rises again abruptly, and it is of a similar formation to Poverty Point, and known in many parts to be auriferous. If the Surface Hill Company succeed it will no doubt open up a large extent of country. The auriferous rock is on the top of the spurs, and it being the highest land in the vicinity (nearly 3,500 feet above the sea level), it has been a great difficulty to obtain the necessary water supply, and considerable capital has been expended for that object; the present Company have expended between £12,000 and £15,000, principally in obtaining water. I hope to be able soon to report that work has been again commenced on this mine. At present a partial registration is granted for suspension of work, in order to allow the Company to make arrangements for the erection of plant, &c., under the recommendation made by Mr. Davies for the working of the mine.

*Dalmorton.*—At Dalmorton 24 men are at work in the division, all Europeans; 13 are engaged in alluvial and 11 in quartz. The Companies working are the Tower Hill and the Union Gold-mining Companies. Altogether there are about 80 or 100 tons of stone to grass awaiting crushing. The yield of gold for the year, as far as can be ascertained, has been 144 ozs.

*Lionsville and Solferino.*—Lionsville and Solferino are doing very little; a few men are engaged, but I have not been able to obtain particulars of the results of their working.

#### *Silver.*

*Boorook.*—I am still of opinion that silver-mining will eventually be one of the principal mining industries of this district. Messrs. Hall and Company are actively engaged developing the silver mines at Boorook, with every prospect of success. They are now sinking on the various reefs with most encouraging results. On the Golden Age there are two shafts; one is down now 196 feet, and the other 160 feet. A good lode has been carried down, and the stone now at the bottom ranges from 10 inches to 3 feet wide. Work in this mine has been carried on uninterruptedly during the year. At the 170 feet level the water was a great difficulty, but it is now diminishing considerably; it does not average more than 200 gallons per hour; it is lifted with a whip and bucket, and it is expected that it will soon entirely disappear. The sinking on the reef is for the purpose of prospecting the lode to a depth, and it is the intention of the proprietors to go down some 50 feet deeper before driving. The assays of the stone from the bottom of the shaft have been from 70 to 350 ozs. of silver to the ton. There are at present 20 men employed on this mine, and more men will be put on as soon as driving is commenced. There is now a quantity of ore at surface estimated to contain 4,000 ozs. of silver. On the Addison Mine, the property of the same Company, sinking has been resumed from the 40-foot level, with 3 shifts of men. There is no water to contend with as yet, and good progress has been made; the shaft is now about 85 feet. The lode is 3½ feet wide, carrying several rich veins of silver. The whole of the lode will average over 78 ozs. to the ton, and shews every indication of becoming richer. There are seven men employed. The ore at surface is estimated to contain 2,000 ozs. of silver.

During the year 400 tons of ore have been treated at the Reduction works, viz., 100 tons from the Addison and 300 tons from the Golden Age; the yield was 15,792 ozs. silver and 70 ozs. gold. The whole of the bullion has been shipped to England, as the proprietors found that more advantageous than sending it to our Mint. Out of the lot of stone some tons of the best ore was picked and sent to England for treatment; if that had been treated with the other ore it would have considerably increased the average yield.

The Reduction works consist of (4) four reverberatory furnaces, a 24 horse-power engine, and 10 head of stampers, the necessary separators, amalgamators, &c., which have been described in my previous reports. It is intended to add a patent pulverizer, which is now on the way from England. This will be used for the dry crushing process, and it is expected will enable the treatment of a much greater quantity of stone.

Mr. T. G. Davy has the management of the scientific part of the work, under the general supervision of Mr. J. W. Hall. Mr. Davy states that the result from the ores treated has been very satisfactory, surpassing his anticipations. Operations at the Reduction works are at present suspended, awaiting the sinking of the shafts and a sufficient supply of ore to keep the furnaces continually at work.

The Silver King is a mine owned by J. Dennis and party; it is situated to the north, and adjoining the Golden Age in the same line of reef. The shaft is down to a depth of 127 feet, and shows good ore at the bottom. It is probable that arrangements will be made with Messrs. Hall for the treatment of the stone.

There

There is a large area at Boorook known to be argentiferous, which will no doubt be taken up and worked as soon as the necessary works are completed for the treatment of the ores.

I forward a parcel containing samples of ore—No. 1 from the Addison, assayed by Mr. Davy, and containing 632.75 ozs. silver and 14.70 ozs. gold to the ton; No. 2 from the Golden Age, containing 398.50 silver and no gold; No. 3 from Golden Age, not assayed.

#### *Tin.*

*Maryland Tin-mines.*—The tin-mining at Maryland and Wilson's Downfall has undergone little change this year, except a gradual falling off in the yield, which may be accounted for partly in the working out of the alluvial, want of water, and fall in the price of the ore. Nothing has been done in lode-mining, although there are good indications of rich lodes existing on the main range. I forward you a specimen of lode tin from the head of Wilson's Downfall. Prospecting for the lodes will probably be carried on this year. The quantity of tin ore won during the past year was, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 450 tons; value on the ground, £22,500. 99 mineral licenses issued. The great portion of the land is held under mineral lease. There are 300 Chinamen and 80 Europeans engaged in mining.

I am glad to report that no accidents of any consequence have happened in this district during the past year.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.—ENNAVILLE DIVISION.

(*W. E. Henry, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to furnish for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines my report on the Vegetable Creek Mining District for the year 1883.

In reporting I will begin with the same mines as last year and from thence work to the Gulf and round the district.

I will first touch on Messrs. Irby & Co.'s block, known as the Little Wonder, where the Chinese are still working and making what gives them satisfaction. There is no new feature to report. The yield of tin has been 128 tons.

The Great Britain Company's mine or property is now managed very satisfactorily by Mr. Alexander M'Gillivray; it has not produced so much tin this year, which fact is chiefly owing to the many parts yet known on this property as payable having been nearly worked out. The tin raised during the past year was only 394 tons as compared with 609 tons for 1882. There are 180 Chinese working this year, whereas there were 220 for the previous year. I have very little doubt, however, but what when wet sots in again and the price of tin rises many of the men who have left will return again.

*Bullock Swamp, Glen Creek.*—Block No. 15, Messrs. Newton Bros.' M.C.P., which was worked during 1882 by Messrs. Chapman & Co., has been abandoned for a time as water has become scarce, and one of the party has left the district.

Block 27, Messrs. Anderson & Company, is not at present being worked, but I believe the land is under offer for sale.

Messrs. Anderson, Chapman, and Gale have also ceased working on their 20-acre block owing to scarcity of water.

Taylor's block has been worked on and off during the year by Chinese in the surfacing, and by Europeans in prospecting the reef; both parties have given up for the present, as the water supply the former had has run out, and the latter have opened up the ground enough to expose the reef to view, which the owner wished done in order to sell the property, as he has not got means to work it by himself, it being too large an undertaking. A mining expert has been up from Sydney with a view to purchasing it but the fall in price of tin is likely to affect its sale for a time.

Messrs. John Moore & Co.'s block, No. 4, is being worked by Messrs. Horning & Jew on royalty; the wash (surfacing) varies in depth of from a few inches to about 3 feet; they cart it to the creek where their washing plant is fixed, and from which the sludge runs away.

John Rossi's blocks 2 and 3 are now held by Messrs. Trewhella & Co. on tribute, at which they are making good wages; the wash varies from a few inches in depth to about 3 feet, and as in the case just mentioned it is carted down to the creek as they cannot get water to play on the high ground. There is a good reef on this block.

Mr. John Cumberston is still sluicing on his own block, which fact proves that he cannot do much better. He has got an excellent lode on his land, which will very likely be opened up during the year. Lode tin working has not yet commenced in this neighbourhood, because many of the holders of valuable land are too poor to introduce machinery, but I think reefing in this locality is worth the notice of speculators.

About 2 miles up the Glen Creek a man named Christian Stack is working by himself on 4 acres of a flat on the bank of the creek which he holds under a mineral license. He is making good wages surfacing, and the wash averages about 1 foot in thickness. The dirt will go 2 ounces to the dish. This piece has been included in several applications for lease, and the very land now occupied by him was sunk through to the rock when being prospected and then left as of no value, the parties never having thought of trying the surfacing.

*The Gulf.*—This neighbourhood is very badly off for water as rain has not fallen in any quantity for many months, consequently, most of the miners are stacking their wash and some have had to leave the neighbourhood for a time, notably the Chinese, several parties of whom have had to leave altogether.

Messrs. Coghlan & Summers have gone to work elsewhere until rain comes and relieves the want that has forced them to abandon their block for the present.

*Brown's Gully.*—Messrs. Graney & Co.'s block is not now being worked; want of water has caused the alluvial portion to be given up for a time, and the operations on the lode have been suspended pending the parties being able to make other arrangements.

*The Yankey, Block 99.*—Messrs. Graney & Company have two parties of Chinese tributors working for them. They have been making £100 per month clear in spite of scarcity of water. Some twelve or thirteen individuals are working in various parts of this neighbourhood under mineral licenses with varying results. They also are labouring under the same wants as those above referred to.

The Gulf Lode Company have ceased operations for a time on the lode, as they are desirous of having it worked either on tribute or royalty; two parties of Chinese are working the alluvial portion of this land but will not be able to wash until rain comes.

*The*

*The Red Cross.*—Mr. Carr's Mineral Conditional Purchase.—The lode on this block is only being prospected at present, but a party of Chinese are working the alluvial portion and raised 4 tons 11 cwt. of tin ore during the past year.

Some Chinese are still working shallow ground in Deepsinkers' Creek under mineral licenses.

Messrs. Cadell and Hall's blocks in Deepsinkers' Creek are being worked by two parties of Chinese tributors who are doing very well. The neighbourhood is remarkable for containing nuggets of tin ranging from several pounds in weight down to an ounce or two; one was given to me the other day as a specimen, and can be seen at my office, which weighs 3 lbs. 5 ozs. It bears the appearance of having travelled a great distance; the ordinary tin is of a nice coarse kind.

*Carpet Snake Creek.*—A large amount of land has been taken up in this locality during the year 1883, which so far as has been proved is alluvial, but though very rich the wash is generally confined to narrow gutters.

A party of Chinese are working on the creek for Messrs. Cassidy and Company as tributors, and raised 1 ton of ore during the month of November.

Near the creek at what is called Plump Gully three white men are working under their mineral licenses and making good wages.

*Parish of Highland Home.*—Messrs. Butler and Company's Reef of 60 acres is a promising looking property and changed hands recently for the sum of £1,200 and 350 paid-up shares for each of the original holders. It has been placed temporarily under the management of Mr. W. O. Pomoroy, pending other arrangements being made, which fact is enough to imply that it will be properly managed. When there a week or two since the men were busily engaged in building their huts and doing other necessary work, including making a roadway, which is very much needed, as the country is exceedingly rough; a dray could not get within a mile or more of the camp. In the main shaft the reef is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and bears about east and west, and dipping to the north about 21 inches in 6 feet, from this point up the hill. The reef is about 10 feet wide and shows very well on the surface.

Near to the above and lying about west is the Mountain Maid, known as Messrs. M'Guinness, Bailey, and Butler's 40-acre block, which is a very promising looking property so far as can be judged by the surface indications.

Going up the hill from Butler's Reef is 50 acres applied for by Mr. Alfred Ottery; it adjoins block 175 in the parish of Highland Home. The applicant has done a considerable amount of prospecting with very satisfactory results, having opened up an excellent reef, and also proved that there is some good alluvial ground that will yield 2 lbs. of ore to the dish. There are two reefs on the land, one bearing north-east by south-west, and the other south-east by east by south-west by west, one of which shows very rich stone on the surface, and the other has not yet been properly proved, but which is under the alluvial, and shows a reef 4 feet wide and at about 4 feet from the surface. The great advantage that parties would have in working this block is the fact that there would be very little trouble in making a roadway to it, as its boundary extends on to the comparatively level table-land, so that there would be no obstacle in the way of getting tin from there to the smelting works or market.

*Flaggy Creek.*—The McIntire Reef Company have ceased working for some time, after having done a good deal more prospecting since my last report was written, but as they did not get on payable tin the owners of the lease considered it prudent to cease working. I should, however, have liked to have seen more work done as I think it very likely that they would see better stone as they went into the hill.

Mr. Halket is still working and making a living on his block although water is scarce with him.

Mr. Jno. Gogins' water supply having failed he has ceased working until more rain comes.

*Scrubby Gully.*—A few Chinese are working here on land, some of which they hold under mineral licenses, and the other portions under mineral leases, with results which satisfy them.

On the way to the Black Swamp I may remark that a saw-mill has been put up and is in full working, which will supply a want that has been much felt in this district, not directly in mining matters (although by supplying smooth battens and for timbering the works much time would be saved) but for building the miners' houses and necessary work-shops and sheds, &c., will prove of very great advantage to the miners generally.

*Black Swamp.*—A party of Chinese are working as tributors to Messrs. Henrickson and Co. with good results.

Messrs. Reid and Ford are sinking on a 20-acre block at a depth of 20 feet on a splendid lode of tin which averages a foot wide, shows remarkably well, running north-east and south-west.

Messrs. Burke, Ford, and Bolton's 40-acre block No. 1 shaft is down 50 feet, where the lode is 18 inches wide and very good, bearing north-east and south-west; the No. 2 shaft has not been touched during the past year.

Messrs. Swyny and Co.'s 40 acres. They are down 18 feet on a good lode 22 inches wide, bearing north-east and south-west.

Messrs. Prager and Co. are prospecting, and have proved the lode on their block to be good and 15 inches wide, bearing north-east and south-west.

*Silent Grove.*—Messrs. N. Swanson and Co. have ceased working on the land for which they made application about ten months since, pending the receipt of their lease.

The Silent Grove Company are again sinking on the reef and have got down about 30 feet; only two men are employed at present. The parties who I mentioned in my last report were ground sluicing have given up.

Messrs. Thomas Flannery and Co. are about starting to work on the Basaltic Hills, some 4 miles or so in a north-western direction from the last-mentioned locality, when it is to be hoped tin will be proved to exist, as that will lead to the opening up of a large extent of exceedingly promising-looking country. The operations are to be under the supervision of Mr. Flannery. There is no doubt but that if there is tin in the locality he is the man to find it. Prospects have been got on the surface, which may reasonably be expected to indicate that there is more lower down.

*Mole Yard Creek.*—Messrs. Stacey, Brothers, have abandoned their old workings and left the district.

Several parties of Chinese are working contentedly on the alluvial blocks.

*Catarrh Creek.*—This locality is still in the hands of Chinese only, who are doing very well on their various holdings, some of which are leased and others held under mineral licenses.

*Little Catarrh Creek, Lee's Gully.*—The Great Britain Company have ceased working on the blocks they held, which became forfeited, and have been since applied for by other parties.

Messrs. Murray and Company are now prospecting some land they took up recently, upon which they discovered an excellent reef.

Messrs. Elliott and Company have not done any work on their land during the year, but are awaiting the arrival of the leases.

Messrs. J. E. Elliott and Company are still working on Mr. Speare's block, but with poor results, and have abandoned the 12 acres they applied for last year, adjoining the above property, having found that it would not pay them to work it.

*Torrington.*—The five-head stamper battery which I mentioned in my last report as in course of erection, has been working splendidly and crushed all the stone they had on grass, 455 tons, which has produced 56 tons of ore. The manager, Mr. Hugh Marshall, is conducting the operations in a very careful manner, and using his best endeavours to again strike similar rich patches to those of which this mine has been so famous, and in order to save expense he is actually driving the engine himself.

The principal shaft is down 98 feet, but the prospects are not very encouraging. Two cross cuts have been put in, east 17 feet and west 18 feet, in order to test the ground; the manager intends to continue sinking after Christmas. At a depth of 50 feet the ground is worked south 60 feet, the backs are taken away to within 10 feet of the surface showing good tin-bearing stone, which averages 10 inches in thickness. A drive south is being continued in the hope of coming on the tin again. 40 yards north another shaft has been sunk on the same reef to a depth of 54 feet, following a shoot about 6 feet long and 10 inches wide, bearing good tin. The reef does not show well north and south, but a good trial has not yet been made in those directions. North from those I have described several shafts have been put down at depths varying from 12 to 20 feet showing good ore in different places, but nothing permanent.

*The Keyser.*—Three shafts have been sunk, two down to 50 feet, and one 60 feet deep, and a considerable amount of stoping has been done. A ladder shaft is down 28 feet, and shows the lode almost 2 feet wide, bearing a little tin, which the manager expects to improve as they go down. A great deal of surface prospecting has been done by sinking shallow holes and cutting trenches, with varying results.

Messrs. Howe and Murphy have ceased working on Mr. Hart's mineral conditional purchase as tributors, their term of agreement having expired. One of them is washing the old tailings over again and making a living.

Mr. James Smith is continuing to work his 4-acre block with the same results as last year.

*The Walaroo.*—This reef is still under offer, but I believe at a lower price than that mentioned in last year's report. The applicants for the land have done a considerable amount of work during the past year in way of opening up the mine, but left off their labours, pending a sale being effected.

*Dutchman.*—This property has changed hands during the past year and the Company now representing it have started working it in good earnest, under the management of Mr. William Knuckey, who has about 900 tons of stone on grass (which will be a good start for the stampers). He has shown, by what has been done since he arrived, that he knows how this sort of mining should be managed. Much work has been done in the way of opening up the mine. A 12-horse power engine has been introduced with a five-head stamper battery, and all the necessary machinery for saving the tin ore, which are being rapidly put in their places, under spacious and suitable sheds. The neighbourhood has assumed a very flourishing appearance; a large store has been erected for storing the Company's necessary supply of various materials required for working. Several neat cottages have also been built, one being the manager's residence, and the others those occupied by the men, all of which have been constructed chiefly of sawn timber, and covered with iron.

No. 1 shaft is down 200 feet, and well timbered; it is now being centred so as to provide an air shaft, in which a reef of good stone shows itself, averaging 3 feet in thickness.

No. 2 shaft is down 40 feet on the lode, which averages 18 inches in thickness all the way down; from this shaft drives have been put in, one 75 feet east, and the other 75 feet west. An air shaft is being sunk and is now down about 30 feet. In the back of the drive, and about 60 feet from No. 2 shaft, a tunnel is being put in at the side of the hill, which is intended to tap No. 1 shaft; they are 140 feet into the hill, so I do not consider that they will have very much further to drive. The lode dips towards the north.

*Messrs. Crane and Sons Bark Hut Lode.*—They have sunk about 20 feet deeper during the year, and carted some 40 tons of stone to the smelting works at Tent Hill to be crushed at the battery recently put up there, the results of which will, they think, enable them to float the property into a Company, so that it can be worked on a larger, and more profitable scale.

*Battery Creek.*—Mr. F. Davey is still working his block, and making a living, but the underground water he now finds very hard to contend against.

A few men are working lower down the creek under mineral licenses.

*The Folkstone.*—Nine-mile. No work has been done here since May last, when they ceased sinking at a depth of 118 feet, until they could get machinery, without which it is impossible to cope with the water. The lode which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide shows tin in places.

Messrs. Harvey and Co. abandoned their workings last August, owing to excess of water, and although down 150 feet through hard sinking yet they do not feel disposed to go to further expense, as they are working on private land.

*Wellington Vale Run.*—About 14 miles from Vegetable Creek. Mr. Thos. Flannery has been prospecting during the past seven months, having nine men working; one shaft is worked, six men in two shifts of three in each, and the second shaft by three men in one shift, both of which have been bottomed, one at 184 feet, and the other at 175, but unfortunately without the slightest indication of tin, 65 feet of which was through hard basalt and the rest through rotten basalt and a few feet of clay near to the surface. He is now busily engaged in sinking two more about half-a-mile from the shafts just referred to, in which they are down 110 feet in one and 90 feet in the other.

Should the prospecting prove the existence of a deep lead in this locality it will be the means of opening up a very large area of country. The basaltic formation is very similar to that of Rose Valley, which past has proved to be very rich in tin.

The Ottery mine, near Tent Hill, belongs to Messrs. J. Reid and Co. A large amount of work has been done here during the year in opening up the lode.

No. 1 shaft is now down 120 feet, and at 60 feet level; they have driven about 30 feet and back stoping, where they are on a gossan ore lode measuring about 2 feet wide, which will average, I think, 30 per cent. pure ore. At the 120 feet level the reef is about 3 feet wide, which will average nearly the same proportion of ore as the one just mentioned. The reef here is composed of pyrites stone, which is considered a good indication. The shaft is worked by three men in one shift, the whole workings are well timbered throughout. There are about 40 tons of stone on grass. The lode runs about north and south, and underlays to the westward.

No. 2 shaft is down 110 feet, but not being worked just at present; the reef averages 3 feet in width from the surface, and underlays to the west, running north and south. They have driven 60 feet in a southerly direction at the 50 feet level, where the stone averages about 20 per cent. ore, and differs in formation, being intermixed with iron pyrites; the shaft is well timbered from the top to the bottom, and fitted with ladders. There are about 80 tons of stone on grass at this shaft.

No. 3 shaft is down 26 feet from the surface, where the reef averages 3 feet 6 inches in thickness; the underlay is about 30 degrees in a westerly direction; about 120 tons of stone have been raised to the surface, which will average about 18 per cent. ore; four men are working night and day shifts; for 60 feet along the surface of the reef and down to a depth of 20 feet, an open cutting has been made, revealing a reef identical with that got in No. 1 shaft which bears in a southerly direction; going north from this shaft the reef is visible for a distance of about 300 feet on the surface where it is 4 feet wide, and has been tested by shafts in various places.

No. 4 shaft is down about 15 feet and is being worked by two men; it shows a reef averaging 2 feet wide all the way from the surface, the stone yielding about 15 per cent. ore; the reef runs nearly north and south, and slightly underlaying to the west. A tunnel has been put into the side of a hill, a distance of 40 feet, where the reef is 2 feet thick, and good all the way from the mouth of the tunnel, and along the surface of the hill for 20 yards the reef bears about north-east and south-west; 25 tons of stone are at grass, which will go about 15 per cent. ore; a neat cottage has been built on the mine, of sawn timber with iron roof, as a residence for the boss. Men are very scarce just now, but when more can be got they will be employed.

A few parties of Chinese are working at and around Tent Hill, chiefly as tributors to various owners of land.

*Tent Hill.*—Much has been done here in getting the battery which I stated in my last report was being erected, in perfect working order; the machinery is of the best description and of the latest improvements, and to be driven by a 20 horse-power engine; it consists of jiggers, puddles, separators, rotating tables, and all the very best means of saving tin and separating it from any foreign matter with which it may be associated. The Company are determined to save every particle of tin that it is possible to do, thereby making moderate quality stone pay well.

The new brick-making machine which I said last year was being introduced has been erected, and is capable of making 10,000 bricks per day when working in full swing. A workshop has also been fitted up in connection with the works, with appliances for making repairs to machinery, which until now have had to be sent to Sydney, consequently entailing a great loss of time. Mr. Jno. Reid, who is the managing partner of the Company, Glen Smelting Company, deserves very great praise for the way in which the large interests he represents are being managed, and particularly in the putting together of the machinery to which reference has just been made, which being complicated requires so much care. All the works I have referred to, including the charcoal crusher, are covered with a large iron-roofed shed, and the whole of the machinery is driven by the engine I mentioned above. A large dam has been constructed conveniently situated to supply all the water needed in connection with the works which were fully described in my last report. 2,390 tons of tin ore have been smelted at the works during the year, and 1,632 tons 7 cwt. of metal were despatched for Sydney *via* Grafton and Stanthorpe.

There are a few parties of Chinese working on the road from Tent Hill to Emmaville with varying results.

*Y. Water-holes.*—At Messrs. Cadell and Mitchell's property work is being well carried on; but as the operations were fully described last year I need not say more now, as there have not been any improvements effected of any extent. They raised about 197 tons of ore during the year from a depth of 55 feet, the height of wash ranging from a few inches to 10 feet, and the width being from a few feet to 250 feet.

Messrs. John Moore and Co. have a very large quantity of land in this neighbourhood, much of which is let on the tribute system, as the Company are always willing to let it on reasonable terms. The area is composed of surfacing and deep leads, the former being from a few inches to 3 or 4 feet deep, and the deep leads ranging up to 40 feet. Over 245 tons of ore were obtained from the various tributors during last year; as a great deal of the tin at the Y. Water is associated with some foreign matter much resembling tin, it has to be very carefully dressed, which is done by a Willoughby machine, in order to make it marketable. On Messrs. Swyny and Co.'s portion of the tribute an engine is employed raising water from a dam by a centrifugal pump to a height of about 40 feet above the surface, to some fluming, which conveys it to the sluice-boxes. At other parts of the property the water, of which there is a good supply, is raised from the various dams, some of which have been made during the year by means of horse-power, hand, and treadle pumps. At flood times advantage is taken of the surface water for sluicing away some of the poor portions of the land, which pays well under such circumstances. If a good stream of water could be brought to bear on the hilly parts of the Y. Water-holes it would be of great advantage to the district generally, as the greater part of the poorer portions of the land could be worked profitably. Mr. Chandler is very successful in managing Messrs. John Moore and Co.'s property at a very little cost, as he works very hard himself, and sees that what will be the best is done for those he represents.

Mr. R. Donoghue has raised 75 tons of ore from his block during the year; the wash ranges from 6 feet to 25 feet from the surface, and from 6 inches to 4 feet high, varying from 20 to 100 feet in width. The greater part of this land is worked on tribute.

*Vegetable Creek and Graveyard Creek.*—The Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company have not introduced anything new since my last report worth naming, but are continuing to work the land to the best advantage, as shown by their having obtained about 200 tons of tin ore during the year, some having been got from the surface and the rest from the deep ground, some parts of which are as much as 130 feet. The wash varies in height from a few inches to 4 or 5 feet.

*Nelson*.—Mr. T. Cubis.—This land is still being worked by a few Chinese, but the water has become very scarce through the continuance of dry weather.

Messrs. John Moore and Co. have seven parties of Chinese working on their Vegetable Creek land, much of it now being worked a third time, in spite of which it has yielded 109 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 20 lbs. of ore during the past year.

Mr. C. Scherf is working on his land in the creek and making fair wages.

Messrs. Hall Bros.' ground is still being worked by Chinese with varying results.

*Rose Valley*.—Messrs. Skinner and Kelly, tributors to Messrs. Irby, Andrews, and O'Donnell, raised a little over 7½ tons of ore during the past year, from January to March, on which month they worked out their tribute.

Messrs. Griffiths and Kelly's Tribute, from the same owners as the above, worked out their piece last August, from which they got nearly 12 tons of ore.

Messrs. Griffiths, Burnell, and Co.'s tribute to Messrs. Irby and Co. is nearly worked out. They obtained over 15 tons of ore from this ground during the period from September to December last inclusive.

Mr. F. J. Kelly has started working on Foxe's old mine, block 47, out of which the owners did so remarkably well some two years or more since, where he expects to do very well, for there is a good deal of land not yet properly prospected and much wash is visible, which the former party considered too poor to pay them for raising. He has had a large amount of trouble in securing one of the old shafts, which is exceedingly uneven and small; but he is sinking a new one, about 80 yards westerly from the old shaft, in new ground, where he hopes to get on good wash.

Messrs. MacDonald and Company's tribute to the Wesley Company has been abandoned as they did not consider that the prospects were good enough to justify them in continuing to work, as it was too expensive for some of the party.

Messrs. Griffiths and Company's tribute to the same Company as I have just mentioned, has also been abandoned for the same reasons as the one referred to above.

Messrs. Hume and Company, gave up their tribute to the Wesley Company, owing to their wash having run out and being unable to find the run again.

Messrs. Probert and Company, tributors to the Wesley Company, have also given up, as they could not afford to do any more prospecting, they having bottomed with unsatisfactory results.

Messrs. Graney and Company, Wesley Company's tributors, have given up after washing what dirt they had raised, as they did not consider the prospects encouraging enough to justify further outlay.

Mr. Flannery's 60-acre tribute to the Wesley Company, which has been specially noticed on account of the excellent mode in which it has been worked, and its richness, and was fully described by me in last report was worked full-handed by day and night, until the end of July last (chiefly in blocking out unworked land which was shown in plan connected with 1882 report), when Mr. Flannery's agreement with the Company ceased.

Messrs. O'Rourke and Company are now working at a different level on the land just referred to above, and which they obtained from the Wesley Company on terms that suited them. They are working a level at 140 feet, and have the use of Messrs. Fox and Company's shaft. The wash averages 3 feet 6 inches high. They put down an air-shaft about the centre of Flannery's old tribute, from which they get a good supply of that commodity. They are also working about north and south from the old water-shaft, and about 14 feet below Mr. Flannery's old workings, where they have wash of a very good quality, averaging 4 feet in depth. All the underground workings are well timbered. Fifty men, two drays and horses, and one engine are kept constantly at work, besides timber getters.

One important fact this tribute has proved, is the existence of two separate or distinct levels, at which payable tin is obtainable. The present parties have the land in two separate tributes, one lower than the other. For some time past the party have been paying Messrs. Fox and Company for the use of water, as their own supply ran out.

Messrs. Fox and Company, tributors of 17½ acres to Mr. Procter, of Parramatta, are now engaged sinking another shaft some distance from those which I mentioned last year, on lower ground, and are down 180 feet, 40 of which is through hard blue rock, and the rest through drift and pipeclay, they having discovered that it was impossible to drain the workings from the higher ground, so as to get to the wash, which they were able to prove was rich, having succeeded in getting 36 tons of ore, the mistake being in sinking at the highest portion of the block. They have ten men working in three shifts to get the new shaft down, which no doubt they will not take very long in doing. The hauling and water-shaft and engine are let to Messrs. O'Rourke and Company for £12 per week to supply the water they need for washing and haul the dirt. They have also let a supply of water to some Chinese who are washing tailings which, as is always the case, they follow Europeans, and make a living where the latter would starve.

I omitted to name in proper order, which should have been between O'Rourke and Company and Fox and Company, that the Wesley Company are working a part of their mine themselves. The main shaft is bottomed at 150 feet, and on wash of a good quality, varying from 1 to 4 feet in depth. The lifting apparatus is a whim worked by a horse, or two if needed (but one does the work), round which the rope is so placed that, as one bag (made of hide) is being lifted, another is going down, a shoot being made to receive the wash from whence they will cart it to the washing plant about 200 yards off. The hands, &c., employed vary as necessity requires. At the time of my visit 67 men, 3 boys, 8 horses, and 3 drays were constantly working in three shifts. A tram is being constructed so that the wash-dirt can be carried from the shoot to the sluice-box by which means much time and labour will be saved. The washing plant is supplied with water by a 12-horse-power engine which is managed by one man, and kept going from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening at the largest dam, and works a centrifugal pump, which raises the water 42 feet to a box, from whence it is conveyed to the sluice-box by 200 feet of galvanized piping; after it has been used it passes back again through races into three purifying holes in succession, which divide the distance between the engine dam and the wash plant. A shaft is down 156 feet about 70 yards from the main shaft, at which depth they are on wash, and have worked 70 yards from the main shaft. An underground inspection reveals 600 feet of wash in the various drives and average about 3 feet in depth on a very uneven bottom. Some wash is also visible in one of the drives overhead, of course to what extent it cannot be said. Mr. W. O. Pomroy is managing the whole of the Wesley Company's property in a very satisfactory manner.

It



It is worthy of notice that the wash is found to be quite as good on the rises and slopes of the uneven bottom as in the hollows or gutters. A blacksmith's shop is connected with the mine, in which one blacksmith and one striker are employed. 515 tons of ore have been obtained from the mine during 1883.

Mr. Reynolds' 320-acre block, which Mr. Flannery holds on royalty, has been vigorously prospected during the past twelve months, in which time they put down five shafts to the water level, their average depths being 176 feet, and most of the sinking through very hard basalt. In two of the shafts two different kinds of pumps have been used, viz., Douglas and a Tangye, neither of which were able to cope with the water, consequently work has been suspended for a time pending the arrival of more suitable pumps.

Messrs. W. T. Kerr and Co., tributors to Jno. Lennon, have got down 100 feet through hard sinking, and have driven 70 feet (to prospect) through cement, in which they hope to strike the lead. They consider that they are or should be on the Wesley vein. The shaft and drive are well timbered.

Messrs. Kerwin and Co., tributors to Jno. Lennon, have sunk two shafts through hard rock, one 80 feet and the other 112 feet to the water.

Messrs. Salmon and Co., Chance, started prospecting in the parish of Hamilton in July last, and up to the end of the year had got down 50 feet through very hard basalt, which cost them £2 10s. per foot. They are very sanguine of success, as they believe that Wesley Company's deep lead passes through their land.

Messrs. Jno. Salmon and Company's Eureka has been worked out.

Messrs. Jno. Salmon and Company's Mount Doubtful, in parish of Arvid, has been well prospected, and they have succeeded in finding payable wash at a depth of 25 feet, which however they cannot pass through the sluice boxes, as they have not got water. The party have, however, constructed a large dam, so that directly rain comes they will be enabled to start washing.

Messrs. Flannery and Co., on Mr. H. Gordon's Run, No. 1 shaft is on an 80-acre block, which they have on royalty. They are down to a depth of 145 feet, most of which is through hard basalt. The lifting and lowering is done by an engine. The rock they have passed through is the hardest yet found in the district, and has already cost the Company over £700; after passing through the rock they passed through sedimentary formation, after going through which they tapped the water, which was in such quantities that it rose 26 feet in the engine shaft although the engine was kept going baling night and day. If the bottom dips in a similar way to the surface, as is usually indicated in river-beds, they will have to go about 30 feet more before they bottom, that is if I may be guided by the old workings of the Wesley Company's Mine, which is about half-a-mile distant. Nine men are employed working night and day in three shifts. Another 80-acre block also belonging to Mr. Gordon is held on the same terms by the same parties, and on it No. 2 shaft is being worked by six men in three shifts. They have got one engine and fixed poppet-heads at the shaft, by which everything is hoisted and lowered. In this shaft they passed through rock, and tapped the water at 65 feet, to cope with which a new pump (Deane's force and lift pump) has just arrived, which when working will, no doubt, be able to best the water, as it is capable of throwing 10,000 gallons per hour and lifting it 200 feet. No. 3 shaft is on another 80-acre block held by the same parties, on the same conditions as the previously mentioned portions, and adjoins the block on which No. 2 shaft is situated; it has been worked by six men in three shifts, who got down to a depth of 65 feet, but having struck water were obliged to suspend operations, pending the result of the working of the pump at No. 2 shaft, which, if it answers well, will in all probability drain both places from where it is to be fixed, so that they can continue sinking. The above blocks are believed to be on the old Wesley Company's deep lead, and expected to be very valuable property, so it is the intention of the gentlemen I have named to have it thoroughly tested. If this locality is once proved to contain payable tin (which it is extremely probable it will) it will be a good proof that a very large area in the neighbourhood is likely to be valuable and worth prospecting.

Messrs. Turnbull and Quinn have been prospecting on block 130 in parish of Arvid, and got two shafts down a depth of 25 and 66 feet respectively, but had to suspend operations owing to the cancellation of their lease.

Messrs. Witherden and Company are prospecting on block 50, about half a mile from where Mr. Flannery is working. No. 1 shaft they got down 70 feet through hard rock, but had to give up owing to excess of water. No. 2 is a tunnel which has been put into the side of the hill 85 feet (above an old one which is 280 feet) so as to avoid sinking, but they have had to cease working in it for a time. No. 3 shaft is down 80 feet, 33 of which was through rock and the rest easy sinking, but had to be abandoned through excess of water; a little tin was got out of the bottom of the shaft. No. 4 shaft is down 60 feet, of which 53 feet are through very hard rock; having got to sand and water they had to cease working, pending the erection of baling apparatus.

*Two-mile.*—Berry and Company are working on block 52, and down 65 feet through fairly easy sinking; the wash is good, and averages about 2 feet; the lead runs east and west from the end of the main shaft; six men and one boy work one shift per day; a horse works at a whip, by which means the wash is hoisted and the timber lowered; they do not, however, require much timber, as the workings are in solid country.

*Three-mile.*—Block 137, Messrs. Wesley and Company's prospecting shaft is down 204 feet, of which 34 feet have been put down in about three months through very hard basalt, with the exception of about 40 feet of alluvial; they have seven men employed, working in three shifts.

Messrs. Wesley and Pomroy put down two shafts on Reserve No. 1,223 at the junction of the Three-mile with Vegetable Creek, one shaft being down 15 feet and the other 24 feet, most of the sinking being through hard basalt; they were prevented from continuing work until the permission under the 28th section, for which they made application, has been granted.

Messrs. Carney and Company are also on the same Reserve, and sank 60 feet through hard basalt, but have suspended operations pending the fate of their application for the land under the 28th section.

*Six-mile Creek.*—Messrs. Hall Brothers' land is still being worked by Chinese.

*Kangaroo Flat.*—Messrs. Hall Brothers' "Louisa" mine, under the management of Mr. James Warrell, have sunk eight shafts through hard basalt during the year at an average depth of 90 feet. 1,600 feet of main driving has been done during the year, and 7,200 superficial feet have been blocked out; the lead averages 70 feet in width and the wash runs about 11 inches in depth; they have employed on an average per day 42 men during the year, and raised 143½ tons of ore.

*Gunston's blocks, 126-7.*—Very little has been done during the past year different to what I reported for 1882; as is also the case with regard to Messrs. Foley and Company and Messrs. Wheeler and Company.

*Messrs. Hall Brothers' "Grampians."*—There is nothing new to report with regard to the workings in this neighbourhood, which are being carried on the same as last year.

*The Rothschild.*—Messrs. John Moore and Company's property, managed by Mr. Thomas Chandler. Six parties of Chinese are working on various parts of the block and making fair wages, although much of what they are now washing has already been put through the sluice-boxes. The yield of tin ore for the year has been a little over 87½ tons.

The total yield of tin for the district has been about 2,509 tons, being (say) 1,149 tons from deep leads and 1,265 tons from the shallow workings, and about 95 tons from lode workings. The mines that yielded over the tons were the Wesley Company, 515 tons; Messrs. Moore and Company, 449 tons; Great Britain Company, 394 tons; the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Company, 199 tons; Messrs. Cadell and Mitchell, 197 tons; Messrs. Irby and Company, 162 tons; and Messrs. Hall Brothers, 144 tons.

The district generally is dull to account for which there are several good reasons such as the fall in price of tin. Some of the largest mines have either worked out their holdings or have lessened hands for various reasons, and that many men who were prospecting have gone to work on the railway line in order to raise means with which to continue prospecting on their blocks pending the arrival of the leases. I am in great hopes that next year I will be in a position to state that many of the prospectors now working have struck payable tin and opened up more of the rich deposits which no doubt do exist, but have never yet been tested. We require capital well directed accompanied with enterprise to work this district, for it is only with those that the real wealth of this reserve for mining purposes will become known. We would gain a great deal of information if some of our Victorian cousins would come and show us how they would work country like this.

The interests of this, and I maintain the whole of the mining districts of the Colony, would be very much enhanced if the applicants for land could at a given date, say 14 days after the expiration of the same period for lodging objections, have a sure title to the land, such as would justify them in making arrangements in starting work, which could easily be done at the local offices. Were they well posted up with all cancellations and refusals, the wardens given large discretionary powers, and the surveyors being instructed to plot all new surveys on the maps at the various mining registrars' offices, and the parties applying for leases be given a substitute lease or permit pending the issue of the Departmental document, for there are many miners who take up land and would work at once if their title was sure, but through the great delay in issuing leases they become scattered and in many instances cannot be found.

The delay that occurs under the present Act in granting or refusing applications under the 28th section also hampers the progress of mining on reserves.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—BOOROOK DIVISION.

(*J. P. Curran, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to furnish you with my annual report on the present state and future prospects of the mining industry in this district. I am sorry to say that I cannot speak very cheerfully as regards gold-mining. The great scarcity of water throughout the district has retarded mining operations to a great extent, and consequently the output of metal is much less than in previous years.

In my last report I informed you that it was my opinion that the Lunatic Reefs were likely to again come to the front, but I regret to say that my predictions have not been verified. Mr. Anderson, the mining manager, informs me that during the last eight months he has raised and crushed 55 tons of quartz for the very small yield of 44 ozs. of gold, which result is so discouraging that the Company which he represents have decided upon relinquishing work.

At Tooloom a little gold is being obtained by the few miners employed there, but all work has been partially suspended during the greater part of the year through the insufficiency of the water supply. The prospects of this part of the field are not very bright at present, but new discoveries have been made of late of small deposits of gold in some of the cement hills at the heads of the gullies that have been worked in former years. The gold is of a coarse shotty character, very much water-worn; the scarcity of water, however, is a great preventive to prospecting. No doubt if water were available some more important discoveries might be made in the cement formation, and in the drift beds underlying the basalt.

At the works of the Surface Hill Company, at Poverty Point, operations have been suspended nearly the whole of the year, in consequence of the supply of water for sluicing running short. The manager informs me that whilst water was available he succeeded in sluicing about 5,776 cubic yards of auriferous granite which yielded 55 ozs. of smelted gold; he had also sluiced about 1,075 cubic yards in another portion of the property, but owing to the water supply running out was unable to clean up, so that results could not be ascertained. This is the driest season that has been felt in the district for a number of years.

At Boorook silver mining is the premier industry, the Golden Age and Addison being the principal mines, both being the property of Messrs. Hall and Co. Respecting these mines I cannot do better than forward you the report kindly furnished me by the mining manager, Mr. T. G. Davey, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in mining and treating of silver ores, and to whose opinion as regards silver mining may be attached considerable value, as in these Colonies the industry is quite new. I append Mr. Davey's report:—

"The Mining Registrar of the Boorook division of New England Mining District,—

"In compliance with your request I have much pleasure in submitting the following brief report on the silver mines of this district under my supervision.

"During the past year operations, although to a limited extent until November, have been carried on uninterruptedly at the Golden Age claim, the property of Messrs. Hall and Co. The greater part of the



the work done up to that date was of a preparatory nature, pending the erection of a strong horse-whim and other appliances to cope with the great influx of water, and thus enable the proprietors to continue the sinking of Nos. 1 and 2 shafts. All being in readiness during the first week of November, sinking was resumed on the No. 1 shaft from the 150-foot drive; three shifts were engaged, and the work has since been carried on expeditiously and uninterruptedly night and day. For the first week or two the influx of water was so great as to cause some anxiety as to the efficiency of the appliances at hand to extract it; but from this time the quantity of water began to decrease, and at present we have fortunately only about 200 gallons per hour to contend with, and there is every reason to suppose that in the course of a few feet deeper we shall have none at all, as the ground is now very hard, and from all appearances, is the "wall," or "basin" which has prevented the water from draining into the deep gullies by which we are so closely surrounded. This, however, is merely an opinion, the correctness of which remains to be proved. Despite this difficulty and the hardness of the ground, 42 feet have been sunk, and from this date far greater progress will doubtless be made. The lode—composed of quartz, iron pyrites, blende, a little galena, together with a little shale—has averaged throughout the sinking, about 4 feet wide, of which 2½ feet may be estimated as good ore, samples of which have varied, as per assay, from 70 ozs. to 350 ozs. of silver per ton. The silver is for the most part contained in the iron pyrites, although several cwt. of quartz extracted a few days ago was literally covered with spots of flexible sulphide and native silver. The average bearing of the lode is N. 29° E., and the dip 55° to the W. Sinking has also been resumed in No. 2 shaft, where the ground is far more favourable than in the former. The lode here is 4 feet wide and averages about 60 ozs. of silver per ton, and will no doubt become richer in depth. It has the same bearing and dip as in No. 1 shaft. This shaft (No. 2) is sunk 72 feet south of No. 1, and its present depth is 160 feet. There are at present 20 men employed at this claim, and more hands will be put on as soon as a proper depth for driving is reached. There are now about 4,000 ozs. of silver at surface.

"At the Addison work has also been carried on throughout the year without interruption, and in November sinking was resumed from the 40-foot level. As there is little or no water to contend with in this mine great progress has been made, although the ground is excessively hard, and the shaft is now 85 feet deep. The lode, which at the 40-foot level was 10 feet wide, suddenly diminished in size to about 1 foot, and continued so for some 12 feet when it just as suddenly became wider, carrying several veins of rich silver ore, giving an average value to the whole (3½ feet wide at present) lode of 78 ozs. of silver per ton as per assay. This lode shows every indication of becoming richer in depth. Its bearing is due north and south, and the dip almost imperceptibly to the west. There are 7 men employed in this claim, also the property of the Messrs. Hall. There are about 2,000 ozs. of silver at surface.

"At the Reduction Works (Messrs. Hall) 400 tons of ore have been treated during the year, viz., 300 tons from the Golden Age mine and 100 tons from the Addison, which have yielded 15,792 ozs. of silver and 70 ozs. of fine gold. In consequence of the very low price paid by the Sydney Mint for this metal (silver) the above was all shipped to England, where a more advantageous market is available. The returns have not yet arrived, so that we are not in a position to say what it has realized. From the above data the average yield per ton will appear very low, but the reason is easily explained as follows:—From the ore treated throughout the year all the rich ore was picked, which amounted to several tons, for shipment to England; thus it will be well understood that the remainder was to a very great extent impoverished. The ores to be treated hereafter will show a far better average yield of silver per ton.

"It is already known to you that the appliances used for the treatment of these ores consist of 1 engine, 24-horse power, a battery of 10 head of stamps, 2 double-bed chlorinising furnaces (in all 52 feet long by 12 feet wide and 6 feet high, with 100 feet of flues), 4 Wheeler's pans, 1 Bordan, 2 separators (one 6 feet high by 6 feet in diameter, and the other 3 feet high by 3 feet in diameter), 2 large slime pits, masonwork, 1 large circular sieve, with feeder, &c., 1 retort, smelting furnace, laboratory and assay office, &c., &c. The total value of plant is £9,000. A patent pulverizer has been ordered from England and is daily expected to arrive. This will be a great acquisition as it is better adapted to dry crushing than the battery and will get through a greater quantity in less time.

"The results obtained from the treatment of the aforesaid ore have given every satisfaction, being quite equal to, and even surpassing, what was anticipated. Operations are suspended for a time until there is sufficient ore at surface in the mines to enable the proprietors to keep continually at work.

"In conclusion, I may mention that the work done so far in the district leads me to suppose that there are rich deposits of silver ore still to be found, and that its prospects are certainly very promising. Now that the difficulty of treating the ore has been overcome, it is to be hoped that more capital and greater energy will be forthcoming in order to prove the district and develop the various mines which, though they offer every encouragement, are now lying idle."

On the Silver King, the property of Dennis and Co., which has been idle the greater part of the year, operations have just been resumed. The shaft is down about 130 feet, and it is the intention of the proprietors to sink to a further depth of 100 feet. This mine is adjoining the northern boundary of the Golden Age. The cause of suspension of work was the influx of water, but since Messrs. Hall and Co. have commenced sinking the water has diminished considerably, and the proprietors are now taking advantage of the opportunity to sink to a greater depth. The lode at the bottom of the shaft is of a promising character, and if it continues to improve in quality as they proceed with the sinking there is no doubt this will be a valuable mine.

From gold-buyers' returns and other sources I learn that the amount of gold won this year is only 682 ozs., and 15,792 ozs. of silver, representing a total money value of £6,241 16s.

I have issued during the year 94 miners' rights, 9 business licenses, and 1 mineral lease.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—WILSON'S DOWNFALL DIVISION.

(*W. Hicks, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1883, for the Wilson's Downfall Division of the New England Mining District.

I regret to have to say that our tin-mining industry is still on the decrease, with no material change in mining operations since my report of last year. I find that the average earnings of miners on this field during the year is very little over £1 per week per man. Although there were some miners who made very good wages, there were others who did not earn sufficient to pay for their board.

As I have mentioned in my previous reports, the tin-ore on this field is found in patches in the banks of the creeks without having any apparent run or lead, which causes the miners to shift about many times during the year from one claim to another, thus preventing me from giving a detailed account of the workings, the only exception to this being the Lady Lisgar claim, the property of R. W. Robertson, on the Wylie Creek, under the management of Mr. D. G. Smith, and worked on tribute by eighteen Chinese during the year, who won 41 tons of tin ore of the value of £2,050 on the ground. The workings on this mine are from 18 to 20 feet deep, 100 feet wide, with depth of wash 1 to 6 inches, which is found in drift among granite boulders. I may also mention that the Noble Tin-mining Company have erected Tangye's pump on their ground at the head of Ruby Creek, near the Great Dividing Range which separates this Colony from Queensland. It is worked by a 10-horse-power engine, raising two sluice heads of water 60 feet, which they carry back in fluming boxes about 500 yards for repeated use.

*Ground sluicing.*—Twenty Chinese worked this ground on tribute for six months during the year, and won an average yield of 1 ton of tin ore per week. The workings on this mine are all surface from the grass to about 3 feet, with uneven prospects, some places being very good, while others have scarcely any.

Adjoining this claim in the Colony of Queensland this Company have been prospecting for lodes or reefs right on the border of this Colony (N.S.W.), and have put down a shaft to a depth of 60 feet on veins of tin stone, with occasional good bunches of tin ore. There has been scarcely anything done in this division during the year, prospecting or working lodes or reefs. Messrs. Funnell & Goldie, who I mentioned in my last report of having found veins of tin stone to a depth of 16 feet at the head of Herding-yard Creek on their mineral lease application No. 51, have not been at work during the year. On New Zealand Gully a man named Allison has erected a horizontal windmill, for the purpose of raising water 7 feet for ground sluicing, but I do not think it will answer the purpose. The wheel, which is erected on a mast 45 feet high, is 36 feet in diameter, having ten arms, each having a self-adjusting double-canvas sail 4 feet square. The wheel makes three revolutions per minute, and only throws 12 gallons of water in that time. The mode of raising the water is by a lever about 14 feet long, with a bucket on one end, which holds 4 gallons of water, with a fluming to its centre, where it discharges the water into boxes, which carry it to where required; the lever is worked by a connecting bar from its centre to a pendulum which is connected to a crank on the wheel. Allison states he is going to make a much larger mill of the same sort, which he expects will answer his purpose. About twenty Chinese and five Europeans have been at work during the year on Maryland Creek, near its junction with Wylie Creek, about 12 miles north-east of Amosfield, on ground which has not been prospected before, and have made fair wages. One man named Hamilton working at this place is now getting very good tin, going into the eastern bank of the creek, and getting deeper as he is going. His claim is now 14 feet deep, with about 10 inches of good wash-dirt. His present workings are 50 yards from the creek. The average number of miners on this tin-field for 1883 is 300 Chinese and eighty Europeans, being a decrease of that of last year of 100 of the former, and forty of the latter. This decrease, to a certain extent, may be accounted for by so much public works going on at Tenterfield, where men can obtain better wages than tin-mining. The quantity of tin ore raised during the year is 450 tons, of the value of £22,500 on the ground, being a decrease of the ore won on that of the previous year of 165 tons, and of its value £11,940.

During the year I sold one miner's right, seven business licenses, and ninety-nine mineral licenses, and received three applications for mineral leases.

In conclusion, I would beg to remark that it seems to me to be a very difficult matter to prosecute miners under the Mining Act for mining without a license on Crown Lands, as there seems to be no section under same directly bearing on the subject, except on proclaimed gold-fields.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—DALMORTON DIVISION.

(*W. T. Poole, Mining Registrar.*)

In submitting my report for the past year, I have the honor to state that mining matters generally have been very dull. Several parties of prospectors have been out during the year, but have met with little or no success up to the present time.

At the Mann River two men are engaged prospecting a quartz-reef. The specimens I have seen are heavily charged with coarse gold, and I am informed the men are able to make a living by washing the casing, and crushing the best of the specimens.

At Cunglebung two men are fossicking in the old ground at Wellington Creek. About 30 ozs. of gold have been won in this portion of my division.

At Chambigne, O.B.X. Creek, two men are engaged prospecting an abandoned reef, and report that gold shows freely in the stone. I believe 2 tons of stone have been sent to Sydney for assay.

At Jackass and Chandler's Creek two or three diggers have been fossicking for years, and appear contented, although they say they can't get any gold.

At New Zealand Gully a few patches have been got, but nothing is reported of any extent. A party of three men are now prospecting the locality.

At Dalmorton the Tower Hill Company have been engaged driving their tunnel. They have driven about 100 feet during the year. The first 60 feet was through very hard country, and little progress was made. The last 40 feet has been along the course of a small vein, 2 or 3 inches wide; and although the rock has been very hard the work done has been more satisfactory.

The total length of the tunnel is 583 feet 6 inches; the depth from the surface is 165 feet.

The distance still required to be driven before cutting the Tower Hill Reef (the reef for which the tunnel was started) is nearly 200 feet, but I think it probable gold would be got at 150 feet, as the tunnel would intersect a reef in No. 1 prospecting area, from which gold as high as 4 ozs. to the ton was obtained.

I believe it is the intention of the present Company to abandon the mine, and as I think it has not had a fair trial I enclose herewith a plan of the Tower Hill property (25 acres), showing the course of the reefs where the principal gold was obtained, and the course of the tunnel in regard thereto.

A brief *resumé* of the work performed by the different owners of this mine may be of interest. As stated by the Inspector of Mines in his report for the year 1882, 2,036 tons 11 cwt. of quartz were crushed from this mine, yielding 2,192 ozs. 10 dwts. 10 grs. gold, or over 1 oz. per ton. This was obtained prior to September, 1876. Mr. Eddy, who was then manager for the Tower Hill Company, considered it advisable, on account of the great body of water he had to contend with, to drive a tunnel to cut the Tower Hill Reef at a depth of 250 feet.

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To cut the reef at this depth required a tunnel to be driven 800 feet, and as this necessitated a large outlay, a local Company, under the name of the Clarence Pioneer Quartz-mining Company, was formed, and the tunnel was commenced in March, 1877.

Mr. Eddy decided to follow a small vein (known as Webb's Reef) as far as its course would allow, as he considered it would be much quicker and cheaper than going through cross country; and as it appeared probable at the time that he would be able to carry this vein with him 500 or 600 feet before diverging into cross country, I think he may be excused if he made any error in his choice of a site. This vein, valuable as it was in expediting the work, was the cause of the collapse of the Company.

After driving about 100 feet, gold was found in breaking down the vein, and the main work of the tunnel was stopped to stope out a lot of worthless rubbish. 100 tons yielded only  $\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. per ton. Whether the fault must be attributed to the directors or the manager is hard to say. One thing is certain the Company collapsed.

The lessee of the ground then drove the tunnel to 380 feet at his own expense (again under the management of Mr. Eddy). At this point a fault occurred, and a cross-cut was driven 24 feet to pick up the vein without success, and the work was again abandoned. Now I consider this cross-cut was another mistake, as the money expended on it would have continued the tunnel so many feet nearer the Tower Hill Reef, and sooner or later the cross country would have to be tackled.

In the early part of 1880 another Company made arrangements with the lessee, and under the management of Mr. James Chalmers work was again commenced. Mr. Chalmers decided on driving straight for the old workings from the end of the tunnel, and for this purpose spent two or three weeks cutting off angles in the tunnel to get a straight run. Subsequently, however, he decided to continue the cross-cut, and after driving this to 41 feet, gradually diverged to the right, in the hope of meeting a vein that would carry him to the reef. For the next 150 feet very little change occurred, the driving being all through cross country and very hard boring, but, as a rule, good shooting. At this point a vein 2 or 3 inches wide was met with, encased in well-defined walls, and heading straight for the Tower Hill mine. Following the course of this vein the rock was much easier to work, and of course much better progress was made. After driving along this vein 40 feet the work was stopped, and, as I stated before, I believe it is the intention of the Company to abandon the mine.

A box of stone was sent to Sydney and tested, the yield being at the rate of 6 dwts. per ton, but as the vein from which it was sent is only one of many spurs trending in the direction of the Tower Hill Reef, and to all appearance junctioning with it at the Tower Hill Company's mine, I fail to see why the absence of payable gold in this particular vein should cause the stoppage of the mine, as the reef for which the tunnel was started is still nearly 200 feet from the face of the tunnel. As a matter of fact nothing more is known of the Tower Hill Reef to-day than there was the day the tunnel was started.

At Quart-pot Creek the Union Gold-mining Company have driven their deep shaft about 16 feet to the east at the 120-foot level, and cut the Union Reef at its junction with another vein.

The reef was about 3 feet 6 inches wide at the junction, but I believe on following it east and west it pinched out. Very little gold could be seen in the stone, but occasionally good prospects could be obtained by burning and crushing the stone. I do not expect the stone from this level to exceed 5 dwts. per ton. About 30 tons are now at grass. From the surface to 20 feet 40 tons have been raised. This should yield at the least 1 oz. per ton.

At the Sir Hercules Reef, owned by the same Company, they have about 25 tons at grass, which is expected to yield 1 oz. per ton. They have a well-defined reef, from 9 inches to 15 inches in thickness. No work of any consequence has been done to develop the mine. The average number of men employed by the Company has been five.

In connection with this Company a 12-stamper battery has been erected, a dam made, and a race to connect the dam with Quart-pot Creek partly cut, say 200 yards—the total distance required to be cut about 500 yards.

As the watershed on which the dam is made is of very limited area it will require very heavy rains to give a supply of water for crushing, unless the race is completed.

Four tons from the Union Reef have been put through the battery for a yield of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton, and 26 cwt. from the Sir Hercules Reef for a yield of 38 dwts., or 1 oz. 9 dwts. 6 grs. per ton.

As the manager of the Company has not responded to my circular I am unable to give the value of the machinery, or any account of the pyrites treated. I have taken the opinion of several as to the value of the machinery, and have returned it accordingly. Work has been stopped for the last three weeks, and as the services of the mining-manager have been dispensed with, it is not likely work will be resumed until a new manager has been appointed.

The Lone Star Company have made arrangements to take out a trial crushing of 30 or 40 tons.

I have issued during the year sixteen miners' rights and four business licenses.

#### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—SOLFERINO DIVISION.

(R. Wilkinson, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to herewith furnish my report for past year 1883, which is brief and devoid of much interest. Mining in my division has not improved much this last twelve months, nothing of a substantial nature having been found. In quartz there were two mines at work in early part of year, but one of these ceased operations for a time at least; the other one, No. 4 North Garibaldi, has been a little more successful than previously, but even now has not paid itself for all working expenses; however, this party sent several parcels of stone to Mint for crushing; the reason for so doing is because the local battery has been idle so long that it takes too much labour to put it in working order; and then again, this reef is so patchy that they obtain almost all gold in small quantity of stone, which they find to advantage to send to Mint straight away, as it is generally very rich, what there is of it, as per returns below, and they then get all gold properly extracted. Their returns from two lots of specimens treated at Mint, viz.:—200 lbs. and 350 lbs. yielded respectively 33 ozs. and 87 ozs. 10 dwts., valued at some £425. They have now another parcel shipped to Sydney of some 200 lbs., which they hope to give them a return of 40 ozs. Those men also forwarded some 120 lbs. tailings, saved from a previous crushing at their own battery, which yielded 2 ozs. 3 dwts. of gold.

The alluvial miners have been more successful in early part of year than usual, having had a good supply of water, although latterly they mostly have suffered through dry weather.

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At Cangi there are still several old diggers at work in creek, who are just making a bare living in dry season, but when anything like a fair supply of water is to hand they obtain from 10 to 12 dwts. per man per week.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there has been won in my division during past year 181 ozs. 13 dwts. 18 grs. alluvial, and 133 ozs. 10 dwts. reef gold, valued respectively at £662 2s. 4d. and £460.

Thirty-seven miners' rights and one business license were issued during year, and one application for gold lease.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—TENTERFIELD DIVISION.

(*J. H. Tompson, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE made enquiries throughout this division, and can find that no machinery is at present, or has been in use, during the past twelve months. There are a few Europeans employed in searching for alluvial gold, and what has been obtained is of an inferior quality, averaging about £2 18s. 6d. per ounce. Also, four persons prospecting for tin, but as yet have made no return of what, if any, has been obtained.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—LISMORE DIVISION.

(*W. Carson, Mining Registrar.*)

REFERRING to your letter of 7th November last, I have the honor to inform you that no mining operations have been going on in the Lismore division of the New England and Clarence Mining District during the year 1883, but I may state that some months ago, under a mineral license, a prospector struck a seam of coal at Bungawalbyn Creek, about 25 miles from Lismore, but beyond the land being taken up as Mineral C. P.'s, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, I am informed nothing further has been done.

I have only issued three miners' rights during the year, and those were to persons travelling through the district, who, I believe, intended to devote a portion of their time to prospecting, but as I have not heard from them I presume their efforts were not successful.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—GRAFTON, NANA CREEK, AND DALMORTON DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. A. L. McDougall, P.M., Warden.*)

IN forwarding my Annual Report for the Clarence and Richmond Mining District I have the honor to state that I visited the Nana Creek at the end of November last, and the Dalmorton and Chambenc Reefs during the middle of last month.

With reference to the stone crushed and gold obtained at Nana Creek during the year 1883, I find that 410 tons 5 cwt. of stone was crushed at the Dargue Battery there, yielding 553 ozs. of gold, and at the Lady Matilda Battery 35 tons yielding 22 ozs. 7 dwts. from the Matilda Reef, and 25 tons from the Lady Mary Reef at Tallewadjah Creek, which only gave 7 dwts. to the ton, I am informed.

I only found men working at the Matilda Prospecting Claim, and at the Hidden Treasure and Nymboy Prospecting Claims. The Homeward Bound resumed work on the 4th ult., and the Illaloe is to recommence work again early this month.

I find from the Mining Registrars' accounts that sixty-four miners' rights have been issued at Nana Creek from the 1st January last to 1st December, and at Grafton for last year eighty-two miners' rights, three mineral licenses, two business licenses, and that four claims were registered, and at Dalmorton fourteen miners' rights and four business licenses have been issued.

The Mining Registrar at Dalmorton informs me that 140 ozs. of alluvial gold has been obtained, principally from the Manna River during the year, and 4 ozs. 4 dwts. from quartz crushed at Dalmorton. A large sum of money has been spent by the Tower Hill Mining Company at Dalmorton, and a tunnel 780 feet in length, driven in without finding a payable reef, and the work has been stopped a month since.

At the Union Company's mine, 5 miles from Dalmorton, a twelve-stamp battery has been erected and a dam made, capable of holding a good supply of water. About 200 yards from the reef five shafts have been put down from 25 feet to 130 feet; width of reef, 2 feet 2½ inches.

Eleven tons of stone have been crushed from the Sir Hercules Reef, about a mile distant from the Union Reef, which yielded 1 oz. 18 dwts. to the ton.

At the Star of Hope reef, about 6 miles from Chambenc Station, and 24 miles from Grafton, I found two men at work; 2 tons of stone had been forwarded to the Mint to be crushed, but no return of it had been received on the 15th ult.

The Lady Matilda Battery has just been removed from Nana Creek to the Hidden Treasure Prospecting Claim, about 7 miles west of Nana Creek, and ought soon be at work on the stone raised.

No fresh discovery of any importance has been made during the year in this mining district.

The chromic of iron and copper mineral selections on the Gordon Brook Run are virtually abandoned, as also the gold lease applications at Woogoolga and many of those at Nana Creek and Dalmorton.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—NANA CREEK DIVISION.

(*George Geddes, Mining Registrar.*)

I HAVE the honor to own receipt of your advice of the 7th instant, covering papers for the Annual Report, &c., and in reply beg to state, that having only been recently appointed by the Warden to the office of Mining Registrar, I am far from being in a position to give the information required, nevertheless I will endeavour to supply some statistics.

There are two batteries on the field, both 15-stampers, only ten used—one 14-horse power and the other 15-horse power. Dargue and Co. own the battery with the engine 14-h.p., and the Nana Creek Quartz-crushing Company, recently formed, the 15-h.p. one. Should a sufficiency of stone be forthcoming then the other five would be erected.

From Mr. Joseph Dargue, the manager, I can obtain an account of what crushings have taken place at his battery, but he can furnish me with no particulars of assay, value, &c., and, as regards the crushings at

at the other battery during the former part of the year, I can gain no information whatever, all the records being removed by the former proprietors, the whole of the plant having passed into the hands of the Nana Creek Quartz-crushing Company, who have appointed a manager from Clunes, Victoria, who reached here on the 17th instant, and he has since put men on to work, the Company having decided to remove the battery to another and a more central site.

Prior to this movement I can safely assert there were not more than six *bona fide* working miners on the field, and the cause of this is, I believe, mainly traceable to the delay in the granting the leases long since applied for (nearly all the applicants having left the field), and further, the issue of orders for the suspension of work in a number of claims. The majority of the reasons assigned by the parties applying for such suspension, such as getting machinery, &c., I might, I think, say with truth, were simply frivolous pretexts, as the work promised to be done and machinery got, in most cases has never been carried out, in fact, from the outset, I firmly believe from what information I can gather it was never designed by any of them they should be.

There are only two shafts down of any great depth, say, over 100 feet, viz., the Illabo, about 107 feet, and the Lady Matilda about 105 feet. In the latter is a drive west 10 feet and east about 20 feet, with an average thickness of stone about 18 inches. There is another shaft on the claim sunk to the depth of about 100 feet, but I am unable to ascertain the thickness of the reef in that shaft, no levels having been taken. The stone at the depth stated showed gold, but not in a quantity to be deemed payable.

The following are the only claims being worked at the present time, and the number of men employed thereon, viz. :—The Waratah, one man ; Eureka, two men ; Nymboi, two men ; Lady Matilda, on tribute two men.

The lease for the No. 1 Hidden Treasure has been executed and registered, and the deed handed over by me (receipt taken) to the owners thereof.

I enclose you memo. of crushings up to the present time at Messrs. J. Dargue and Co.'s battery.

#### CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—GRAFTON DIVISIONS.

(*W. Clarke, Mining Registrar.*)

THE only mining in my division during the past year was at Chambigne Creek and the Mann River, and the Warden in charge at this district has lately visited these localities and reported thereon.

I issued 82 miners' rights, 3 mineral licenses, and 2 business licenses—most of which were purchased by miners in the Nana Creek Division—and registered the following claims :—One water-right at Mann River ; one river and creek claim at Mann River ; two extended quartz-claims at Chambigne Creek.

The return of gold forwarded, which was obtained from the various banks, comprises all the gold won in the Nana Creek Division.

#### ALBERT DISTRICT—SILVERTON AND THACKARINGA DIVISIONS.

(*Mr. Warden Gower, P.M., Wilcannia.*)

I HAVE the honor to send you a report on the Barrier Silver Mines of Silvertown and Thackaringa.

The information contained in my report is not from personal inspection but from notes kindly supplied me by gentlemen of mining experience, who hold interests in the mines and have resided on the field since it was first discovered in the latter end of 1882.

The Thackaringa Silver and Galena Mines are situated about 5 miles from the South Australian Border and 190 miles from Terowie, northerly.

No actual mining of any great extent has been done on these mines, as the large deposits of ore on the surface do not at present demand very skilled work.

The Gipsy Girl Mine has three shafts of 50 feet in depth, from which and surface explorations about 500 tons of ore have been despatched *via* Terowie, S.A., to the English market, and sold at from £16 to £18 per ton.

At present only nine men are working on this 40-acre block applied for under mineral lease.

700 tons of ore have been raised and sent to the same market from the Pioneer, an adjoining mine.

80 tons of first class ore have been raised from a nice rich lode disclosed in a shaft sunk 70 feet on the Gipsy Boy Mine.

An Adelaide Company own the Hercules Mine, upon which three shafts have been sunk, the deepest being 80 feet.

A perpendicular shaft is being sunk to cut the lode at 150 feet. Water was struck at 80 feet, but not in great quantities. A large quantity of ore has been raised and sent from the mine.

Adjoining this mine is the Goat Hill Claim, of Hillyers Bros., on which more legitimate mining operations have been performed than on any other mine at Thackaringa. Five shafts, varying in depth from 30 feet to 80 feet (water level), have been sunk, and the ore appears to be richer at the latter depth than on the surface. The width of the lode is about 2 feet at that level ; and 200 tons of ore have been sent to England by way of Terowie.

An underlay shaft of 140 feet has been sunk on the Homeward Bound Mine, showing good patches of ore and about 50 tons ore lying on the surface.

A fair lode has been discovered in two shafts of 50 feet deep on the Dan O'Connell.

The Comstock and Bonanza have each three shafts sunk, varying in depths of from 20 to 60 feet.

The Galena Lodes discovered in the above-mentioned mines average a width of 12 inches ; occasionally a bulge occurs when they widen out to 5 feet ; and the ore raised varies in value of from £8 to £20 per ton.

A few months ago (last December) about 130 men were employed, but what with the want of water and feed for cattle, drays have been unable to work between the mines and Terowie, that I do not believe more than forty men are at present working.

Prospecting is completely stopped through want of water. I may mention that drinking water is obtained from a S.A. Government tank, 22 miles from the mines, and sold at £2 for 200 gallons.

The recently surveyed mining township of Silverton, where a Court of Petty Sessions and Warden's Court are established, is situated 17 miles from the Thackaringa Mines in a northerly direction, and in the centre of all the mining properties and principal places of business.

A population of about 500 people are located here.

Within the past six months some very good finds of rich ore have been discovered about 9 miles in a north-easterly direction from Silverton, and is called Leadville, which from the reports given me, should the lodes discovered in this locality be as rich in silver as the inhabitants represent and as permanent, will be a large and thriving township; but I am inclined to believe the reports are slightly exaggerated and the miners a little too sanguine.

Messrs. Sinclair and Horne have sunk a shaft 12 feet deep on a lode of 2 feet wide containing horn silver assaying from 100 ounces to 10,000 ounces of silver.

Good galena ore has also been discovered on this property, containing from 40 to 70 per cent. of lead and 50 to 100 ounces of silver to the ton of ore.

A claim known as the Bobby Burns, on which Messrs. Kitto and Co. have sunk a shaft 30 feet on a lode assaying for both silver and lead of 2 feet wide, from 60 ounces to 14,000 ounces of silver to the ton. In a shaft 20 feet deep, adjoining this mine, a galena lode 2 feet wide has been found.

Chapple and Hartigan in a shaft 30 feet deep have a lode of 2 feet wide of fair quality with several small leaders of horn silver.

Meech's Big Blow, 3 miles south-east of above mines, shows a large quantity of ore on the surface.

No sinking has been done, but about 20 or 30 tons of payable ore has been obtained from a surface blow of the lode of a width of 3 feet.

No work is being done at present as an injunction has been granted pending a decision in the Supreme Court.

Assays from this lode have been made ranging from 60 ozs. to 600 ozs. of silver to the ton.

The galena ore here is also very good.

Adjoining southerly is Crisp Bros. Hen and Chickens claim, said to have ore in it assaying into thousands of ounces of silver to the ton. Some 20 tons have been despatched of a good quality.

A large number of mineral leases have been applied for in this neighbourhood.

About 6 miles north-east another property is owned by the same party and is known as the Lubra, and is considered a very valuable piece of land.

One and a half miles north-west Messrs. Nickyl and Anderson have sunk 10 feet on a lode showing rich in silver, from which they have raised about 6 tons of ore. About 2 miles south-west from here Messrs. Collins and Hawson have raised half a ton of ore, reported to be worth £2,500, from a leader, an assay from which has gone over 18,000 ozs., and energetic prospecting is being carried on for miles northerly and several rich small leaders have been discovered.

Prospecting here is very difficult on account of want of water for drinking purposes, hence the men cannot travel very far from a soakage on a small acacia creek.

Near the soakage is the Pluck-up Mine, discovered by Grubnau Bros. Here very rich ore was found upon which a vertical shaft is being sunk to cut the lode.

A quantity of payable ore has been found westerly on the Black Prince claim, which is considered one of the most important discoveries on the field.

White Brothers and Morphett are the lucky prospectors. In this locality are also situated the Western Grazier, Consolation, White Princess, and other equally rich mines.

About 20 miles north-east of Leadville some large and valuable deposits of ore have been found at the Round Hill and the Broken Hill, and but very little work has been done to test the discoveries as they are situated so far from any water.

An excellent assay from a piece of ore discovered on the lease held by Messrs. Ferrett and Dawes has been obtained, but the prospectors had to leave after sinking 8 feet, for the same cause.

Mr. W. Thomas, an assayer well known in Adelaide, and now residing at Silverton, has very kindly given me a list of the results of assays from some of the principal claims in the district, which I attach at the end of this report.

I would not like to state my opinion of the future of this portion of the Wilcannia District, where so many apparently rich lodes of silver are being daily found.

As no work of any nature to test the lodes has yet been done, but that the miners have a very high opinion of the lodes, is shown by the large area of land applied for under mineral lease regulations alone at the Silverton Warden's office, during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1883, being 5,180 acres, and a revenue of £2,156 has been collected.

I regret very much that I have been unable to visit all the lodes mentioned in my report, so that I could state positively my opinion of them; but I am led to believe that after heavy rain has fallen, miners and Victorian and Adelaide speculators who hold the various leases will start to work and properly test the value of them.

Silverton is situated about 200 miles west of Wilcannia (my head quarters) and I could not possibly spare the time to inspect the lodes myself; and I would recommend that a resident Warden and P. M. be appointed to meet the requirements of such a large and increasing population, and from whom true and faithful reports could be obtained, by personal inspection, of the future of such a large and important and apparently rich mining field.

In conclusion I may state that all trade is done with only South Australia, and the quickest route from Sydney to Silverton is *via* Adelaide and Terowie.

List of Assays from some of the principal Claims situated at Leadville and Thackaringa :—

Name.	Holder.	Lead.	Silver.	Lead.	Silver.	Lead.	Silver.	Silver.	Silver.	Silver.
		per cent.	oz. to ton.	per cent.	oz. to ton.	per cent.	oz. to ton.	oz. to ton.	oz. to ton.	oz. to ton.
Robert Burns .....	Kitto .....	.....	.....	55½	23	40	136	628	.....	.....
Hercules Co.....	.....	32	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pluck Up Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,093	.....	2,858	4,083	9,869	470
Gipsy Girl .....	Brigham.....	61½	46	48	61	72½	80	.....	.....	.....
Hen and Chickens..	Crispe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,442	.....	.....
Gipsy Girl .....	Brigham.....	75	94	70½	191	66	62	.....	.....	.....
Lubra .....	Crispe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670	15,921	.....
	Collins and Hawson..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,859	18,912	.....
	Sinclair .....	.....	.....	41	164	14½	9,175	10,890	.....	.....
	Nicol and Anderson ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,148	6,112	310
	Dawes .....	45	15	49	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chanticleer.....	Mecch .....	74½	158	82½	198	28½	69	.....	.....	.....
	Purcell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	10,151	.....
St. Thomas .....	Thomas .....	25	1,919	22½	1,402	16½	1,730	.....	.....	.....
Norwood Lads .....	M'Mahon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,030	6,868	.....
Consolation .....	Stewart .....	56	4,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Prince .....	White .....	55½	849	53½	181	43½	78	469	142	.....
Jo' the Marine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,887	10,724	.....

## ALBERT DISTRICT—MILPARINKA DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden King, P.M., Milparinka.)

I HAVE the honor to hand you herewith my annual report on the Mount Browne Division of the Albert gold-field for the year 1883.

During the early part of the year the field languished for want of water, but the welcome rains which fell in the months of February, May, and October, enabled the miners to wash up the greater portion of the dirt they had stacked and registered, and 2,450 ozs. of gold (alluvial) were sent away by escort. There still remains, however, several heaps of wash-dirt awaiting another fall of rain. On a reference to my meteorological report, appended hereto, it will be seen that the total rainfall for the year was only 6.34 points.

The granite diggings are now nearly abandoned, with the exception of a few puddling machines and fossickers, but it is considered there will be twelve months work for puddling machines, as a large portion of the surface of the granite flat will pay for puddling, the yield being about 1 dwt. to the ton, and the owners of the puddling machines have purchased most of the heaps of stacked wash-dirt. Unless therefore new ground is discovered there does not seem to be any probability of a return of the population to this portion of the field.

At Good Friday two parties have been at work, but with very small results. A shaft has been put down by Slavin to a depth of 20 feet through slate, in the hope of finding a deep lead or water, but with no results as yet. Could water be obtained here the surface would pay for puddling.

Mount Browne still supports a few miners. New ground was opened at the Four Mile, and four claims yielded gold from the surface to a depth of 4 feet. M'Cullagh obtained 35 ozs. in a month, Kerr and Russell got 40 ozs., and others smaller quantities. At the One Mile, Joseph Pars broke through the cement which had been considered the bottom and struck a lead which yielded 1½ dwt. to the dish at a depth of 10 feet; several shafts have been put down to a depth of 80 feet in some instances, and three have struck gold, but it is still questionable whether this will open out a deep lead. On the Mount Browne Creek a shaft has been put down to a depth of 200 feet, and a drive of 61 feet in a westerly direction, the colour of gold having been found, and also signs of water. It is intended to proceed further with this work. I think it is highly probable water will be found here.

At the quartz-reefs on Wittabrinna Creek, the Wittabrinna Company got their machinery to work in the month of June, and trial crushings were made for several claims, the charge for the same being at the rate of £2 per ton, and the following results show that could the crushing be done at a lower rate many of the claims could be profitably worked, but the scarcity of water is a difficulty that has to be overcome. The Mount Browne Company's machinery is on the ground, but no steps have been taken to erect it. The only claims now at work are the Wittabrinna and the Wittabrinna South, all the others being under suspension principally on account of the scarcity of water.

The following results have been obtained at the trial crushings :—

On the Pioneer Reef, 297 tons averaged	12 dwts. 2 grs. per ton.
„ Phoenix „ 41 „ „	14 „ 0 „ „
„ Rosemont „ 25 „ „	11 „ 3 „ „
„ Elizabeth „ 6½ „ „	1 oz. nearly „

and thus 230 ozs. of retorted gold have been obtained.

Escorts were despatched from here as follows :—

January.....	550 ozs. alluvial gold.
May .....	986 „ „ „
November.....	614 „ „ „
	230 „ quartz „
	2,680 „

The water supply at Milparinka has been ample for the requirements of the people during the last year; the water-hole having filled up in February and again in May and October has not been dry, and there is now sufficient for domestic purposes to the end of February, when we may hope for a further supply. The well has not been called into requisition during the year; a fine tank and troughs have now been completed in connection with the well. On the 20th October a land sale was held at Milparinka, and forty town allotments averaged £8 17s. 8d. The population of Milparinka has slightly increased, and a brisk business is done principally with the neighbouring stations, and this township may now be considered as permanently established as its vitality is due more to the surrounding stations than the gold-fields

At



At Tibooburra the population has considerably decreased, owing in a great measure to a want of a permanent water supply, the well that was being put down at the public expense having turned out a failure at a depth of 170 feet, and the miners have nearly all abandoned this portion of the field.

There have been but few cases of sickness or destitution. Fever until the last two months has been unknown, but there have been two fatal cases lately, and two cases which have happily been overcome by prompt measures; all these have originated on the stations.

The Chinese gardeners have been very successful in their operations, and have kept the residents supplied with vegetables at a reasonable rate, and to this may in a great measure be attributed the healthy state of the field. They have successfully proved that potatoes can be grown here, and next year they will have peaches, pears, and grapes in bearing.

EXTRACT from meteorological journal kept at Milparinka by C. M'A. King during the year 1883:--

Month.	Aneroid. Mean.		Thermometer at 9 a.m.			Thermometer.		Thermometer. Mean.		Rain.
	Temp.	Pressure.	Dry	Wet	Diff.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	
January .....	84	29.762	87.4	.....	.....	116	.....	101.6	.....	nil.
February .....	81.4	29.632	82.6	.....	.....	115	.....	94.8	.....	1.61
March .....	75	29.946	78.1	.....	.....	106	.....	90.6	.....	.20
April .....	.....	29.995	70	.....	.....	98	.....	81.5	.....	.62
May .....	53.4	29.943	56.4	.....	.....	85	35	65.2	46.4	1.48
June .....	52.6	29.991	52.2	47.6	4.5	83	38	65.6	44.5	.20
July .....	48.1	29.980	47.9	41.4	6.5	83	25	66.1	37.4	.92
August .....	53	29.931	54.5	47.4	7.1	83	32	69.8	42.2	.37
September .....	61	29.925	61	48.7	12.3	91	36	72	45.4	nil.
October .....	69.3	29.912	67.7	55.2	12.5	100	43	82	56.5	1.61
November .....	78.1	29.841	77.3	60	17.3	106.5	47.5	90.8	62.3	.22
December .....	85.4	29.747	83.3	60.2	23.1	110	55	96.3	66	.01
	61.7	29.883	68.1	51.5	11.9	116	25	81.3	50	6.34

#### ALBERT DISTRICT—MOUNT BROWNE DIVISION.

(E. C. King, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to hand you my report on the Mount Browne division of the Albert Gold-mining District for the year 1883.

During the past year there have been 517 miners' rights and 97 business licenses issued which show a decrease of 363 miners' rights and 60 business licenses on the previous year, which is attributable to the number of miners who have left the field chiefly on account of there being no water to enable them to wash the dirt which is not suited for dry blowing.

There has been but little work done on this field and no fresh discovery of very great importance has been made.

At Mount Browne a party of business men and miners formed a company and prospected for a deep lead. They put down a shaft 200 feet and bottomed on slate with a good shew of wash-dirt which contained only a few fine colours to the tin-dish. They then drove 61 feet with but little better result and the shaft was abandoned, but the miners who held a share in it have gone on with the work, hoping to strike either gold or water; the latter would be almost as valuable as the former.

At the One-mile, Mount Browne, Joseph Pars and Joyce struck what is considered a lead at a depth of from 10 to 14 feet, the yield being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. to a tin-dish, and a number of claims have been taken up all round them, and some have bottomed with no results.

At Warratta Creek (reefs) there has been a twelve stamper-head battery erected with pumping gear on the Wittabrinna Company's ground and crushing has been done for the public, but the results were very much below the estimate, and many of the claims have been thrown up as the yield was not sufficient to pay for the crushing alone, for which £2 per ton is charged. But it is thought that below the water level the results will prove good, and the Wittabrinna Company are now sinking in order to test it. The Mount Browne Gold-mining and Quartz-crushing Company have a plant of quartz-crushing machinery on their claim but no work has been done and the machine has not been erected.

At Tibooburra (granite) and its surroundings there has been no work done with the exception of two washings, one in February and one in November. Some of the dirt yielded good results, but the water collected did not last sufficient time to allow the miners to wash all the dirt they have had stacked for the last three years.

There have been but few dams and puddling machines constructed since my last report.

The principal mode of obtaining the gold from the clay is by dry blowing, but this process is far from satisfactory as it has been proved that nearly one half the gold is lost on account of there being no means of pounding up all the clay, and lumps are thrown away often containing gold.

The want of water all over this field has retarded the progress of mining for the past year.

#### COBAR DISTRICT—COBAR DIVISION.

(Mr. Warden Tompson, P.M., Cobar.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report on the Cobar Mining District for the year 1883.

With regard to gold-mining there has been no work done during the past twelve months.

The four gold-mining leases held by Messrs. Elworthy, Ramsay, Hill, and Clark at the Tindayrey Quartz-reef, 20 miles north from Cobar, in consequence of the insufficient supply of water the necessary mining operations could not be carried out, and therefore permission to suspend work for a period of six months was granted to the les-ees.

The country in parts of this district is of an auriferous nature, being of a slate and granite formation, with numerous quartz-reefs, and no doubt when it is prospected payable gold will, as I have previously stated, be found on the West Bogan and Mulga blocks, as there are very good indications in these parts.

During the year forty-seven miners' rights have been issued at Cobar and four business licenses.

Copper.



*Copper.*

With regard to copper there are now in the Cobar Mining District five copper-mines in full work, which last year raised 32,913 tons of ore, yielding 4,765 tons fine copper of the value of £286,819. There are also six prospecting mines. Particulars of all are hereunder given, viz:—

*Mines being worked.*

(1st.) The Great Cobar Mine, situated in the county of Robinson, parish of Cobar, and town of Cobar. The town has a population of about 3,000.

At the Cobar Mine there are 870 men and boys regularly employed, which the manager states are not sufficient, and the Company have been advertising in the newspapers in all the Australian Colonies for miners and other men, and are prepared to take on as many as they can obtain, and some have arrived from the other Colonies.

The machinery at the mine consists of steam and compressed air-machines, three 40-horse-power engines, 2 stone-breakers, 1 cracker, 1 jigger, 2 Tangye pumps, three 8-horse engines, Chilian mill, and 2 pug-mills, 2 air-compressors, air-winch, and 8 rock drills, turning-lathes, boring and shaping machines, a tramway of 11 miles (10½ miles already laid down), 6 locomotives and 84 trucks; four of the locomotives are imported and the other two manufactured in the Colony.

The value of the plant is £85,000. The quantity of ore raised from the Cobar Mine last year was 19,000 tons, being an increase of 5,213 tons on the previous year.

The quantity of ore smelted at the mine was 18,096 tons, which produced 2,401 tons fine copper of the value of £158,464. This also shows an increase of 6,394 tons ore smelted and a return of 596 tons fine copper above the previous year, which is very satisfactory considering the severe drought.

The depth of the shaft is 552 feet; depth of deepest level 324 feet, and the width of the lode 60 feet. The dip or underlay is vertical, and the bearing or strike is north 18 degrees west.

The total amount paid in wages during year was £90,000. The total quantity of ore smelted at the Cobar Mine since it started in July, 1876, up to the end of 1883 was 98,916 tons, which produced 13,388 tons fine copper of the value of £858,464. There are 15 furnaces completed, and 3 in course of erection. A great improvement in the Company's works when completed will be the large brick stack, which is now being built, 160 feet high, to which all the furnaces will be communicated by means of underground culverts. The advantage gained will be a great saving in output by condensing a considerable portion of the fumes, which now go to waste, besides carrying such fumes as do escape beyond the town boundary.

It is computed that there is sufficient ore in sight to keep the mine in full work during the next twenty-five years and upwards, and Cobar Mine has now been proved to be the most extensive copper-mine in the Australian Colonies.

The Cobar Mining Company's steam tramway, which is extended 7½ miles in one direction, and 3 miles of branch line, making a total distance of 10½ miles, has proved a very great success, and is working very satisfactorily, 4,000 tons of wood per month being brought in by the tramway.

The Company also engage as many wood-carters as they can get to cart wood to the mine. The distance of tramway that has been constructed by the Cobar Company represents more than one-eighth the distance of the railway that is required to connect Cobar with the railway line at Nyngan. If one mine can enter on such an expensive undertaking to secure the means of transit of timber only there can be no question as to the necessity and paying capabilities of a branch railway line from Nyngan to Cobar, which would be the means of the works on the mines being very materially extended. The price on cartage of copper and material to the mines would be considerably reduced, and influx of labour would follow, which would enable the Companies to start fresh works and larger operations.

Nymagee Mine, which is next in importance to Cobar, is situated in the County of Mouramba at the Town of Nymagee, and is about 42 miles in a south-easterly direction from Cobar.

The town of Nymagee has a population of about 2,000. At the Nymagee mine there are 500 men and boys constantly employed.

The description of machinery is two horizontal engines, 70-horse power, and two Tangye pumps. The value of the plant is £15,000. The quantity of ore smelted at the mine last year was 10,236 tons, which produced 1,714 tons fine copper, of the value of £96,000. This shows an increase of 3,618 tons ore smelted, and a return of 570 tons fine copper on previous year, which is very satisfactory, considering the bad state of the country last year, not a blade of grass in that district.

The depth of the shaft is 390 feet. The depth of the deepest level 310 feet. The width of the lode is 3 feet to 18 feet. The dip or underlay west about one in six. The bearing or strike is north 20 degrees west.

The total amount paid out in wages last year was £64,000.

The total quantity of ore smelted since the Nymagee Company started in 1880, up to the end of 1883, was 23,007 tons, which yielded 3,717 tons fine copper, of the value of £236,100.

New Mount Hope Mine is situated in the county of Blaxland and parish of Mount Hope.

The town of Mount Hope is situated at the mine, and contains a population of about 800.

On the Mount Hope Mine there are about 200 men and boys employed. The description of the machinery consists of an engine of 12-horse power. The value of the plant is £7,612 16s. 3d. The quantity of ore raised during the year was 2,088 tons, which yielded 431 tons fine copper, of the value of £22,000. The depth of the shaft is 268½ feet, and the depth of the deepest level is 150 feet. There are four furnaces continually at work.

The Great Central Mine is situated in the county Blaxland in the parish of Mount Hope.

The town at this mine has a population of about 350.

On the Great Central Mine there are 102 men and boys employed. The description of the machinery is one 8-horse-power engine, and the present value of the plant is £2,600. The ore raised during the year was 1,139 tons—187 tons copper made, of the value of £8,700. There are nine shafts on the mine, depths 120, 47, 65, 56, 60, 107, 107, 115, and 74 feet respectively. Depth of deepest level, 120 feet. Width of lode from 3 inches to 11 feet. Dip or underlay variable, east and west, not settled, assume that it will settle to westerly dip. Strike three degrees west of north. Two furnaces. Five months stock of wood for furnaces on hand. Price of wood delivered at mine 12s. 6d. per cord. Cost per month, present average, £1,300. Total sum paid out last year £9,268 19s. 2d. Total quantity of ore raised since the mine started, 1,551 tons. Total quantity of ore smelted, 1,148 tons. Number of years at work, 1 year 8 months, up to end of 1883.

The

The Girilambone Mine is situated in the county of Canbelego, parish of Girilambone, and at the town of Girilambone on the Great Western Railway Line. The town has a population of about 500.

On the mine up to the 30th April last, 130 men and boys were engaged; since that time the Company thought it advisable to put down a new shaft, and now only 22 men are employed. The description of the machinery is winding engine.

The value of the plant is £7,500. The quantity of ore raised last year was about 450 tons, which produced 32 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. fine copper of the value of £1,655. The depth of the shaft is 252 feet, and the depth of the deepest level 198 feet; the width of the lodes, from 2 to 19 feet; dip or underlay, east; bearing or strike, north and south. The total quantity of ore raised since the mine started is 3,100 tons.

The following are the prospecting mines, viz. :—

The Hartwood Mine is situated in the county of Mouramba, and adjoins the Nymagee Mine.

The Company have been putting down a shaft, and prospecting the mine, and I understand, obtained some very fair ore, but have not discovered any proper lode. The Nymagee Mine, which adjoins this, has become such a valuable mine that I feel sure that when more capital is expended in developing it, that it will prove quite as rich as Nymagee.

Babinda Mine comprises a 40-acre mineral selection in the county of Flinders, and parish of Babinda, and is distant about 9 miles from Nymagee, in the direction of the Bogan River, and is held by Messrs. W. J. Hogan and John Hutchens. The ground has been prospected to some slight extent, with every indication of turning out a good copper-field if properly developed. At present there is only one shaft down between 20 and 30 feet. Upon inquiry, I find that work is suspended there for the present, owing to the scarcity of water in the vicinity, but that the persons who hold it are fully bent upon a further development as soon as water is procurable, with anything like a moderate outlay. The stone at present obtainable is strongly impregnated with green carbonate, and with slight colours of blue, as also a good show of gossan, and a quantity of ironstone. I have also seen a return from an assayer in Sydney of some of the stone, with the following result:—

Metallic copper.....	7 per cent.
Gold per ton.....	1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs.
Silver.....	11 ,, 8 ,, 16 ,,

so that it will be seen with the above combination of minerals at the very shallow depth already reached strong inducements are thereby offered for a proper opening up of the blow upon which the present shaft is sunk. The mine, owing to such a small amount of capital being expended, is not at all widely known, but being in the vicinity of Nymagee, which is turning out so prosperously, and with the favourable assay, I have no doubt that at some future time it will attract considerable attention.

The Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Mine is situated in the county of Robinson, parish of Kaloogleguy, and is about 7 miles north-north-west from Cobar, and comprises a 60-acre mineral lease.

There are very fair indications of a copper lode; the gossan and back of lode can be traced some distance. If the ground were properly prospected it might prove to be a rich copper-producing mine. During last year no works whatever were done at the mine, as there was not sufficient water to carry on the necessary mining operations, and therefore the Company obtained permission to suspend work for six months, and then obtained a further period of six months to enable them to make the necessary provision for conserving water, but up to the present time no provision whatever has been made.

The Melrose mine, which belongs to Messrs. Glynn and party, is situated on Melrose Run, about 1½ mile from the head station. One shaft has been sunk 30 feet, out of which some stone was obtained which went 27½ per cent. Another shaft, 7½ miles from the above, was put down 30 feet. Stone from the surface at this place went 12½ per cent. Messrs. Glynn and party are very sanguine of success, and state that as soon as they can obtain a water supply and have sufficient means at their command they will properly test the mine. I saw some of the stone from the above shafts which certainly looked very good, and offered every inducement to the prospectors for a proper opening up of the Blow.

The Brown's Mine, which is situated in the county of Blaxland, parish of Mount Hope, is not at present being worked.

At the North Cobar mine, which is situated in the county of Robinson, parish of Cobar, no works have been carried on at that mine for some time owing to want of means. I understand that the Great Cobar Company made an offer of £20,000 for this mine, which was refused by the North Cobar Company, in the hopes that some day they would be able to find sufficient means to work it.

There are at the present time in the Cobar Land Office eighty-one mineral conditional purchases, containing an aggregate of 5,823 acres, exclusive of those void, lapsed, or forfeited. Of these the following table will show where situated:—

County.	Number of C.P.	Number of acres.
Robinson.....	31	1,870
Canbelego .....	30	2,373
Moramba.....	11	1,120
Flinders.....	8	420
Booroondara .....	1	40
Totals .....	81	5,823

The works at the mines have been to a great extent paralysed through the utter inadequacy of the means of transit to the metropolis, as it is impossible at times to get the copper away for months for the want of teams, and at the end of last year 470 tons of fine copper of the value of £28,200 were in the Cobar shed which could not be sent away for want of teams.

#### COBAR DISTRICT—NYMAGEE DIVISION.

(W. T. Moss, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to forward the enclosed returns, properly compiled. They will show a complete absence of gold-mining in the Nymagee district.

The copper return shows the wealth and working of the Nymagee and Hartwood copper-mine, at Nymagee, which are the only ones in the district, and joining each other.

For

For the year 1883 only one business license, eight miners' rights, and five mineral licenses have been issued by the Mining Registrar.

The current year of the Nymagee Copper Mine did not expire before the 5th instant; hence the delay in forwarding the returns.

COBAR DISTRICT—COBAR DIVISION.

(*F. S. Osborne, Mining Registrar.*)

*Gold.*—No new discoveries have been made of gold won during the year, which is in a measure due to drought experienced in this district for the last two years, and the difficulty in procuring water for prospecting purposes. The country appears to be auriferous, but the great drawback will always be the want of water, which can only be obtained by excavating tanks, there being no creeks or watercourses in the district, and at the present time there is almost a water famine in the town of Cobar.

*Copper.*—As regards copper-mining, the miners at work are making steady progress, and no falling off in their returns; as to quantity and quality of ore raised and smelted, as to number of men employed and ore raised, and yield from same, must refer you to returns transmitted herewith.

Three gold-mining leases and one mineral lease have been applied for during the year.

Forty-six miners' rights, seven mineral licenses, and four business licenses have been issued.

NOT WITHIN A MINING DISTRICT.

(*Mr. Warden T. A. Browne, P.M., Dubbo.*)

I HAVE the honor to forward my third annual report upon the Dubbo Division for the year 1883.

I regret to state that owing to a season of almost unprecedented dryness, combined with other causes, the development of the gold-fields of this division has been considerably retarded. At the same time proof has been afforded that deposits of unquestionable richness exist in localities hitherto untested and unexplored, awaiting but the application of capital and the intelligent use of machinery to be exceptionally productive and permanently beneficial to the district.

The gold-field known as Tomingley is doubtless the most important and promising discovery which has been made of late years, with the exception, perhaps, of Mount Browne, that far distant Eldorado, heavily handicapped as it will always be by distance, sterility, and an ungenial climate. Within an easy distance of railway carriage, near a base of supplies, accessible from towns like Dubbo and Wellington, having already had crushings of undeniable richness, the reefing district of the Upper Bogan would seem to have been on the high road to notoriety and prosperity.

But an extraordinary combination of adverse circumstances has during the two years of its existence sufficed to retard the progress of Tomingley and to place still further in the future the period of its admitted success as a mining centre.

During the earlier months of the year 1883 an unusual scarcity of water interfered with crushing operations to such an extent that a firm of tributors with whom the United Star Gold-mining Company, with which were incorporated the Prospector's Claim and other ground, were compelled to give up working and abandon the agreement under which they were working the property. Rain set in shortly afterwards, however, and the dams both of the Star Gold-mining Company and the Tomingley Gold-mining Company were filled. A battery of fifteen stampers had been erected by the last-named Company and crushing operations were commenced towards the end of the past year.

As there were two batteries now in full work and a large quantity of stone at grass, much of which was patently rich in gold, it was thought that the long deferred hour of triumph was at hand. However further delay would seem fated to take place. It was discovered that the crushing machine first erected by the Star United Gold-mining Company was for economical purposes too far from the water supply, necessitating the constant use of a steam pump with some loss of power. In order to remedy this defect the machinery has been removed to a site nearer to the main body of the water.

With regard to the actual proceeds of the reefs gold to the amount of £6,093, the product of 1,702 ounces sold to the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Dubbo, has been won, with the addition of another parcel of 272 ozs., value £906, approximated a total of 2,000 ozs., worth £7,000. In this was included a parcel of 210 tons of stone which produced 679 ozs. of retorted gold. This exceptional yield being nearly 3 ozs. 5 dwts. to the ton was from No. 1 North, McPhail's Myall Reef. When such an exceptional crushing as the one last referred to is followed by others of nearly equal richness it must be seen that the successful development of the locality is merely a matter of time. Were a succession of rainy seasons to set in, such as the district has known in former years, the working of the reefs already known to be payable would be facilitated, while the prospecting and exploration of the adjoining auriferous district would be easily accomplished. While the present unfavourable seasons last, in my opinion, mining matters in this and other arid localities will be generally retarded.

It is a matter of hopeful consideration, however, that the reefs in the vicinity of Tomingley have always been comparatively easy to work, and that as yet the depth from the surface does not necessitate the expenditure with which other mines have to contend.

I relinquished charge of the Ironbarks and Wellington divisions in September last, in which month Mr. Warden Caswell was appointed.

I am not aware that I have any observations of importance to add to my last year's report of that locality. The Mookerawa Gold Mining Company is still at work, and during the past year has been fairly successful in its sluicing operations. Both the Company and the Cornish Point Gold-mining Company have gone on the sound principles of erecting powerful and complete machinery so as to ensure the treatment of a large area of auriferous earth. The River Macquarie will always supply whatever water may be needed, and if only a moderate percentage upon the immense areas of old alluvial ready for treatment be secured regularly, the shareholders must receive handsome dividends.

With regard to minerals other than gold, both coal and copper workings in the immediate vicinity of Dubbo have been quiescent during the past year. With regard to the Ballimore Coal-mine it is understood that a Company has been formed to work it, and that a tramway is in contemplation to connect with the nearest point of the railway line, at no great distance from Murrumbidgee. At present, however, operations are suspended.

Not

## NOT WITHIN A MINING DISTRICT—TOMINGLEY DIVISION.

(P. J. Gormley, Mining Registrar.)

I HAVE the honor to forward the enclosed forms filled in as requested by circular of the 7th November, and to submit my first annual report on the Tomingley Gold-field for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

My duties as Mining Registrar commenced only last April; all official business previous to my arrival was done in the Dubbo office. Though the report may appear incomplete in consequence it will not materially affect anything essential for its completeness, as the field only emerged from its rudimentary state by the first crushing being cleaned up the day of my arrival.

I soon got into harness and visited the three lines of reef being worked; the first discovered is in the township, the others are 2 miles further south at the Myall Plains; 30 chains were occupied on the three reefs, and in various stages of development, two most important factors, to aid which, that is, water and crushing machinery, were unknown quantities for 18 months after payable gold was reported at Dubbo, November, 1881.

Four of the prospectors sold out for £1,000 each; the buyers and the other two prospectors formed a Company, known as the Australian Star United, and made arrangements for the erection of Cook's dry pulverisers, the merits and suitableness of which for a dry district were so well advocated induced a trial of it; one week's work proved it a failure, causing its removal and replacement by a ten-stamper battery.

The copper-plates are electro-plated, the top plate being coated with liquid gold, making it much more susceptible to take the amalgam. Mr. Askam, the manager, who has had considerable experience with batteries, has a decided preference for such plates.

Tanks were excavated for the storage of storm waters; 600 feet of 3-inch pipes were laid with a Tangye pump attached, through which the water is pumped by the battery engines; considerable expense was incurred before the owners could make a start to get reconped for their outlay.

The Tomingley Company's battery commenced crushing early in November, and crushes solely for the public.

The reefs are of the block character, and vary from 2 to 15 feet in width; the gold is in shoots, and as most of the claimowners were novices at mining, the payable and duffer stones were mixed, resulting in a low average when crushed, causing great disappointment especially to those who bought in.

Claimholders who had worked twelve or eighteen months without any return for their labour, coupled with the fact that the facility for crushing being a remote contingency, compelled them to get suspension of work in eighteen claims out of a total of thirty, and which greatly retarded the progress of the field.

As a gold-miner myself for thirty years, I make no exception of this field regarding its slow progress, it being quite characteristic of fields in New South Wales, solely confined to quartz-mining, that unless there is something attractively good got in the beginning, or alluvial discovered in close proximity to cause a real live rush, the place wears the aspect of a one-horse concern until it manifests itself as was done here lately by exceptionally good returns from two claims at the Myall Plain, of 210 and 70 tons respectively yielding over 3 ozs. per ton from a large reef.

I am hopeful that such a grand result will induce a more earnest effort to be made, combined with a judicious expenditure of money under the supervision of practical intelligent skill for the effective development of the field.

There has been no alluvial got yet, and no persistent systematic prospecting for it; about twenty shafts were sunk in various places by different parties; one shaft which I measured was 220 feet, quite dry, no wash, and no gold; two men, Burke and McKellar, started it thinking to bottom at 50 feet, and though handicapped for such a depth they stuck to it manfully until it was bottomed, aided occasionally by the expectant shepherds.

It is the sort of country to be prospected by a boring machine, as it offers little or no guide to the prospectors, no gullies, ridges, or well defined flats, but level country for miles, covered with pine and yarran scrub, combined with a scarcity of water.

A party of four old campaigners of the right sort set in prospecting a month ago for alluvial, determined to give it a good trial.

This Division is free from the baneful influence of leasing for speculating purposes; there were a few applications lodged at Dubbo, two of which were for the conversion of claims into leases. I received two applications for the conversion of claims into leases, and one for a 12-acre lease at the Ten-mile Ridges.

Last July I visited the Ten-mile Ridges 18 miles south from here, and which the Registrar at Parkes says is not in his division (*vide* his report for 1882); there are four distinct reefs opened. The Specimen Hill Company applied for a lease of 12 acres, it has been continuously worked, a trial of 20 tons from a large heap was crushed at Parkes (25 miles distant), and realised 33 ozs. 13 dwts. Two lots of 20 tons each from two other reefs yielded 13 ozs. 5 dwts. and 13 ozs. respectively, but owing to the want of water and crushing machinery the place is nigh deserted.

I am pleased to remark there have been no deaths, accidents, or any serious sickness on the field since opened.

The only calamity to record is the destruction of the "Royal Hotel" by fire last September; it was the only hotel for some time after I arrived, and had a temporary office in it to within a month of the fire, when I removed into a hut which does us as a substitute for an office and Warden's Court, and narrowly escaped being embraced by the fire-fiend.

I issued fifty-nine miners' rights from April to the 31st December, for 1883, and thirteen business licenses for six and twelve months respectively. Population at present about 200, never exceeded 300; there is sure to be an increase now that the holidays and suspensions are expired.

I have not included the 59 ozs. 18 dwts., the result of 60 tons from three separate reefs at the Ten-mile Ridges, as the stone was crushed at Parkes, which I suppose will be included in the Parkes' returns.

## INSPECTOR OF MINES' REPORT.

In submitting my annual report for the year 1883, I do myself the honor to draw attention to a circular forwarded by the Department of Mines, during the latter part of the year 1883, to all Mining Registrars in New South Wales, requesting them to give to the Department of Mines, Sydney, the earliest information concerning accidents which occur in any of the metallic mines of their respective districts.

Hitherto it has been impossible for me to present in a tabular form the several accidents annually occurring in the metallic mines of New South Wales, but, with the assistance of the several Mining Registrars, I hope to be able to furnish in my future annual reports, at least approximately, the number of accidents, whether fatal or non-fatal, which annually occur in our metallic mines. But I believe that beneficial results other than merely statistical will be the consequence. Mine-owners, managers, and miners will become aware that, although the Inspector of Mines may not be able to pay frequent visits of inspection to their respective mines, all accidents occurring in their mines will be reported by the Mining Registrar in whose district an accident occurs to the Department of Mines.

The following is the number of accidents which have occurred during the latter part of the year 1883, notices of which were received from Mining Registrars:—

Number of Accidents.	Date.	Name of mine or Company	Locality.	Persons killed.	Persons seriously injured.	Occupation.	Cause of death or injury.	Fatal.		
								Falling of ladder.	Fall of earth.	Using iron pricker with powder.
1	5 Nov.	Red Hill G.M. Co.	Tambora, Hill End.	John Johnstone	.....	Miner	Killed by falling of a ladder.	1	...	.....
2	16 Nov.	Eight-mile G.M. Co.	Kiaandra...	.....	Chinaman, name unknown.	Miner	Leg fractured by fall of earth.	.....	1	.....
3	10 Dec.	Great Victoria G.M. Co.	Adelong...	.....	Charles Shintler.	Miner	Lost one eye and two fingers through carelessly using an iron pricker in charging a hole with powder.	.....	...	1
								1	1	1

During the year 1883 I have inspected the Mount Browne or Albert Gold-field, on the borders of Queensland and South Australia; the Barrier silver mines and copper deposits, near the borders of South Australia; the Girilambone, Cobar, Nymagee, Mount Hope, and Great Central copper-mining districts, in the north-west, and the gold and other mineral mines in the Mudgee, Gulgong, Wellington, Tomingley, Parkes, Orange, Lucknow, Hill End, Burrago, Burrumago, Rockley, Bathurst, and Adelong districts.

*Gold.*

Adelong is still one of the foremost gold-mining districts in New South Wales. The quartz-veins in said district have so far proved payable to a depth verging on if not over 1,000 feet from surface, and present indications point to the probability that payable gold will be obtained in the Adelong quartz-veins to a still greater depth.

The Great Victoria Mine is at its greatest depth 1,057 feet from surface; and at this depth the character of the country and the fissures or channels in which the quartz-veins intruded are in fac-simile to the character of the quartz-veins at the higher level from which such excellent payable results were obtained. It is also gratifying to know that the reward of £1,000 paid by Government to this Company about seven years ago for being the first who obtained and reported payable gold at the depth of 800 feet from the cap of the reef has had beneficial results.

The Great Victoria G.M. Co. have, during the latter part of 1883, made application for the Government reward of £500, claiming to have payable gold at the depth of over 1,000 feet. Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, chief geologist, and myself, visited the mine, and under our supervision obtained 3 tons of quartz from over 1,030 feet level, and forwarded the same to the Royal Mint. The quartz was crushed at the Mint under our personal supervision, but as the matter had not been finally settled by the end of the year I am unable in this report to give conclusions.

The machinery, tramways, &c., have already been reported on by me in former communications, and it only remains for me to state that everything in connection with this mine is in fair working order.

*Amos Bros.*—Williams' Mine has been sunk to a depth of 930 feet, where fragments of vein containing gold were met with both in sinking and driving, and it was therefore thought advisable to sink to a still greater depth; accordingly, a contract for an additional 100 feet sinking has been let, and it is confidently anticipated that payable quartz will be discovered before the additional 100 feet have been sunk. During the year Amos Bros. purchased a diamond drill for the purpose of horizontal or cross boring at the 500 and 600 feet levels. Three different bores were put in, making a total length of 321 feet 5 inches, but without any favorable results, in consequence of which boring has been discontinued at present.

Prowse and Woodward's shaft on the Perseverance Mine is over 900 feet in depth. Cross-cutting to the east was the only progressive work carried on in the mine at the time of my inspection.

The Challenger has a large number of tributors at work, obtaining payable quartz. In some of the levels of this mine, between the 250 to 600 feet level, some excellent stopes of quartz meet the eye, which ought to prove profitable to the shareholders in said mine.

At Monkey Hill Hodges Bros. are on excellent quartz. At their greatest depth, the 250 feet level, the quartz has even a better appearance than on the higher levels. With the aid of capital this mine ought to become one of the best paying mines in the Adelong district.

At Gibraltar Hill, Perkins Bros.' Mine has yielded payable returns for years past, and the mine is but very little developed.

At Mount Adrah there are also several parties on payable quartz.

In

In alluvial, on the Adelong Creek, Mr. A. D. Sheppard's mine is still at work; but extensive progressive works have been carried on during 1883, under the able management of Mr. W. Ryan. These works have somewhat reduced the yield of the mine for the year.

Mr. Travers Jones' mine, lower down the creek, on which I also reported last year, has, during the latter half of the year, given very satisfactory results. By present appearances, Mr. Jones will have years of payable prospects before him.

There is a large tract of this auriferous country below Mr. Travers Jones's mine; but, unfortunately, it is freehold, and is now only used for cattle or sheep walks.

#### TOMINGLEY GOLD-FIELD.

Tomingley is situated about 35 miles south of Dubbo, and about 50 miles north of Parkes, on the slopes of Harvey's Ranges, the latter of which seem to be highly metalliferous. Westerly of Tomingley a metalliferous country stretches towards Nymagee and Cobar, which has so far been but very little prospected.

Up to the present time, the gold has only been found in quartz reefs. The great drawback in prospecting for auriferous alluvial deposits has been the great scarcity of water, and the somewhat level country presenting very little, if any, surface indication of the existence of former water-channels now covered over by alluvium. If a good supply of water could be obtained, or a heavy rain season would set in, prospectors would be almost certain to sink on the alluvial flats surrounding the Tomingley quartz-reef, and the discovery of rich alluvial leads may be the consequence.

At the time of my inspection, a crushing of 312 tons were finished, yielding 612 ozs. 3 dwts. amalgam, or 222 ozs. 16 dwts. of retorted gold. This crushing was from the prospecting claim, and there were still several hundred tons at grass.

The deepest shaft sunk on the reef was No. 2 north, 112 feet in depth. Here the reef was 4 feet wide. There were about 400 tons of quartz at grass in which gold could be seen with the naked eye. I estimated the quartz at grass at a little less than 1 oz. per ton.

There were several claims north and south of the prospectors apparently payable.

About 2 miles south of Tomingley is a small plain on which two distinct gold-bearing veins have been discovered, viz., the Myall (McPhail's) reef and the Independent (Firth's) reef.

The Myall reef had been sunk on to the depth of 50 feet, with a reef averaging 3 feet in thickness. The gold was well diffused through the quartz, and apparently payable. There were several claims north and south of McPhail's sinking and driving on quartz, but I saw no quartz on these mines, which could be considered payable.

The Independent (Firth and party) is situated a few hundred yards south of McPhail's in a hard diorite formation. The reef was from 9 inches to 3 feet in thickness, and is very flat, underlying easterly. The quartz at grass seemed payable.

The Tomingley reefs are in blocks, perhaps not so rich and large, but somewhat similar to the Grenfell quartz reefs, and while I hold the opinion that nothing extraordinarily rich has, so far, or is likely to be discovered at the Tomingley Reefs, I am nevertheless convinced that if proper system and economy is brought to bear in the workings of the Tomingley Reefs, payable results would be obtained for years to come.

About 20 miles south are the Ten-mile Ridges where several parties have been at work for months past obtaining patches of payable gold in quartz, but there being no quartz-crushing machinery nearer than Parkes, a distance of 30 miles, the Ten-mile Ridges are likely to be again abandoned, unless the parties at present working there can join hand and erect a battery of their own. The country between Tomingley and Parkes appears highly auriferous.

#### PARKES.

Mining at Parkes is at present at a rather low ebb, still there have been several parties of miners during the past year who have been able to make excellent wages out of their respective mines. I might mention a few instances which came under my notice during my last visit of inspection.

Coulson and party made a new discovery near McGregor's Reef, about 7 miles north of Parkes, which for a time gave quite an impetus to quartz-mining in the Parkes district. Coulson and party crushed 31 tons, which yielded 160 ozs. 13 dwts., or over 5 ozs. of gold per ton. They were afterwards raising quartz to grass similar in quality to their first crushing. The geological formation is decomposed diorite. I have frequently drawn attention in my reports on the Parkes Gold-field to the fact that the auriferous quartz veins of the Billabong Gold-field have only been scratched over, certainly not developed. The Bonnie Dundee Reef, for instance, which was worked some years ago with payable results and afterwards abandoned, the then owners believing that the gold had run out. About 2½ years ago a party of miners (Medlyn and party) with the co-operation with a few Parkes business men, took up part of the Bonnie Dundee Reef, and have systematically worked said reefs with payable results. They have crushed 2,973 tons, yielding 1,501 ozs. 11 dwts. 6 grs. of gold. The vein or reef averages about 18 inches in thickness; the geological formation is decomposed diorite, which requires no blasting, and the reef has been sunk to a perpendicular depth of 240 feet from surface. At the time of my last inspection they had several hundred tons of quartz at grass estimated to yield up to the former average.

August Bottcher and Fritz, a party of Scandinavians, were also working on the Bonnie Dundee Reef. They had crushed 352 tons of quartz, yielding 431 ozs. of gold, which gave them £15 per man per week. Their reef is still payable.

#### HILL END.

Mining matters at Hawkins' Hill are very dull. There were at the time of my inspection very few miners at work on the line of the former rich veins of Hawkins' Hill.

B. Carver and Rowe were however obtaining very rich quartz from their mine near the old Scandinavian, and a few parties obtained payable gold on the Sergeant line of reef.

At Tambaroora in addition to the Red Hill G. M. Co., who are carrying out extensive mining operations, there are only a few parties on payable gold.

#### GULGONG.

Of the quartz-reefs the old Gulgong, the Louisiana, and a few others were still at work.

Although Gulgong is certain to come again to the front as a large gold-producing district, this will be most likely brought about, not so much by the development of the quartz-veins, although they are numerous and

and rich, but more so by the systematic working of the well-known deep, wet, alluvial leads. Had boring been followed up at the Buchanan, Britannia, Black, and numerous other leads, instead of sinking very expensive shafts, Gulgong would at the present time shine forth as the Ballarat of New South Wales. That these ancient valleys now covered by volcanic matters contain auriferous drifts beneath is admitted on all hands, even the most sceptical, but the difficulty in the way is how to overcome the heavy water-soaked drifts. This in my opinion can only successfully be overcome by boring, either with a diamond-drill or through piping with water-auger; by this means the deepest part of the channel of any particular valley intended to be prospected could be ascertained, and if found to contain payable gold (of which as I have stated before there is very little doubt) then a main shaft suited expressly for the country through which it had to pass could be sunk; the leads could be prospected with far less expense than hitherto, the gold could be wrested from the bowels of the earth, and the whole country would be substantially benefited thereby, and instead of Gulgong being a small township it would most likely outstrip Mudgee both in size and importance.

At the time of my inspection there were a few parties obtaining payable gold at the Canadian Lead. A new Company named the Canadian G. M. Co. had also started to work the deep auriferous deposits in the lime-stone formation, which had hitherto baffled small Companies on account of the heavy flow of water. The present Company have erected a 16-h.-p. engine under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Chappel, and the Company expected to be raising and washing payable auriferous dirt at an early date, but probably they would be delayed longer with pumping their workings free from water than they anticipate.

At Home Rule, on the Christmas lead, Hewitt and party have worked their mine during the last four years. At the time of my visit in October last they had washed about 250 loads, and had still about 700 loads of wash at grass, the whole of it averaging from 16 dwts. to 17 dwts. per load; the wash in the mine averaging about 3 feet in thickness.

It is most probable that this lead will be traced for a considerable distance through the adjoining or Paul Bros' mine; although the latter party worked for many months with but scanty returns throughout the eastern portion of their mine, whereas present indications point to the probability that westerly of Paul Bros' engine shaft the Christmas or Hewitt's lead should be prospected for.

At the Black Lead, Scully's prospecting shaft is temporarily at a standstill, owing to fresh arrangements having been entered into by Mr. Scully and Melbourne capitalists. Mr. Scully has tried very hard for years past to bring his prospecting operations to a successful issue; he deserves credit for what he has done, as his energy and perseverance never left him, but capital did; had the latter not been the case the Black Lead at Gulgong would now profitably employ a large number of miners. At Rouse Paddock, on the western watershed of the main range, mining operations on a large scale are now in course of progress, with the object of working the continuation of no less than six different leads, which all converge into one channel or ancient watercourse. This ancient watercourse which is now covered by basalt can be traced for miles towards the Two-mile Flat. The reason this auriferous tract of country was allowed to lay dormant for such a length of time, is not because the leads have run out, but this being private property, the miner had to pay to the owner £10 per claim for the right to mine, and in addition  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 20 per cent. of the gross yield of gold, which was too heavy a burden to bear, considering they had to sink through hard basalt, and a heavy flow of water in the drifts. The present Company however have far easier terms, and are likely to obtain payable results.

#### LUCKNOW.

The Lucknow Mines are situated about 6 miles from Orange on the main road to Bathurst.

The auriferous deposits consist of alluvial and quartz, or lode; the occurrences of these deposits are not only peculiarly interesting and instructive, but they are also rich and extensive, apparently permanent, and likely to be worked to an unlimited depth.

The fissure which forms the so-called lode, dyke, or shoot, occurs between the diorite and serpentine formation, the former forming the foot the latter the overhanging wall. The lode in its course downwards is fed or intersected by quartz-veins coming in from the west through the diorite, and hornblende felsite formation, but these quartz-veins are barren until they strike the lode.

The crushing stuff consists of quartz, carbonate of lime, hornblende felsite, and iron and arsenical pyrites; the latter are richest in gold near the serpentine or overhanging wall; generally the more carbonate of lime and the less quartz the richer the crushing stuff. The stuff after being hauled to grass is handpicked, some of which is rich enough to be at once packed in barrels for transmission to Swansea, but the poorer stuff is crushed at the battery, the free gold retained, and the pyrites gathered in a bundle, after which the pyrites are dried, placed in casks and forwarded to Swansea for treatment. Some very rich patches of gold and pyrites are often met with in the lode. The peculiar characteristics of these rich patches is that they are nearly all of the one shape, that of an egg. These patches have been named by Mr. H. W. Newman, Manager of the New Reform Gold-mining Company, Bonanzas. The largest of these bonanzas so far found weighed 50 cwt., and realized £1,846 15s. sterling.

The New Reform Gold-mining Company is the only Company at work on this undoubtedly rich gold-field. This Company is carrying on extensive mining operations under the able management of Mr. H. W. Newman. During the year the Perseverance and Industry veins were being developed. At the time of my inspection in November last the Perseverance vein presented a face of about 25 feet in width, although generally its rise seemed to be from 3 to 4 feet in width; the lode seemed to be contracting, the yield of pyrites improving,—the lode becoming greatly intermixed with magnetite, which appears to be a sure sign of the improvement of the lode and yield of pyrites.

There are two working shafts on the mine. No. 1 is down 200 feet perpendicular, with a winze or monkey-shaft of 120 feet, making a total of 320 feet on the Industry vein. No. 2 shaft is also 320 feet in depth, and is the main shaft on the mine; the shaft is 9 feet by 3½ feet, in three compartments, two compartments for cages, and one for pump and ladder-way. The Perseverance vein is worked from this shaft.

*Machinery.*—Near No. 1 shaft is a 25 horse-power engine with Cornish boiler, a 12-stamp battery, with blanketing tables and buddle; and at No. 2 shaft is erected a 15 horse-power engine with 25 horse-power boiler which does the winding and pumping. Everything in connection with the machinery, appliances, material, or working in and about the mine is of a substantial character and very creditable to the management. A tramway 264 feet in length has been constructed from No. 2 shaft to the battery where the richest stuff is at once placed as stated above in casks for transmission to Swansea, and the inferior stuff is crushed through a 12-stamp battery, the discharged stuff running over mercury-charged tables which retain the free



free gold; the pyrites then pass into and are gathered into one of Monday's buddles, which have been improved by Mr. Newman to suit the peculiar nature in treating this crushing stuff. So well does the battery and buddle do their work that only 2 casks of inferior pyrites have been obtained from 30 tons of blanketings which were gathered from blanketings tables erected about 20 yards below the buddle. The machinery was only working 12 hours out of 24 hours owing to the temporary scarcity of water but as soon as work is started on the lower levels there will be sufficient water to keep the battery going night and day. All the water so far obtained in the mine is on the higher levels from surface soakage, but to prevent the water rushing on the workings too fast Mr. Newman has caused to be constructed a strong dam on the upper levels out of which the water is let by taps and pumped to the surface as required for crushing purposes.

During the last twelve months the Company have done a great deal of progressive work, such as constructing and securely timbering a main drive 254 feet in length by 6 feet in the clear, sinking shaft, erecting tramway and machinery. They have nevertheless been able to net an actual return of £4,648 8s. 9d., and an additional estimated value of £1,245 worth of gold and pyrites on the water on transit for treatment to Swansea. There were also 8 casks of pyrites, weighing from 6 to 8 cwt. each, ready at the mine for shipment, and about 250 tons of crushing stuff at grass.

*Prevention of accidents.*—A notice which I was pleased to see posted in the engine-house of the New Reform G.M.C., and which if copied by other mine-owners may become a preventive of many a serious accident in our metallic mines. It instructs the engine-driver to overhaul and fully examine the wire ropes, shackles, and cages every time before the shift of workmen descend the shaft and report to the manager immediately if the slightest fault is discovered; neglecting these instructions will be visited by instant dismissal. The manager also takes the precaution for the prevention of accidents of clipping out of newspapers all paragraphs relating to any mining accidents. These clippings are posted in the house where the workmen change their clothing so that they are daily before their eyes.

About 200 yards east of the Lucknow lodes or shoots is a large quartz-reef cropping up along the surface for a considerable distance; this reef runs north and south, and by surface indications apparently underlaying to the east and is likely, say at a depth of about 1,000 feet, to form a junction with all the known Lucknow lodes or shoots and so become the main gold-bearing vein of this district.

Some years ago rich alluvial deposits were profitably worked above the Golden Point, near the Catholic Church, and I think that sooner or later it will be discovered that a tract of alluvial auriferous basalt country, stretching from Lucknow towards the Forest Reef, will be worthy the attention of the capitalist. The appearance of the country is highly auriferous.

#### THE ALBERT (MOUNT BROWNE) GOLD-FIELD.

This gold-field was inspected by me in July and August last and since my former visit the population had greatly decreased owing principally to the very dry seasons prevailing and the consequent scarcity of water for mining or even domestic purposes. Up to the time of my inspection 351 miners' rights and 81 business licenses had been issued since the 1st January, 1883, and the population on the whole gold-field would probably not exceed 600. A large number of tanks, dams, and reservoirs had been constructed, also several puddling machines erected, the owners of which were waiting for rain to fall. Dry blowing was still the order of the day. Several miners informed me that if they could secure a water supply that they would make good wages whereas they were now only able to obtain the common necessaries of life.

The small yield of gold as shown by our Sydney Mint returns cannot be taken as a criterion as nearly all the gold obtained finds its way to South Australia and Victoria in exchange for merchandise.

Considering the great difficulties the inhabitants of this gold-field had to contend against, and the scanty rainfall it has been visited with since its opening, it has fairly prospered. Some of the heaps of wash raised in 1881 were still at grass at the time of my last visit for want of water to wash.

I still hold to my former opinion that Mount Browne, Mount Poole, the Reefs, Good Friday, the Nuggetty, Easter Monday, the Granite, and Tipperary Gully, which are situate in a tract of country 50 miles in length by about 10 miles in width, will sooner or later be closer united by deep leads or other gold workings, and that rich but narrow quartz-veins be discovered in the Devonian conglomerates and diorite formations.

The quartz-reefs at the Wamberriga Range and Warratta Creek were, at the time of my inspection, tested by samples crushed at the Wittabreena Gold-mining Company's quartz-crushing machine, the result of which seems to have disappointed shareholders, but during my term as warden of the Mount Browne gold-field I frequently drew attention to the fact that these quartz-reefs appeared not to be rich, and as the cost of working these reefs was exceptionally great, it would require great economy and practical knowledge to be brought to bear on them to make them payable ventures. The country (Silurian formation) in which these quartz-veins occur, is very broken, but probably, as greater depth is reached, the veins might become more regular and compact with a higher yield of gold. The greatest depth obtained on these reefs is 130 feet, and at 80 feet water has been struck in all the shafts which have reached that depth.

There are two quartz-crushing machines near the reefs. The Wittabreena Gold-mining Company's, which is a 16-horse-power boiler with a 12 stamp battery erected near their mine. They had no appliances for saving pyrites or flourey gold beyond the common blanketings tables. The Mount Browne Gold-mining Company have a fine 10-stamp battery on their mine, of which the boiler only is placed into position.

Four townships have been surveyed on the Albert Gold-field, namely, Milparinka, Tibooburra, Mount Browne, and the Albert.

Milparinka, the principal township from its situation on the Evelyn Creek and the main track to Cooper's Creek, must by force of circumstances (independent even of the gold diggings) become a very important place in Central Australia. A permanent supply of surface water could be secured by the erection of an overshot dam for which there is a splendid site on the Evelyn Creek, in close proximity to the township. In wet seasons the Evelyn Creek is subjected to heavy floods, old marks of which can be seen throughout the neighbourhood. These floods then would wash away any sandbank which could be thrown up to retain the water. The water so far discovered by sinking and boring has been unfit for domestic purposes, although perhaps good for stock. It will therefore be seen that some storm-water storage is required by the inhabitants of these hot and arid regions. The cost of an overshot dam may at first sight appear high, but the benefits accruing therefrom would be immense, not only to Milparinka but the whole of that part of Central Australia. As I have already stated there is a splendid site. There is good building stone on the very site, and labour, material, and appliances could be obtained as reasonable at Milparinka as at Wilcannia.

Milparinka



Milparinka has good building (sandstone) stone and lime. It has three large well stocked warehouses, three large hotels, which are respectable and well kept, butchers, bakers, blacksmiths, and other business places, nearly all built of stone; also a provisional school with a regular average attendance of 20 children.

Tibooburra, the township of the granite diggings, about 30 miles north-east of Milparinka, has four well stocked warehouses, three respectable hotels, bakers, butchers, blacksmiths, and other business places. It is situated on the main track to Cooper's Creek, and like Milparinka its permanent existence is independent of the gold diggings. It has building stone and all other requisites to make it a permanent town, but unfortunately it has no water supply, although a large sum of money has been spent on wells, both private and by Government. The water for domestic purposes has to be carted from a place known as Thompson Dam, a distance of fully 4 miles, and when this is dry, which is frequently the case, the water has to be carted from a greater distance from some of the station wells; but I believe that water could be obtained either by boring or sinking outside the granite formation within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile of Tibooburra.

About three years ago this remote part of New South Wales was but sparsely stocked, and could hardly be considered a sheep walk, but through the opening of this gold-field and the consequent settlement of population, civilization has made rapid strides; pastoral properties have risen considerably in value, and that which a few years ago was quoted as Sturt's waterless and stony waste has become a flourishing mining and pastoral district. At present the South Australian and Victorian merchants reap the greatest benefit, but when once the Albert Gold-field is connected by telegraph and our railway line open to Bourke, then our Sydney merchants will be able to compete and participate in the prosperity of this part of Central Australia.

There are favourable indications of a gold-field visible about mid-way between Mount Browne and Wilcannia, westerly of the Mount Browne road, near Morden's station, and easterly of the Mount Browne road, between Millard's and Patteson's.

#### Silver.

In August last I also inspected the newly-opened Barrier Silver Mines, known as the Thackaringa, Umberumberka, and Sinclair silver mines.

The Thackaringa silver-mines are situated on the Barrier Ranges, about 190 miles south-west of Wilcannia, and 5 miles from the South Australian Borders.

The geological formation of this part of the Barriers consist of felspar, quartzite, porphyry, and micaceous schist, and, with the exception of a few lodes which occur in porphyry, the silver lodes so far discovered in the Barrier Ranges occur in the micaceous schist formation. The latter formation can be traced for several miles in a north-east direction, being intersected or cut off by hard bars of felspar or quartzite. Most of the veins run very flat, dipping or underlaying not more than 1 foot in 6 feet, which is not a good sign for their permanency. The veins vary in thickness from a mere thread to 2 feet. Their strike is in all directions of the compass; in some of the mineral holdings quite a net-work of veins is observable on the surface; the tract of the metalliferous country has a north-east strike, and it is most probable that as depth is reached north-east will be the strike of the most permanent lodes on the Barrier. I think it will be found that when these silver deposits are more systematically worked that they are not continuous lodes, but shoots or blocks of ore going down a certain depth, and trending along the line of lode a certain length and then pinching out, or bulging and pinching as depth is reached. Miners ought not to be discouraged by these features, but sink and drive for fresh blocks or shoots of ore.

At the time of my inspection the principal mines at work at Thackaringa were the Hercules, Home-ward-bound, Dan O'Connell's, Garrott's, Hillier's, Green's, Kingston's, M'Grath's, and Collins'. The deepest shaft on the whole field was 70 feet from surface. With the exception of the few mines above mentioned a system of scratching, or to use a miner's phrase, "pig-rooting," has been carried on, which will in the future cost extra expenditure to secure and systematically work these mines. By the indications on the surface, and the greatest depth yet reached, it seems to me that these mines have been over-estimated as to their value. There is however sufficient ore in sight which with sound management may produce payable results for years to come. At present the whole of these mines are worked in a very primitive manner. The Thackaringa silver ores (samples of which I forwarded to the Department of Mines) consist of galena, antimonial galena, cerussite, anglinite, with a small percentage of chloride, sulphite of silver and antimonial and arsenical silver ores. The ore is not treated in Australia, but bagged and forwarded *via* Adelaide to England. About 700 tons had been despatched from the mines, and at the time of my inspection there were still about 350 tons at grass. The cost of carriage and other incidental expenses from the mines to England has been about £8 per ton. I was informed that returns to hand from England had proved the value of the ore from £16 to £25 per ton, but that the first ores shipped to England from which the returns were to hand had been of inferior quality. Some very extraordinarily rich assays have been obtained, but those in every instance have been picked pieces.

The metalliferous country at or near these mines has been taken up in 40-acre blocks, either by application for lease, or mineral conditional purchase, for more than 3 miles in a north and south direction, and fully  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in an east and west direction. The population roughly estimated was about 200.

The nearest water for domestic or stock purposes is in private tanks, about 7 miles from the mines. There is a good site for water supply with large catchment within 1 mile of the mines on Crown Lands, on which a large tank could be constructed.

The Umberumberka silver-mines are situated about 12 miles north-east of Thackaringa as the crow flies, but about 18 miles by mail-track. Umberumberka was the scene of a former gold rush, known as the Barrier rush in 1867, where several lives were lost. Here the geological features are similar to those at Thackaringa, micaceous schists being the silver-bearing rock; the lodes mainly consist of cerussite, anglinite, and chlorides, and contain less galena than the lodes at Thackaringa. The Umberumberka silver-mining Company's mine, which is the principal mine on this field, has a shaft down to the depth of 60 feet, and still sinking. At the depth of 45 feet the lode had pinched out, but at the time of my inspection the lode at the 60 feet level was fully 2 feet wide, showing good ore (samples of which I forwarded to the Department of Mines), 250 tons of ore had been despatched from the mine, of which 50 tons had reached England. The mine is worked in a practical and systematic manner. Some good ore has also been obtained in Stokie's and Garot's, in Crisp's, and other adjoining mines, from which I forwarded samples of ore.

Umberumberka is better supplied with water than Thackaringa, there being two private wells near at hand. A police station is in course of erection, and there is a good site and all requisites for a permanent township, which, by force of circumstances, it is likely to become, Umberumberka, being on the main road from

from Wilcannia to Adelaide. The Sinclair silver-mines were discovered by a man named Sinclair. They are situated about 9 miles north-east of Umberumberka, in the micaceous schist formation. Here, too, like all the silver or other mineral deposits in the Barrier Ranges, so far found, run in shoots or blocks. The ore appears to be of good quality, and has been found in a north-east and south-west direction for about 2 miles in length and about one-quarter of a mile in width. The Sinclair mines are as yet only surface workings. The population of Umberumberka and Sinclair is about 100. The tract of metalliferous country in which these silver deposits have been discovered commences within 5 miles of the South Australian border, trending north-east for about 25 miles as the crow flies, and is likely to continue in a north-east direction to Llangewira and Gualta; but should silver ores be discovered in the latter places it would have to be of high quality to pay, as the greater distance to market would cause a larger expenditure.

#### *Copper.*

During the year 1883 I also inspected several copper-mining districts. The copper lodes in the Wellington district have been very little prospected, although they present very good surface indications. In the Harvey Ranges at Tomingley, strong stains of copper, associated with iron, are in several parts visible on the surface.

At the Barrier Ranges several copper deposits have been discovered and were inspected by me. One of these newly-discovered deposits, that of M'Grath and party, in close proximity to the silver lodes, had been tested; 5 tons of the ore forwarded to Adelaide yielded  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The ore is visible on the surface in a short bunch about 20 feet in length, and consist of green carbonates, black oxides, and a small percentage of grey ores.

#### *Burruga Copper Mine.*

This mine is situated on a high range in the Abercrombie Mountains, and *via* Rockley; it is about 50 miles south of Bathurst. The country surrounding Burruga has a highly cupriferous appearance and presents indications favourable to the existence of other copper lodes than those at present at work. The Burruga copper lodes which occur in the Silurian formation, were discovered and first worked about 6 years ago, and although about 3,000 tons of ore was raised from these lodes during the years of 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, which produced 360 tons of fine copper, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the then Company were unable to command sufficient capital for the erection of furnaces and other necessary machinery, and as the expense of carriage to such a long distance as the Eskbank smelting works, Lithgow, was too great, the first Company, or owners, were compelled to sell out, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years ago Mr. Lewis Lloyd, of Bathurst, formed a private Company with sufficient capital to erect the necessary furnaces and other machinery. The result has been that, under Mr. Lloyd's management, the Burruga mines have paid handsome returns for the capital invested. A new main shaft will have to be sunk to the north-east of the present working shafts, and if this is once accomplished the ore will be more speedily and more economically raised to grass. The ore in the Burruga lodes instead of being found in bunches, as has been generally the case in this district, it is found in shoots, with a north-east strike. Of these shoots there are several, but the largest so far opened and stoped on is 110 feet in length, the ore averaging from 4 to 9 feet in thickness. These lodes contain very little carbonates and oxides, but mainly consist of yellow sulphites partly intermixed with quartz. The lodes near the surface are very thin but have so far increased in size and quality as a greater depth has been reached. The ore is first calcined before it is made into rough copper, and the rough copper is afterwards forwarded to Lithgow for refining purposes. The copper is of fine quality, free from base metal, and bears the Lloyd instead of the Burruga brand. About 200 men are directly employed by the Company, of which 95 men were engaged in or about the mine, the remainder at the furnaces, woodcutting, carting, &c.

Ore raised in 1881, 2,600 tons, equal to 270 tons of fine copper; in 1882, 5,000 tons, equal to 480 tons fine copper; and from the beginning of 1883 up to the date of my inspection in May last, 2,700 tons, equal to 245 tons of copper. There were 4 furnaces at work and 1 in course of erection; also a 12-horse-power engine for winding purposes. A tramway from the mine to the furnaces had been partly laid and was partly in course of construction. Water and firewood is plentiful. Of the latter there are about 10,000 tons stacked near the furnaces, and large quantities were brought in daily. The population of Burruga is about 500, and in addition to the usual business places there is also a post-office and a Public school, the latter having 60 children as an average attendance.

The success of the Burruga mines has given quite an impetus to the search for copper lodes in the Bathurst district, and there is a great probability that new copper lodes will be discovered ere long.

#### *Burrumago Copper Lodes.*

These copper lodes, like those at Burruga, are also in the Silurian formation; they are situated on the slope of a high hill on the Burrumago Estate, about 5 miles south of Rockley and a half mile north of the Old Summer Hill Copper-mine. At the time of my inspection a shaft had been sunk on the lode to a depth of 50 feet. The lode, or rather channel, has well defined walls, in which there is a shoot of high quality ore about 1 foot in thickness, and appears increasing in the southern end of the shaft. About 50 yards east of this lode, higher up the hill, is a large outcrop of gossan, which can be traced in a northerly and southerly direction, and it appeared to me that by the surface indications the main lode of the hill should be found here.

The surface indications of these lodes are very similar to those at Burruga, and if the same system of management were adopted at Burrumago as at Burruga the results may prove equal to those of Burruga. At the time of my inspection in May last the owners were only prospecting, and the progress of development was very slow.

### THE NORTH-WESTERN COPPER MINES.

#### *Mount Hope Copper Mines.*

THESE mines are situated about 80 miles south of Nymagee, 40 miles of Euabalong, and 70 miles north of Hillston. There are three different mines at work, namely, the new Mount Hope, South Mount Hope, and the Great Central.

The outcrop of copper in the New Mount Hope Mine occurs on the summit of a small hill, a characteristic feature of all the outcrops or copper lodes so far discovered in the north-western districts of New South Wales. The geological formation is an altered sandstone (Devonian) with belts of iron sandstone.

sandstone. The lode has a strike of N. 7° 30' E., and has been opened along the surface for about 200 feet in length; it averages in parts 30 feet in width, and has been taken out in open cuttings to a depth of 50 feet.

A few feet westerly of the open cuttings a main shaft had been sunk, 150 feet in depth, and drives opened at the 100 feet and 150 feet levels. At the 100 feet level the lode had been driven across for 50 feet, and on the 3rd March last, the day of my departure, had not reached the eastern wall; the lode, although in parts dreggy, with small horses (blocks of rocks) consist of high per-centage ores, such as grey sulphites, red and black oxides, green and blue carbonates and silicates, and a small per-centage of yellow sulphites; in fact, interesting geological specimens could be obtained out of this mine, in blocks of 1 foot square and upwards, showing all the different oxides, carbonates, silicates, and sulphites of copper ores.

All the ore in this mine, whether found in small branches, veins, or large bunches, is of high quality, and when once machinery is introduced, such as crushers and jiggers, the sinking pushed ahead, and levels opened, then the output of ore will increase considerably.

During my stay at Mount Hope the securing of the open cuttings with substantial timbers was proceeded with.

Ore raised, smelted, and despatched:—

Ore raised in January, 1883 .....	223 tons
„ smelted .....	193 „
Fine copper produced .....	38 „
„ „ despatched .....	22 „
On hand .....	42 „
Undressed ore at grass .....	750 „

Number of men and boys employed at and in connection with the mine, 105. This, however, is above the average of the number of persons employed during the last twelve months.

*Machinery.*—A 12-horse-power engine, which drives an ore cracker and is used for winding purposes.

*Furnaces.*—The Company have three reducing and one refining furnace at work, and one reducing furnace in course of erection.

*Firewood.*—There is a good supply of firewood within a radius of 10 miles, which will be ample for years to come, even should the number of furnaces be increased.

*Water supply* is very scant, no time should be lost in the excavation of tanks for the storage of storm waters.

The population of Mount Hope is fully 500.

The South Mount Hope (Mrs. Browne) Mine is about 4 miles a little west of south from the New Mount Hope. The branches and veins in the South Mount Hope strike nearly north and south, and consist of quartz, carbonates, red oxides, and a little yellow and grey sulphites; however, very little work has been done in this mine to form opinions as to its value and permanency.

The Great Central Mine, like the South Mount Hope, is in porphyritic formation, and is situated on a hill on the southern boundary of the South Mount Hope. A network of branches, veins and stains of copper fully 8 chains in width are visible on the surface, varying from a mere film to several feet in thickness. Eight shafts have been sunk in different parts of the mine; two adits were also in course of construction, one at the northern boundary and the other on the western side of the hill, for the purpose of intersecting all the different veins and connecting the several shafts with the furnaces.

Commencing on the northern boundary the numerous veins as above mentioned can be traced along the surface for a considerable distance in a southerly direction, until a hard bar of porphyry breccia disturbs their course; this bar is several chains in length, after which the veins again become visible on the surface, but with a heave or bearing about 1½ chain westerly of the veins north of the hard bar.

Considering the short time this mine has been at work, and the small number of men employed, Captain Cause, the manager of the Great Central, deserves great credit for the progress made.

At the time of my inspection in March last there was ore raised and at grass about 600 tons. At the Great Central, like that at the New Mount Hope, all the ore, whether found in small or large veins or bunches, is of high quality, although in parts intermixed with silicate, and earthy or rocky substances; it can, by the aid of crusher and jigger, be dressed to high per-centage.

*Machinery.*—10-horse-power engine for winding purposes; two furnaces.

Water supply very scant; the Company requiring additional tanks for the storage of storm waters.

The Great Central and Mount Hope Mines, like Colbar and Nynagee, will yet play an important part in the history of copper-mining in New South Wales.

#### *Nynagee Copper-mine.*

Since my last inspection great improvements have taken place under the able management of Captain Jolly. At the time of my inspection in February last Barton's or main shaft had been sunk to the depth of 286 feet. Water having been struck the sinking has been discontinued for the present. Harcourt's shaft and Pope's shafts had also been sunk to the depth of 240 feet. The distance between Barton's and Pope's shaft is 535 feet.

In a cross-cut about 40 feet west of a prospecting shaft, which has been sunk between Harcourt's and Pope's shafts, an extensive bunch or lode of high quality grey ore has been discovered 76 feet from surface, and which at the depth of 158 feet from the surface is resting on a rich yellow sulphite lode.

A main level is now being driven through from the 45-fathom level of Barton's shaft to meet the level of Pope's shaft. Near Barton's shaft and for about 100 feet north the yellow sulphite ore is of poor quality; after which, on the back of the 40-fathom level, a rich yellow sulphite is stoped on. This lode dipping south would by appearances be cut in Barton's shaft after an additional 100 feet in depth had been reached. The yellow sulphite lode has been traced through the mine for a distance of about 500 feet, averaging in parts from 10 to 15 feet in width. If once the connection is made between the two shafts stoping operations on a larger scale can be carried on, and the ore will be more speedily brought to grass. In Pope's shaft, between the 50 and 70 feet levels, the lode consists of carbonates mixed with earthy matter about 40 feet in width, some of which is rich enough to go direct to the ore-breaker, and the remainder is treated through the crusher and jigger.

*Machinery.*—Two 40-h.-p. engines—one driving an ore-breaker, crusher and jigger, the other does the winding from Barton's and Harcourt's shaft. There are eight furnaces, seven of which were in full work.

*Water supply.*—The Company have a large reservoir on their property, which however is the receptacle of all the filth from the township. Total number of men employed at and in connection with the mine, 500.

The

The Hartwood Mine adjoining north of the Nymagee Mine can only be considered as a prospecting mine, but if indications are followed up it may become a payable copper-mine.

The town of Nymagee has also greatly improved, but one of the greatest drawbacks to its further advancement is the great want of water supply in the shape of wells or tanks.

The country between Nymagee and Cobar presents highly metalliferous indications, more especially so from the "Restdown Hotel" to Nymagee, a distance of 25 miles, which has the appearance of being auriferous, and if prospected may lead to the discovery of payable gold. The geological formation is granite, Silurian, porphyry, and Devonian; in some places round pebbles similar to those on the Mount Browne Gold-field are seen on the surface. The scarcity of water would be the greatest drawback for intending prospectors.

#### *Great Cobar Copper Mine.*

Since my last inspection of this extensive mine great improvements have been made under the able supervision of Captain Dunstan.

At the time of my inspection in February last stoping was carried on from the 26 to 39-fathom level; from the latter to the 54-fathom level is virgin ground, only connected by Barton's shaft, Miller's winze, Becker's shaft, and partly with Tressider's winze. The block of ore (yellow sulphite) thus proven between these levels is 487 feet in length, with an average of from 38 to 46 feet in width and 90 feet in depth. Levels have been driven on the 54-fathom level from Barton's shaft, both north and south, the north end being 253 feet in length, laying to view a yellow sulphite lode averaging from 38 feet to 46 feet in width, but in the face of this level the slate is met with right across the end, the lode having made a heave westerly. That this is only a heave or break in the lode is proven by the lode in Becker's shaft on the same or 54-fathom level, 300 feet north, where the lode is 36 feet in width, consisting of yellow sulphite. On the southern end of Barton's shaft the level is in 174 feet, and here too the slate is right across the face, the lode having apparently made an opposite or easterly heave to that on the northern end.

From the 54-fathom level Barton's shaft is being sunk 13 feet by 7 feet, which at the time of my inspection was 150 feet below the 54-fathom level, and was intended to be sunk 216 feet or to the 90-fathom level from surface. The whole of this shaft has passed through yellow sulphurcts similar to those above.

Everything is done by Captain Dunstan, as much as in his power lays, to comply with the regulations for the inspection and regulation for mines other than coal and shale mines.

The present system of securing this mine by filling in from the surface through shafts is the most economical and safe one which, considering all circumstances, could be adopted.

*Machinery.*—Two (2) 40-h.-p. engines—one driving two stone or ore-breakers, a crusher, a jigger and circular saw, the other does the winding—an air compressor, also three different kinds of rock drills, namely, Ford's, the National, and Trebeck's. Only seven out of fifteen furnaces were at work, owing to the scarcity of firewood and the accumulation of fine copper at the furnaces, which could not be got rid of through want of carriers. The Company had a tramway in course of construction about 10 miles in length into a large belt of timber, and it was thought that when once the construction of the tramway was completed there would be no further scarcity of firewood for some years to come, and the whole of the fifteen furnaces would be once more set to work.

*Water Supply.*—Since my last inspection the Company have excavated 15,000 yards for a tank near the mine; the earth taken from said tank was made use of to fill in the mine. The Company have also erected a large reservoir about half-a-mile from their furnaces, and on a sufficiently high elevation to supply water to any part of the Company's property by gravitation. The length of the embankment of said reservoir is 1,243 feet; height, 30 feet; breadth, 123 feet at bottom, and 43 feet at top. This, added to the 43,000 yards which has been excavated, makes it equal to 150,000 yards excavation, securing a watershed of 26,000,000 gallons. A 9-inch main has been laid through the embankment, after which a 6-inch main has been laid on, supply taps have been erected at the furnaces and different parts of the Company's property. Miners and others employed in connection with the Cobar Mine are permitted to take from these taps an unlimited supply of water for domestic purposes free of charge. This is a great boon to those employed in and about the Cobar Mine, more especially so as the water is free from filth and noxious fumes, such as the tanks near the furnaces and the township are subjected to. Total number of men employed, 516.

The Company compel all the boys in their employment who are under the age of 14 years to go to night-school at least 3 times each week, or they lose their employment; the Company however pay all school expenses. The country between Cobar and Girilambone appears metalliferous, and deserves to be prospected.

#### *Girilambone Copper Mine.*

This copper-mine is situated on the north-west corner of No. 5 West Bogan Block, on the crown of a small hill, and about 2 miles from the railway line Nyngan and Bourke. The formation is Devonian, with belts of micaceous slates and porphyry. At the time of my inspection in January last five shafts had been sunk, but only two were used for working shafts; the deepest being down 42 fathoms. The lode throughout seemed to me very bunchy and irregular.

A strong lode is visible on the surface about 100 yards easterly of the present workings, consisting of quartz with belts of slate and gossan intermixed, and as the underground working present strong indications in an easterly direction the probability is that the Company's future operations will have to be extended mainly to the eastward.

There are four reducing and one refining furnace, but at the time of my inspection there was only one furnace at work.

The township of Girilambone contained a population of about 500 persons, 90 of which were employed in or about the mine.

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from the Girilambone Copper-mine is a strong lode visible on the surface in the property of Messrs. Christianson and Co., which deserves to be thoroughly prospected, as it appears to be the north and south lode in the Girilambone Copper-mining Company's property.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the country for the whole distance between Girilambone, Cobar, Nymagee, and Mount Hope is highly metalliferous, but perhaps rather too dry or arid for successful agricultural purposes, but when once more attention is paid to underground water-supply, either by boring or sinking of wells, and the storm waters are conserved by tanks and reservoirs, and when once railways pierce these sparsely populated districts, additional mineral deposits will be discovered, and townships will spring up, having for its inhabitants an industrious mining population. It is a well-known fact that valuable minerals of different kinds are met with in the north-western parts of New South Wales, the only drawback for their development being the severe dry climate and long distance from railway lines.

## COAL AND SHALE.

TABLE compiled from Reports furnished by the Owners of Collieries, showing the quantity and value of Coal and Shale won during the year 1883 and the number of Miners employed in the Collieries.

Company.	Locality.	Men Employed.			Quantity.	Value.			Remarks.
		Above ground.	Under ground.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
<b>COAL.</b>									
					Tons.				
Australian Agricultural Co.....	Newcastle .....	90	569	659	298,247	144,488	19	0	
Newcastle Wallsend Co. ....	" .....	200	700	900	442,500	221,250	0	0	
Newcastle Coal Mining Co. ....	" .....	50	350	400	144,871	70,785	0	0	
Lambton .....	" .....	65	351	416	252,044	123,857	14	6	
Co-operative .....	" .....	70	380	450	223,009	109,269	17	6	
Ferndale .....	" .....	17	96	113	54,769	25,197	19	6	
Ferndale, No. 3 .....	" .....	2	5	7	6,584	2,112	0	0	
New Lambton .....	" .....	31	107	138					
Dog and Rat .....	" .....	3	19	22					
New Dukenfield .....	" .....	7	11	18					
Greta .....	Maitland .....	28	117	145	49,575	26,491	5	0	
Duckenfield .....	Newcastle .....	30	207	237	78,303 4	35,950	0	0	
Brown's .....	" .....	14	142	156	84,389 12	38,339	0	0	
Waratah .....	" .....	3	8	11	10,326	604	0	0	
South Waratah .....	" .....	6	19	25	12,218	6,050	0	0	
East Waratah .....	" .....	50	195	245	96,813	47,922	0	0	
Goose .....	" .....	3	4	7	2,000	1,000	0	0	
Singleton .....	Singleton .....	4	20	24	8,000	4,200	0	0	
Brickfield .....	Newcastle .....	4	12	16	4,671	1,915	0	0	
Robinson's .....	" .....	5	9	14	1,450	711	2	8	
Sunderland .....	Four-mile Creek .....	1	3	4	750	200	0	0	
Brookstown .....	Newcastle .....	4	12	16	3,223	1,591	13	0	
Sneddon's .....	" .....	3	6	9	3,500	1,575	0	0	
Bloomfield .....	Four-mile Creek .....	2	4	6	1,400	500	0	0	
Shamrock Hill .....	Maitland .....	2	2	4	1,248	312	0	0	
Longworth's .....	Singleton .....	5	13	18	6,196	3,706	2	3	
Rix's Creek .....	" .....	1	3	4	740	481	0	0	
Wickham .....	Newcastle .....	9	16	25	1,600	800	0	0	
Morrisett Point .....	Lake Macquarie .....				52	18	4	0	
Hartley .....	Newcastle .....	15	31	46	18,000	9,900	0	0	
Speedwell Colliery .....	" .....	3	8	11	1,300	407	10	0	
Spennymoor Colliery .....	" .....	3	8	11	6,000	3,000	0	0	
Thoruley Colliery .....	Four-mile Creek .....	3	9	12	7,088	2,126	6	0	
No. 2 Ferndale .....	Newcastle .....								Not at work.
Bellevue .....	Lake Macquarie .....								"
Mount Wingen .....	Wingen .....								"
Redhead .....	Redhead .....								"
Stockton .....	Newcastle .....	15		15					Surface works preparing for sinking.
		748	3,436	4,184	1,899,619 16	928,026	13	5	
Bulli A .....	Wollongong .....	67	212	279	124,862	74,917	4	0	
Bulli B .....	" .....	5	13	18	6,530	4,081	5	0	
Osborne, Wallsend .....	" .....	50	130	180	87,011	34,804	8	0	
Coal Cliff .....	" .....	30	100	130	50,000	31,000	0	0	
Illawarra .....	" .....	47	120	167	65,986	25,631	8	0	
Mount Kembla .....	" .....	27	83	110	21,522	8,608	16	0	
North Bulli .....	" .....								Not at work.
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.	Joadja Creek .....	6	19	25	12,715	6,357	10	0	
Berrima .....	Berrima .....	18	32	50	13,341 2	6,670	10	0	
Erith .....	Bundanoon .....	12	27	39	7,452	4,063	0	0	
Nattai .....	Mittagong .....								Not at work.
		262	736	998	389,419 2	196,134	1	0	
Vale of Clwydd .....	Lithgow Valley .....	12	74	86	70,312 4	25,000	0	0	
Lithgow Valley .....	" .....	8	56	64	64,966 2	20,278	9	2	
Eskbank .....	" .....	7	40	47	54,000	18,700	0	0	
Eskbank Iron Co. ....	" .....	2	8	10	13,242 12	3,641	11	0	
Bowenfels .....	" .....	1	3	4	2,873 5	718	0	0	
Zigzag .....	" .....	7	20	27	600	120	0	0	
Coerwell .....	" .....	1		1	450	135	0	0	
Katoomba .....	Hartley .....	20	25	45	19,200	7,000	0	0	
Dubbo .....	Dubbo .....	3	2	5	50				
Irondale .....	Wallerawang .....	3	7	10	6,724	2,187	18	4	
		64	235	299	232,418 3	77,780	18	6	Raised for test purposes.
<b>SHALE.</b>									
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.	Joadja Creek .....	94	61	155	30,554	53,469	10	0	
N.S.W. Shale and Oil Co. ....	Hartley .....	48	90	138	18,696	37,392	0	0	
		142	151	293	49,250	90,861	10	0	

REPORT of the Examiner of Coal-fields for the Colony of New South Wales, for the year 1883.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 26th section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 39 Vic. No. 31, I have the honor to submit reports from the Inspectors of Collieries, with this my general report for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The information I have the honor to submit in respect to the condition and progress, &c., of the various coal and Boghead mineral mines under my supervision during the year 1883, is as follows:—

Number of accidents in 1882 and 1883.

The number of fatal and non-fatal accidents exceeds those of the previous year (1882) by four. In the year ending 31st December, 1882, there were twelve fatal and thirty-three non-fatal accidents. Two of the fatal accidents happened through "falls of coal," the eleventh by a fall of earth and cap-piece, and the twelfth through being crushed by a horse. Twenty-three of the non-fatal accidents from "falls of coal," the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth from an explosion of fire-damp; twenty-sixth, from firing of a shot; twenty-seventh, through a loaded skip falling out of cage; twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth, by an explosion of loose powder; thirtieth, by a fall of stone; thirty-first, through a loaded skip getting disconnected and falling down shaft; thirty-second, through the falling of a ladder; and the thirty-third, by falling down a shaft.

In the year under notice (1883), forty-nine notices of accidents were received, fifteen of them being fatal and thirty-four non-fatal accidents, all of which have been inquired into, the scene of the accident examined, inquests attended, and reports made thereon. The names and occupations of the persons who died from injuries, and those who were seriously injured, as well as the names of the collieries, are given in the following summary:—

SUMMARY showing the number of non-fatal and fatal accidents in 1883, the names and occupation of the persons who died or were injured, cause of death or serious injury, and the names of the Collieries where they occurred.

Number of Accidents.	Date.	Name of Colliery.	Where situated.	Persons killed.	Persons seriously injured.	Occupation.	Cause of death or serious injury.	Lives lost.				Non-fatal Accidents.								
								Fall of coal.	Run over by loaded skip.	Fall of stone.	Explosion of loose powder.	Explosion of fire-damp.	Run over by empty waggon.	Explosion of loose powder.	Fall of timber.	Injured by cage.	Struck by horse limbers.	Injured by skips.	Blown from a shot.	Injured by loaded skips.
1	Jan. 17	Lambton	Lambton		Richd. Armour	Miner	Fracture of collar-bone by fall of coal					1								
2	" 27	New Lambton	New Lambton		John Allenby	"	Severe bruise on back by fall of stone					1								
3	" 27	Mt Keira	Wollongong		John Cusley	"	Fracture of leg by fall of stone					1								
4	" 31	Joadja	Nr. Berriana		William Cherry	"	Severe bruise on ribs by fall of stone					1								
5	Feb. 8	Erith	Bundanoon	John Warren		"	Fatal injuries by fall of coal	1												
6	" 16	Co-operative	Plattsburgh		Daniel White	"	Severe bruise on hips by fall of coal					1								
7	" 10	"	"	Robert Irving		Driver boy	Fatal injuries by loaded skips	1												
8	" 24	A. A. Company	Hamilton		William Davis	Miner	Injuries to thigh and fingers by fall of coal					1								
9	" 24	Brown's	Minni		James Mills	"	Severely burnt by an explosion of fire-damp						1							
10	" 24	"	"		Geo. Hibbard	"	Severely burnt by an explosion of fire-damp						1							
11	Mar. 10	Newcastle Co.'s	Burwood		Asher Bickley	"	Injury to both eyes by a shot													1
12	" 19	"	"	John Sykes		"	Fatal injuries by fall of coal	1												
13	Apl. 4	A. A. Company	Hamilton	Thos. Wilkinson		"	Fatal injuries by fall of coal	1												
14	" 4	Wallsend	Wallsend		John Shaw	"	Severe bruise on head by fall of coal					1								
15	" 9	A. A. Company	Hamilton	John Donn		"	Fatal injuries by fall of coal	1												
16	" 9	Co-operative	Plattsburgh		John Byrne	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal					1								
17	" 13	New Lambton	New Lambton		Joseph Bunn	Labourer	Loss of arm by empty waggons													1
18	" 17	Wallsend	Wallsend		John Stevenson	Miner	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal					1								
19	May 9	A. A. Company	Hamilton		Owen Williams	"	Leg fracture by fall of coal					1								
20	June 27	Wallsend	Wallsend	David Jones		"	Fatal injuries by an explosion of loose powder					1								
21	" 27	"	"		John Griffiths	"	Severe injuries by an explosion of loose powder													1
22	July 8	Mount Keira	Wollongong		Peter Rocks	"	Bruised across lower part of back by fall of coal					1								
23	" 11	East Waratah	New Lambton		Robert Humes	Wheeler	Injury to foot by fall of timber													1
24	" 12	"	"		Robert Hauks	Miner	Leg fracture by fall of coal					1								
25	" 13	Brown's	Minni	Joseph Wilson		Carter	Killed by upsetting of a dray					1								
26	" 26	Ellesmere	Singlton		George Burns	Miner	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal					1								
27	" 30	Lambton	Lambton		John Bunn	"	Fatal injuries by fall of coal					1								
28	Aug. 8	Bull	Bull	Miehl, Bowland		"	Fatal injuries by fall of stone "roof"					1								
29	" 23	Newcastle Co.'s	Burwood	Wilm. Johns		"	Fatal injury to spine—fall of coal					1								
30	" 24	Lambton	Lambton		Robert Young	"	Injury to head by explosion of a shot													1
31	" 24	"	"		John Robinson	"	Injury to legs and arms by explosion of a shot													1
32	" 24	Newcastle Co.'s	Burwood		Peter Riley	"	Injury to foot by descending cage													1
33	" 26	"	"	Edwd. B. Nugent		"	Fatal injuries by explosion of a shot					1								
34	Sep. 7	Wallsend	Wallsend		— Dowsfield	Overman	Leg fracture—struck by timber on a trolley													1
35	" 8	Lambton	Lambton	Wm. Jarrett		Miner	Knocked down by train of empty skips and died from injuries received, on 20th.					1								
36	" 8	"	"		Thomas Jones	Driver boy	Leg fractured by horse limbers													1
37	" 18	Ferndale	Tighe's Hill		James Spedding	Miner	Injury to back by fall of stone					1								
38	" 21	Newcastle Co.'s	Burwood		Daniel Phillips	"	Injury to foot by descending cage													1
39	" 24	Mount Pleasant	Wollongong		Joseph Martin	Trapper	Bruised about the head—run over by skip													1
40	" 24	Bull	Bull		Wm. Broadhead	Miner	Jaw-bone fracture by a fall of coal					1								
41	Oct. 2	A. A. Company	Hamilton		John Mitchell	Wheeler	Arm fracture by loaded skips													1
42	" 2	Wallsend	Wallsend	Thos. Fretwell		Miner	Fatal injuries by a fall of coal					1								
43	" 11	Lambton	Lambton		James Bunn	Driver boy	Thigh-fracture by loaded skips													1
44	Nov. 6	Co-operative	Plattsburgh		James Wall	Miner	Internal injuries by fall of coal					1								
45	" 16	Brown's	Munn	Robt. Wilson		"	Injury to chest by fall of coal					1								
46	" 19	"	"			"	Fatal injuries by fall of coal, and died on 28th.					1								
47	" 26	A. A. Co.'s	Hamilton		James Butler	"	Leg fracture—fall of coal					1								
48	Dec. 12	Katoomba	Katoomba	Wm. Evans		"	Fatal injuries by riding on full skip on mine.					1								
49	" 19	A. A. Co.'s	Hamilton		David Jones	"	Fracture of leg and arm, fall of coal					1								

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The returns which have been collected and forwarded to me by the Mining Department show the following figures for the year 1883 :—

## COAL RETURNS.

	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total.
Tons of round and small coal raised .....	1,899,619t. 16c.	389,419t. 2c.	232,418t. 3c.	2,521,457t. 1c.
Value of round and small coal raised .....	£928,026 13s. 5d.	£196,134 1s.	£77,780 18s. 6d.	£1,201,941 12s. 11d.
Persons employed above ground .....	748	262	64	1,074
Persons employed under ground .....	3,436	736	235	4,407

## PETROLEUM OIL CANNEL COAL OR BOGHEAD MINERAL RETURN.

## WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.

Tons of Boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannel coal raised.....	49,250
Value of Boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannel coal raised .....	£90,861 10s.
Persons employed above ground .....	142
Persons employed under ground .....	151

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

## Comparative statement of Return for 1882-83.

	Men above ground.	Men under ground.	Tons of round and small Coal.	Value.
Australian Agricultural, Newcastle Wallsend, Newcastle Coal-mining, Lambton, Co-operative, Ferndale, Ferndale No. 3, New Lambton, Dog and Rat, New Duckenfield, Greta, Duckenfield, Brown's, Waratah, South Waratah, East Waratah, Goose, Singleton, Brickfield, Robinson's, Sunderland, Brookstown, Sneddon's, Bloomfield, Shatrock Hill, Longworth's, Rix's Creek, Wickham and Bullock Island, Speedwell, Spennymoor, Hartley, Thornley Colliery, Morisset Point, and Stockton .....	748	3,436	1,899,619 16	£ 928,026 13 5
Total in 1883 .....	748	3,436	1,899,619 16	928,026 13 5
„ „ 1882 .....	645	2,830	1,569,516 14	715,937 3 6
Increase in 1883 .....	103	606	330,103 2	212,089 9 11

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

## Comparative statement of Return for 1882-83.

	Men above ground.	Men under ground.	Tons of round and small Coal raised.	Value.
Coal Cliff, Bull, Osborne Wallsend, Illawarra, Mount Kembla, Erith, Berrima, and Australian Oil & Mineral Company .....	262	736	389,419 2	£ 196,134 1 0
Total in 1883 .....	262	736	389,419 2	196,134 1 0
„ „ 1882 .....	245	633	342,126	170,113 8 0
Increase in 1883 .....	17	103	47,293 2	26,020 13 0

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

	Men above ground.	men under ground.	Tons of round and small Coal raised.	Value.
Vale of Clwydd, Lithgow Valley, Eskbank, Bowenfels, Eskbank Iron works, Coerwull, Irondale, Katoomba and Dubbo Coal Companies .....	64	235	232,418 3	£ 77,780 18 6
Total in 1883 .....	64	235	232,418 3	77,780 18 6
„ „ 1882 .....	48	186	197,639 1	62,915 1 2
Increase in 1883 .....	16	49	34,779 2	14,865 17 4

From these returns we find that in the Northern District in the year under notice there has been an increase of 330,103 tons in the quantity of coal raised, and an increase of £212,089 9s. 11d. in the value of the coal raised, whilst in the previous year there was only an increase of 217,044 tons and in the value of the coal raised £278,667 5s. 4d.

In the Southern District there has been an increase of 47,293 tons and £26,020 13s. in the value, whilst in the preceding year there was an increase of 83,216 tons and in the value of £51,795; in the Western District an increase of 34,779 tons and £14,865 17s. 4d. in the value, whilst in the previous year there was an increase of £33,796 tons and in the value of £15,256 2s. 8d.

## NEWCASTLE EXPORT TRADE.

In my 1879 report I drew attention to a very general opinion having been expressed that it was the high price of coal which had existed for 7½ years (14s. per ton) that had caused a decrease of 44,715 tons in the 1879 exports. Since then (in 1880) the price was reduced to 7s. and during that year there was still a decrease of 117,612 tons but in 1881, no doubt when the reduction in price had become more generally known in foreign countries, there was an increase of 273,463 tons. In January, 1882, the price was raised to 10s. per ton, and there was an increase of 217,044 tons; and in January, 1883, it was raised to 11s. when there was an increase of 330,103 tons.

It therefore appears as if the price of 14s. per ton was much too high, and at such a price did not tend to a yearly expansion or at any rate rapid increase in our export trade in coal.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Export of coal published in the *Mining Journal*, January 12th, 1884, with their remarks thereon, during the last 21 years.

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Price per ton.	Year.	Tons.	Value.	Price per ton.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
1863	8,342,500	3,752,908	0 9 0	1874	13,927,205	11,984,621	0 17 3
1864	8,900,872	4,220,883	0 9 6	1875	14,544,916	9,658,088	0 13 3
1865	9,283,214	4,496,567	0 9 8	1876	16,265,839	8,901,716	0 10 11
1866	10,142,260	5,218,498	0 10 3	1877	15,420,050	7,844,486	0 10 2
1867	10,565,829	5,488,945	0 10 5	1878	15,483,816	7,321,424	0 9 5
1868	10,967,062	5,437,922	0 9 11	1879	16,442,296	7,206,799	0 8 10
1869	10,744,945	5,165,668	0 9 7	1880	18,702,551	8,378,944	0 8 11
1870	11,702,649	5,638,371	0 9 8	1881	19,587,063	8,130,060	0 9 2
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133	0 9 11	1882	20,934,448	9,564,616	0 9 3
1872	13,198,494	10,442,321	0 15 10	1883	22,771,348	10,642,013	0 9 4
1873	12,617,566	13,188,511	1 0 11				

It will be seen that low prices have been most conducive to our export trade in coal and that the advance of wages made towards the close of 1882 and since continuing did not come from the increased prices of the coal sent out of the kingdom. It is, however, satisfactory to find that our exports of coal have nearly trebled in the course of twenty years, and this, of course, has caused employment to be found for many thousands of miners although they are now told by their leaders that the prices should be raised at all risks. There is no question that the low price at which our colliery owners have been able to sell their produce is the principal reason that can be assigned for the yearly expansion of our exports which, so far as coal is concerned, is now equal to one-seventh of all that is raised in the kingdom. France, Germany, and Russia have been our best customers.

How long the two latter will be included in that category is somewhat doubtful, for Germany is now increasing its productive power, and the Government gives every encouragement to the home producers, whilst Russia has just imposed a tax on all coal entering the Russian ports of the Black Sea, an exception being made in favour of the Baltic ports, to which large quantities of English steam coal are consigned during the summer months.

It is said that the duty is likely to be still further increased, so as to promote as far as possible the development of the vast deposits of coal that permeate such a large portion of the Russian territory in Europe.

From the table below we find that in the year under notice (1883), we exported 95,478 tons more coal to intercolonial ports than in the preceding year, and 155,422 more to foreign ports. The intercolonial increase in the year appears to be principally owing to Victoria having taken 77,408, New Zealand 8,554, and Queensland 25,472, tons more coal from Newcastle than they did in 1882. And the increase in the foreign exports have been in consequence of Hong Kong, India, Java, and Valparaiso, having taken more Newcastle coal, and other foreign countries more Newcastle and Southern coal than they did in the previous year. The Newcastle collieries exported 848,380 tons, and the Illawarra collieries 145,616 tons.

The following table shows comparison between the year under notice and two preceding years as regards and value, tons of round and small coal raised for each person employed in and about the Collieries, each life lost.

Year.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home Consumption.
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.
1881.....	657,135	0 7 9-34	255,572	372,709	0 8 8-29	161,958	1,029,844	0 8 1-30	417,530	745,380
1882.....	760,326	0 9 9-54	372,384	501,819	0 10 0-08	274,630	1,261,515	0 10 3-00	647,038	847,737
1883.....	855,704	0 10 5-75	448,356	656,741	0 11 7-34	381,306	1,512,445	0 10 11-65	829,062	1,009,012
	2,273,065	0 9 5-63	1,076,262	1,530,709	0 10 8-2	817,993	3,803,884	0 9 11 51	1,894,225	2,102,120



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It will also be seen that the quantity of coal raised during the last three years for each person employed above and underground at the collieries, has averaged 445 tons of round and small coal per year, and that each person so employed added £190 18s. 7d. per annum to the wealth of the Colony. In the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, twenty-nine lives were lost for 6,405,963 tons raised, viz., 220,895 tons were raised per each life lost. These figures may perhaps be sufficiently explanatory in themselves so far as a comparison of our export trade and home consumption, &c., for the whole Colony is concerned; but it will no doubt interest each district to know the proportion the accidents and deaths bear to the persons employed, and the quantity and value of coal raised for each person employed in and about the mines, &c., which is as follows:—

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines .....	4,184
Number of persons employed underground .....	3,436
Quantity of coal raised in tons.....	1,899,699 16
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	29
Number of lives lost by accidents.....	12
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident.....	144
Persons employed per each life lost .....	348
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident.....	65,504
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost.....	158,301
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	454
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground.....	552
Value of coal raised.....	£928,026 13s. 5d.
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	£221 16s. 8d.
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground.....	£270 1s. 9d.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines.....	998
Number of persons employed underground.....	736
Quantity of coal raised in tons.....	389,419 2
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	5
Number of lives lost by accidents .....	2
Persons employed for each non-fatal accident.....	199
Persons employed for each life lost .....	499
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident .....	77,884
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost.....	194,709
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	390
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground.....	520
Value of coal raised .....	£196,134 1s.
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	£196 10s. 6d.
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground.....	£252 17s. 11d.

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines.....	299
Number of persons employed underground .....	235
Quantity of coal raised in tons.....	232,418 3
Number of non-fatal accidents .....	Nil.
Number of lives lost by accidents .....	1
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident.....	No non-fatal accident
Persons employed per each life lost.....	299
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident.....	232,418 and no non-fatal accident
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost .....	232,418
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines .....	777
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground .....	991
Value of coal raised .....	£77,780 18 6
Value of coal raised per each person employed in or about the mines.....	£260 2 8
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground.....	330 19 8

the exports of coal to foreign and intercolonial ports, the quantity used for home consumption, total output value of round and small coal raised for each person so employed, and the quantity of coal raised for

Total Output and Value.			Coal raised per each person employed in and about the Mines			Value of Coal per each person employed in and about the Mines.			Tons of Coal raised per life lost.		
Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value	Quantity	Average tons per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Value.	Average value per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Quantity.	Average tons per each life lost.	Lives lost.
Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Tons.	Tons.	Number.	£	£ s. d.	Number	Tons.	Tons.	Number
1,775,224	0 6 9-55	603,248 5 8	1,775,224	418	4,207	603,248	140 7 9	4,207	1,775,224	887,612	2
2,109,232	0 8 11-97	948,005 12 8	2,109,232	453	4,647	948,065	204 4 2	4,647	1,109,282	175,773	12
2,521,457	0 9 8-4	1,201,941 12 11	2,521,457	460	5,481	1,201,941	219 5 1	5,481	2,521,457	168,096	15
6,405,963	0 8 7-18	2,764,154 0 0	6,405,963	446	14,425	2,764,154	190 18 7	14,425	6,405,963	220,895	29

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The following table shows comparisons between the year under notice and the preceding year, as regards the proportion the accidents and deaths bear to the persons employed, the quantity and value of coal raised for each person employed in and about the mines, and underground, in the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts.

	Northern District.		Southern District.		Western District.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Number of persons employed in and about the mines	3,475	4,184	873	908	234	299
Number of persons employed underground	2,830	3,430	633	736	180	235
Quantity of coal raised in tons	1,569,516 14 0	1,890,619 16 0	342,126	389,419 2	197,639 1	232,418 3
Number of non-fatal accidents	31	29	2	5	Nil	Nil
Number of lives lost by accidents	11	12	1	2	Nil	1
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	112	144	430	190	No non-fatal accident.	No non-fatal accident.
Persons employed for each life lost	316	343	878	499	No life lost.	299
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	50,629	65,504	171,063	77,884	197,639 and no non-fatal accident	232,418 and no non-fatal accident
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	142,683	158,801	342,126	194,709	197,639 and no life lost	232,418
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	452	454	389	300	844	777
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground	554	552	540	529	1,062	901
Value of coal raised	£ s. d. 715,937 3 6	£ s. d. 928,026 15 5	£ s. d. 170,113 8 0	£ s. d. 196,134 1 0	£ s. d. 62,015 1 2	£ s. d. 77,780 18 6
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	208 0 6	221 16 8	198 15 0	196 10 6	268 17 4	260 2 8
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	252 19 7	270 1 9	268 14 9	252 17 11	338 5 0	330 19 8

The following statistical return, furnished me by Mr. W. R. Logan, the Collector of Customs at Newcastle, shows that the greatest yearly increases in the export of coal from this port have been—To Victoria, 77,408 tons; Hongkong, 42,514 tons; India, 37,156 tons; Java, 33,122 tons; Queensland, 25,472 tons; Valparaiso, 21,302 tons; San Francisco, 13,625 tons; Wilmington, 13,412 tons; and Manilla, 13,007 tons.

NEWCASTLE—New South Wales export of coal during the years 1882 and 1883.

To Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	1882.	1883.	Increase during 1883.	Decrease during 1883.
	Tons	Tons	Tons.	
Victoria	403,510	480,918	77,408	
New Zealand	142,582	151,136	8,554	
South Australia	134,099	126,955		7,144
Tasmania	29,280	28,533		747
Queensland	18,747	44,219	25,472	
Western Australia	4,384	5,459	1,075	
Japan	16,414	4,785		11,629
San Francisco	100,769	114,394	13,625	
Hongkong	57,996	100,510	42,514	
Manilla	21,030	34,037	13,007	
India	29,202	66,358	37,156	
Java	31,107	64,229	33,122	
China	9,631	8,910		721
Mauritius	19,688	4,324		15,364
New Caledonia	4,106	9,526	5,420	
Port Natal		370	370	
Portland, O.	3,004	15,821	12,817	
Honolulu	12,038	7,398		4,640
Valparaiso	18,557	39,859	21,302	
Fiji	6,725	11,160	4,435	
Guam	3,265	1,609		1,656
S. S. Islands	394	539	145	
Tahiti	1,175	1,276	101	
San Diego	788	1,190	402	
Callao	1,035	1,867	832	
Colombo	3,870			3,870
Point de Galle	3,081			3,081
Corinto	650			650
Iquique	1,595	6,685	5,090	
Mexico	1,724	6,889	5,165	
Wilmington		13,412	13,412	
Astoria		1,190	1,190	
Diego Garcia		1,130	1,130	
United Kingdom		630	630	
Panama		4,187	4,187	
Total	1,080,446	1,359,505	328,561	49,502

## DECENNIAL RETURN—Port of Newcastle—Foreign and Intercolonial Trade.

Year.	Vessels cleared outwards for Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Imports from Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Quantity and value of Coal exported to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Exports (including Coal) to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Total amount of Revenue collected.
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.		Tons.	Value.		
1874	1,269	543,693	£ 343,297 19 11	723,844	£ 696,448 15 0	£ 697,048 7 7	£ 59,387 7 11
1875	1,341	573,826	480,771 19 6	771,144	527,949 12 10	644,615 0 6	60,818 4 3
1876	1,309	535,738	469,988 2 8	719,050	495,502 0 0	585,114 16 2	54,031 8 0
1877	1,328	577,376	502,861 6 4	781,502	540,560 0 0	680,750 11 7	56,584 3 11
1878	1,407	655,885	444,760 18 9	871,985	602,557 0 0	699,252 13 0	60,511 14 0
1879	1,330	651,501	340,501 0 0	860,375	591,090 0 0	648,427 0 0	57,477 18 9
1880	1,023	516,480	527,905 0 0	673,393	372,378 0 0	447,486 0 0	57,883 4 6
1881	1,121	654,543	482,845 0 0	899,369	343,931 0 0	407,212 0 0	77,543 10 7
1882	1,143	737,772	632,073 0 0	1,080,446	527,575 0 0	618,586 0 0	76,799 12 7
1883	1,305	926,956	658,601 0 0	1,359,505	722,428 0 0	1,438,172 0 0	87,844 12 0

THE following list of large Steamers and Ships which have left Newcastle with cargoes of Coal during the year, has been furnished me by Mr. Logan, Collector of Customs:—

Jan. 9	S.S. "Albany"	2,560 tons coal.
" 9	S.S. "Meath"	2,100 " "
" 17	S.S. "Etna"	2,700 " "
" 30	S.S. "Tannadice"	2,500 " "
Feb. 1	S.S. "Gulf of St. Vincent"	2,200 " "
Mar. 2	S.S. "Gulf of Carpentaria"	2,700 " "
" 14	S.S. "Fenstanton"	3,200 " "
" 30	S.S. "Cairnsmuir"	2,000 " "
April 13	S.S. "Sikh"	2,760 " "
" 13	S.S. "Normanton"	2,466 " "
May 3	S.S. "Duke of Devonshire"	3,600 " "
" 12	S.S. "Duke of Buccleuch"	3,600 " "
" 15	S.S. "Ascalon"	2,507 " "
June 3	S.S. "Glengoil"	3,250 " "
" 18	S.S. "Merkara"	3,100 " "
July 18	Ship "Leicester Castle"	3,156 " "
" 30	S.S. "Eldorado"	3,000 " "
Aug. 15	S.S. "Naples"	2,500 " "
" 21	S.S. "Hampshire"	2,500 " "
" 29	Ship "Copley"	2,693 " "
Sept. 3	Ship "Dundee"	2,972 " "
" 5	Ship "British Yeoman"	2,807 " "
" 20	Ship "Eaton Hall"	2,442 " "
" 28	Ship "Respigadera"	2,421 " "
Oct. 4	S.S. "Gulf of Mexico"	4,000 " "
" 4	S.S. "Chollerton"	3,000 " "
" 12	S.S. "Newshera"	3,468 " "
" 13	S.S. "Coniston"	3,075 " "
" 24	S.S. "Anglo-Indian"	3,000 " "
" 29	S.S. "Sikh"	3,000 " "
" 31	S.S. "Ghazee"	3,400 " "
Nov. 5	S.S. "Marsala"	3,000 " "
" 5	S.S. "Duke of Devonshire"	3,800 " "
Dec. 6	S.S. "Duke of Buccleuch"	3,800 " "
" 11	S.S. "Cape Clear"	3,004 " "

RETURN showing the quantity raised, price per ton, and value of the Boghead Mineral or Petroleum Oil (Cannel Coal), commonly called Kerosene Shale, from 1865 to 1883 inclusive.

Years.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Total.
1865	570	£ s. d. 4 2 5.47	£ s. d. 2,350 0 0
1866	2,770	2 18 10.48	8,154 0 0
1867	4,079	3 14 9.21	15,249 0 0
1868	16,952	2 17 7.11	48,816 0 0
1869	7,500	2 10 0.00	18,760 0 0
1870	8,550	3 4 3.18	27,570 0 0
1871	14,700	2 6 3.91	34,050 0 0
1872	11,040	2 11 11.91	28,700 0 0
1873	17,850	2 16 6.55	50,475 0 0
1874	12,100	2 5 1.48	27,300 0 0
1875	6,197	2 10 2.22	15,500 0 0
1876	15,998	3 0 0.00	47,994 0 0
1877	18,963	2 9 0.82	46,524 10 0
1878	24,371	2 6 11.49	67,211 0 0
1879	32,519	2 1 10.96	66,930 10 0
1880	19,201	2 6 7.03	44,724 15 0
1881	27,894	1 9 2.59	40,748 0 0
1882	48,065	1 15 0.00	84,114 0 0
1883	49,250	1 16 10.77	90,861 10 0
	338,599	2 4 7.87	756,022 5 0

*Complaints made of deficient ventilation, &c.*

I have inquired into several complaints made with respect to defective ventilation and non-compliance with the requirements of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, reports upon which have been duly forwarded to you, and proceedings taken where necessary.

## NEW MINES OPENED OUT OR IN COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT DURING THE YEAR 1883.

*Tighe's Hill.*

January 2nd.—Mr. C. Robinson gave notice that he had commenced to work the mine from under his property at Tighe's Hill, to be known as Little Ferndale. He has since leased the right to work the coal to Messrs. Walker & Wilde, and it is now known as No. 3 Little Ferndale.

*Megalow, county Cook.*

February 10th.—Mr. W. B. Pendleton gave notice, on behalf of the executors of the late T. S. Mort, that he had commenced to mine and search for shale on a mineral conditional purchase taken by Captain Charles Smith on the Megalow Mountain.

*Lochend, near East Maitland.*

February 26th.—Mr. Matthew Tulip gave notice that he was about to sink a shaft for coal on the Honorable John Bales' property, known as Lochend, near East Maitland.

*Stockton, county Northumberland.*

May 16.—Mr. J. S. Green gave notice that he had commenced doing some preliminary work in connection with a new colliery at Stockton on behalf of the Stockton Coal-mining Company. At the beginning of March, 1884, the Company had sunk their 15-foot diameter cylinders for a shaft 340 feet in depth a depth of 57 feet through the sand, Mr. Rossiter having then the sole control and management of the sinking of the shaft.

*Wallsend.*

June 20th.—Mr. Andrew Sneddon gave notice, on behalf of A. A. Sneddon, that they had opened a coal-mine at Wallsend.

*Font Hill, Stony Creek, county Northumberland.*

July 31st.—Mr. Wm. Williams gave notice, on behalf of a Company, that they had started a shaft on Mr. Green's Font Hill Estate for coal. Mr. Inspector Dixon reports that this is abandoned.

*New Lambton Colliery Coal-pit, near Adamstown, county Northumberland.*

August 9th.—Mr. James Thomas, on behalf of the New Lambton Coal-mining Company, gave notice that he had opened out a new pit on their estate, to be known as the New Lambton Colliery Coal-pit

*Hartley Vale, county Cook.*

September 1st.—Mr. Richard Fryer gave notice, on behalf of the New South Wales Shale Oil Company, of having commenced to open out a coal-seam, known as the Top-seam, on their property at Hartley Vale.

*Isolated Mountain, Katoomba, county Cook.*

September 17th.—Mr. R. Saddington, Acting-Secretary, gave notice, on behalf of the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (Limited), having commenced opening a new shale mine at Katoomba

*Great Western Zigzag Colliery, county Cook.*

October 4th.—Mr. Wm. Wilson gave notice of having opened a new Colliery, about 1 mile from Vale of Clydd, to be known as the Great Western Zigzag Colliery.

*Home Villa Estate, West Maitland, county Northumberland.*

November 6th.—Mr. John Edgar notified, on behalf of the Font Hill Coal Company, of having started to prospect for coal and shale on the north side of Great Northern Railway, on the Home Villa Estate, belonging to Mr. Heydon, of West Maitland.

*Mittagong Coal-mining Company, county Camden.*

December 3rd.—Mr. R. Evans, Manager of the Mittagong Coal-mining Company (Limited), notified that he had commenced mining operations on the above Company's property.

When I was at the mine on December 31st, 1883, Mr. Evans promised to send me an accurate section of the coal-seam, to which the Company are constructing a railway, 4 miles in length, from the Great Southern Railway, but I have not heard from him since.

*Ruined Castle, near Katoomba, county Cook.*

December 20th.—Mr. J. B. North gave notice that he was working a prospecting shaft on his property opposite Katoomba Reserve, near the Ruined Castle and Megalow Mountain.

## COAL MINES ABANDONED OR OPERATIONS SUSPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1883.

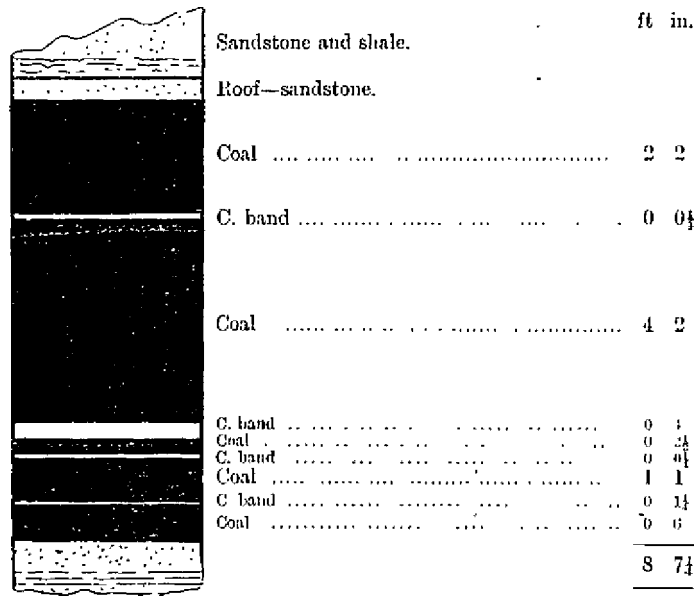
February 9th.—Mr. R. Nancarrow notified that the working of the Dubbo Coal Mine at Ballimore, on the Talbragar River, had been discontinued, pending the erection of suitable works, tramway, &c.

February 21st.—Mr. John Burgin gave notice that the Brickfield Colliery, worked by him, was finished.

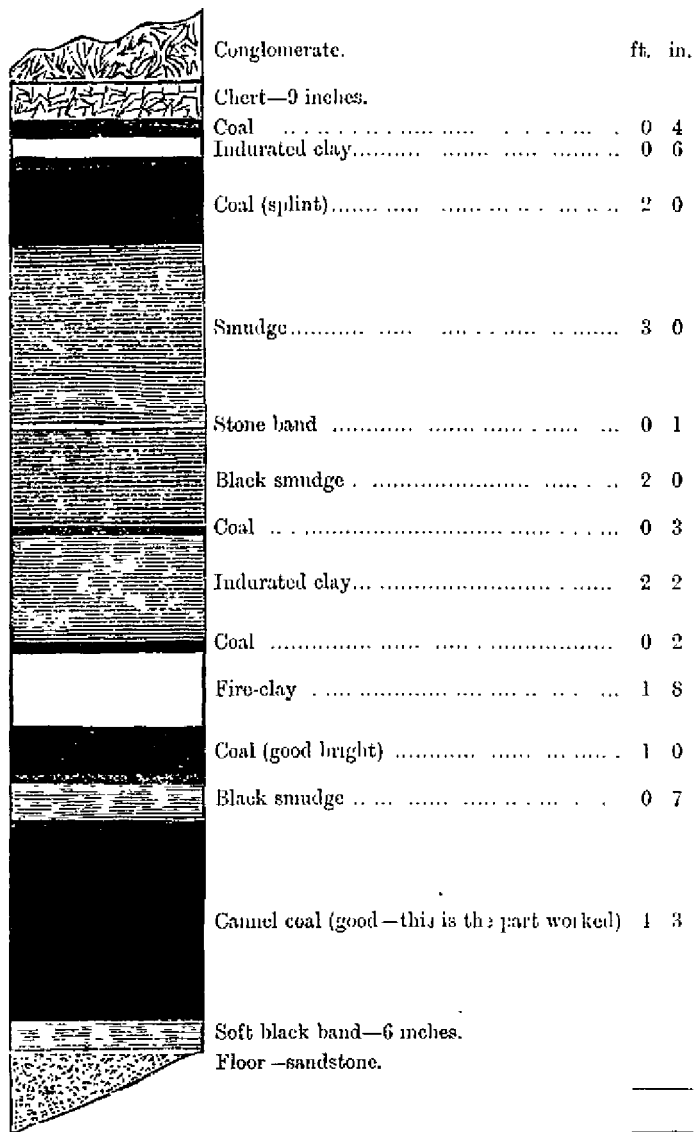
BORINGS FOR COAL.

James Fletcher, Esq., M.L.A., and colliery proprietor, has forwarded me the following account of the strata and seams of coal lately bored through with the Diamond Drill, on the West Wallsend Coal Company's 2,848 acres (No. 60 reserve), held under an authority to mine, and situated in the parish of Teralba, county of Northumberland.

		Feet.	Inches.			Feet.	Inches.
		9	0	No. 4.	Coal	2	2
		30	5		C. band	0	0½
		26	10		Coal	4	2
		33	3		C. band	0	4
		28	9		Coal	0	2½
		5	4		C. band	0	0½
		7	1		Coal	1	1
		8	2		C. band	0	1½
		1	3		Coal	0	6
		4	5		Sandstone and shale	13	5½
		2	3		Coaly shale	1	6
		10	0		Coal	0	4
		23	11		Coaly shale	19	2
		8	8		Coal	1	6
		23	9½	C. band	0	3	
		14	3	Coal	0	8	
		35	8	C. band	0	0¼	
		0	2	Coal	1	6	
		2	11½	C. band	0	0½	
		3	0	Coal	2	5½	
No. 1—	Coal	3	9	C. band	0	0½	
	Coaly shale	0	2	Coal	0	10	
	C. band	0	9	Sandstone	3	2	
	Coal	0	6	Coaly shale	4	3	
	C. band	0	3	Sandstone	32	3	
	Coaly shale	1	4½	Sandstone and shale	20	7	
	C. band	1	0	Shale	5	1	
	Coaly shale	1	1½	Chert	0	2	
	Coal	1	2	Shale	5	11½	
	C. band	0	2½	"	4	8½	
	Coal	0	6	Chert	0	1	
	C. band	0	6	Shale	11	3½	
	Coaly shale	0	4½	C. band	0	4	
	Sandstone and shale	02	5	Sandstone and shale	3	3	
Shale	1	0	Chert	0	3		
Coaly shale	0	3	Sandstone and shale	11	6		
C. band	0	1	Sandstone	16	10½		
Coal	0	8½	Sandstone and shale	9	9¼		
C. band	0	9	Coal	2	3		
Coaly shale	0	3	C. band	0	0½		
C. band	0	9	Coal	0	3		
Coaly shale	0	4	C. band	0	1		
Coal	1	1	Sandstone and shale	9	4		
C. band	0	1	C. band	2	1		
Coal	0	4½	Coal	0	8		
C. band	0	0½	C. band	0	0½		
Coal	0	11	Coal	0	7		
C. band	0	3	C. band	0	1		
Coal	0	4	Coal	0	3		
C. band	0	1	C. band	0	0½		
Coal	0	4½	Coal	1	0		
C. band	0	1½	Shale	0	10		
Coal	0	2	Chert (fifty)	14	0		
C. band	0	1	C. band	0	1½		
Coal	0	6	Coal	1	0		
C. band	0	0¼	Shale	5	0		
Coal	0	3	Coal	0	4		
C. band	0	0½	Sandstone and shale	16	8		
Coal	0	11	Coal	0	3		
C. band	0	0½	C. band	0	0½		
Coal	0	3½	Coal	0	6		
C. band	0	6	C. band	0	0½		
Coal	0	7½	Coal	0	5		
C. band	0	4½	C. band	0	8½		
Coal	0	2½	Sandstone	0	4		
C. band	0	0½	Coaly shale	0	0½		
Coal	0	1½	C. band	0	1½		
C. band	0	0¼	Coal	0	6		
Coal	1	1½	C. band	0	0½		
Sandstone and shale	56	7	Coal	0	8		
Shale	0	0½	C. band	0	0½		
No. 3—Coal	2	6	Coal	0	8½		
Sandstone and shale	23	6	C. band	0	0¼		
Sandstone	0	6	Sandstone and shale	27	3		
						718	6



The above represents a section of the No. 4 coal seam bored through with the Diamond Rock Drill, under the supervision of Mr. Fletcher, to which the West Wallsend Coal Company are about to sink a shaft 15 feet in diameter to a depth of 500 to 550 feet.



The above is a section of the coal and cannel coal seam sunk through by Mr. John Edgar, on behalf of the Font Hill Coal Company, on the Home Villa Estate at Stony Creek, near West Maitland, in the county of Northumberland.

The cannel coal is similar in quality to that worked by the late Honorable Bourne Russell.

	ft. in.
Drift shale and indurated clay .....	36 0
Coal .....	1 0
Sandstone very coarse .....	36 0
Coal .....	1 0
Sandstone hard .....	20 6
Coal .....	2 6
Sandstone very coarse, lower part in beds, with shale containing iron- stone nodules. }	41 0
Sandstone .....	51 6



Conglomerate .....	Roof	0 6
From surface to top of coal .....		193 0
Coal .....		3 2
Band .....		0 2
Coal .....		0 6
Band .....		0 2
Coal .....		1 6
Total depth to bottom of coal-seam 11 feet in thickness .....		204 0

The above represents a section of the Great Western Zig-Zag coal-seam opened out, and now worked by Messrs. Wilson and Saywell, about 1 mile from the Vale of Clwydd Colliery, at Lithgow Valley, county of Cook. The coal is similar in quality to that worked at Vale of Clwydd; powerful winding and pumping engines, and a substantial pit-top, have been erected under the supervision of Mr. Wilson, who is the Colliery Manager.

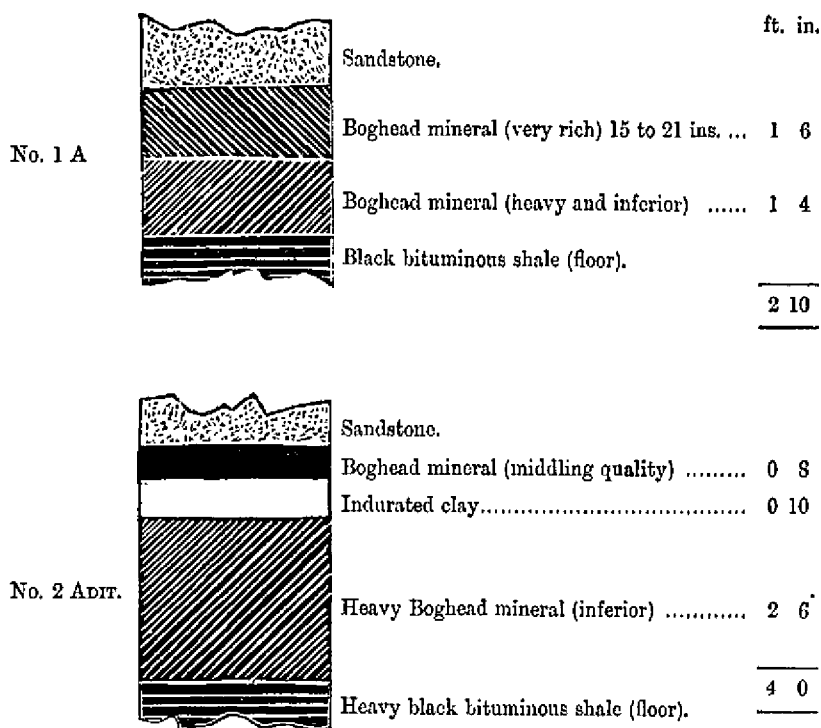
An account of strata passed through to the lower coal-seam in the No. 1 Borehole at Berrima Colliery, furnished me by Mr. J. S. Hamilton, Colliery Manager:—

	Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
Coal and shale .....	4	0	Grey sandstone .....	1	8
Fireclay .....	0	6	Grey metal .....	1	8
Grey metal .....	6	2	Blue metal .....	0	6
White sandstone .....	8	8	Grey metal .....	1	4
Coal and grey metal .....	0	6	Coal .....	5	0
Grey metal .....	11	2	Band .....	0	2
Blue metal .....	3	9	Coal .....	0	4
Fireclay .....	6	10	Band .....	0	3
Blue metal .....	4	0	Coal .....	0	6
Grey sandstone .....	1	0	Coal and grey metal .....	0	3
Coal .....	0	9	Coal .....	4	0
Grey metal coal pipes .....	1	3	Blue metal .....	2	0
Blue metal .....	6	11			
Grey sandstone (with pebbles) .....	0	10			
Dark shale coal pipes .....	18	6			
				92	6

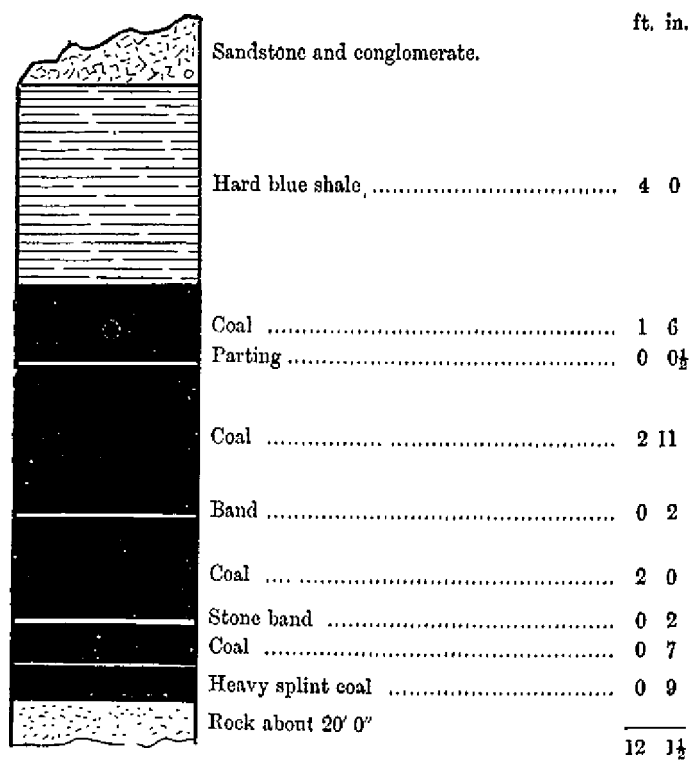


	ft. in.
Sandstone.	
Boghead mineral—middling quality .....	0 9
Bituminous shale .....	0 7½
Heavy dark indurated clay, &c. ....	3 3
	4 7½
Black bituminous shale (floor).	

The above represents a section of the Boghead mineral seam opened out by an adit, by Mr. J. B. North, on his land, situated near the Ruined Castle and Megallow Mountain, Katoomba, county of Cook.



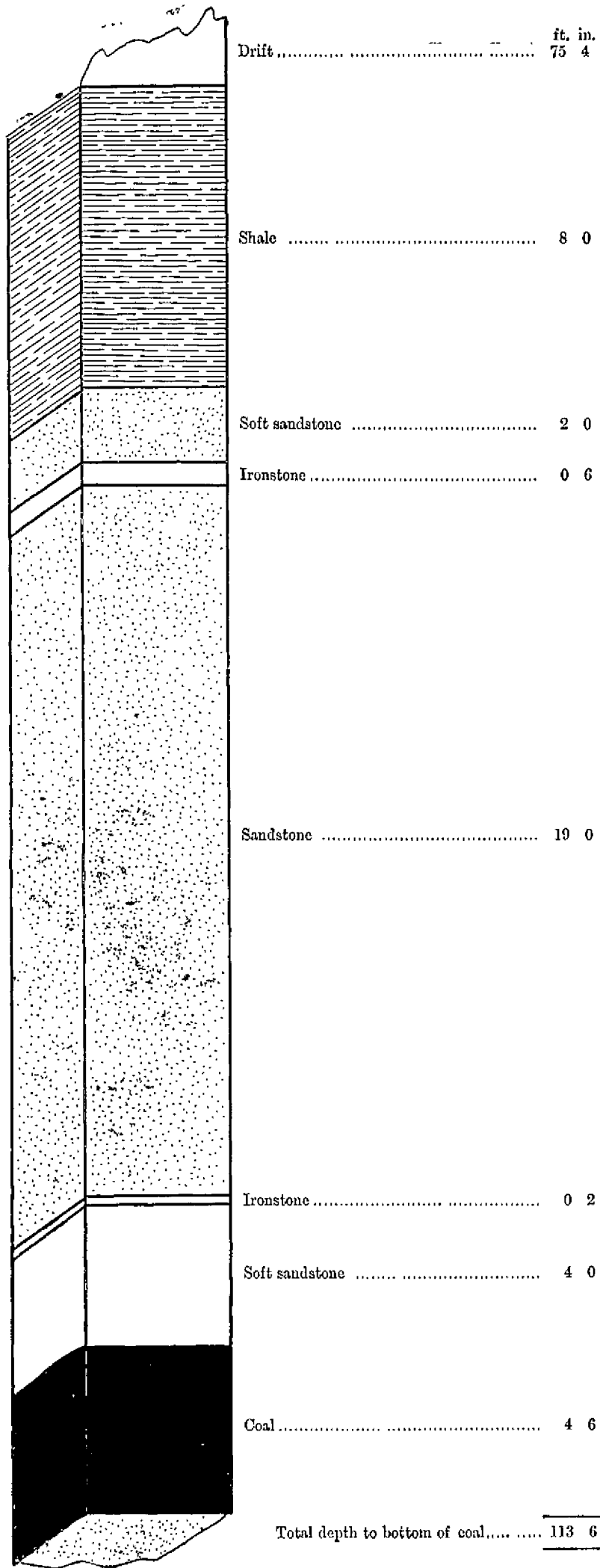
The above sections (No. 1 and No. 2) represent the Boghead mineral seam opened out in two adits, on the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.'s property, situated between the Isolated Mountain and the Ruined Castle, near Katoomba, in the county of Cook.



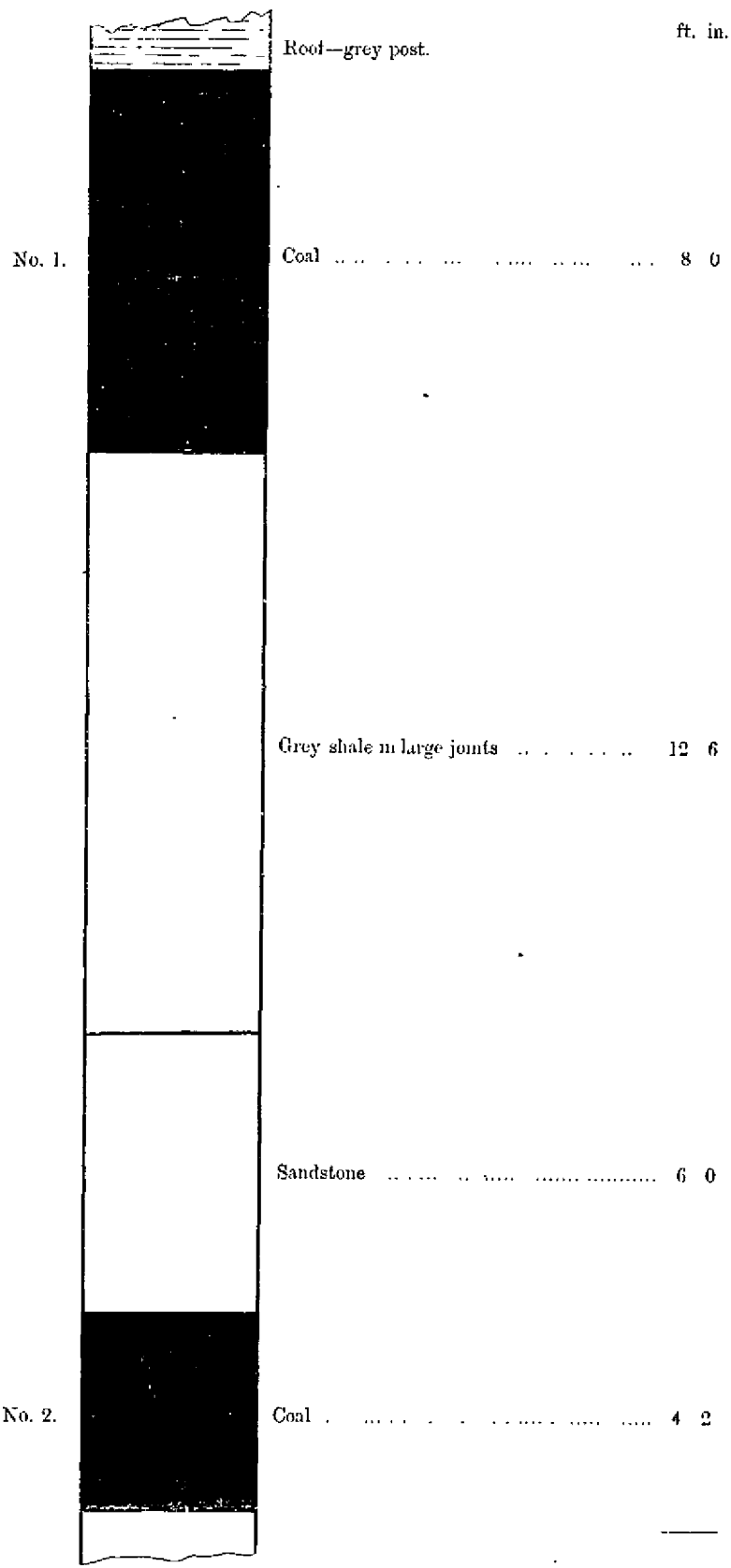
The above section denotes the coal-seam opened by an adit by the Ringwood Colliery Company at Bundanoon, in the county of Camden. The seam of coal is identical with that worked at the Erith Colliery, and the adit is situated only about ½ a mile from the Great Southern Railway. The tramway and all machinery, &c., necessary for raising the coal up a cliff 280 feet in depth, is being very substantially erected under the supervision of Mr. Bertram, a colliery viewer, who has recently come from England.



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The above is an account of the strata and No. 1 coal-seam sunk through under the supervision of Mr. Fletcher, by the Illawarra Coal Company, between North Bulli and the Coal Cliff in the county of Cumberland, and adjacent to the Sydney and Illawarra Railway. The coal is similar in quality to that worked at Bulli and Coal Cliff.



The above section denotes the position of the No. 2 or 4-ft. coal-seam now being opened out, and about to be worked by the Bulli Coal Company, at Bulli.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that in the year under notice there were fifty-four collieries under inspection, and notices have been received of thirteen new coal and boghead mineral seams opened out, against fifty-four collieries under inspection in the preceding year, and eleven opening out; and that this year's returns show an increase in the Northern District of 330,103 tons of round and small coal raised, and £212,089 9s. 11d. in value; in the Southern District of 47,293 tons, valued at £26,020 13s.; and in the Western District 34,779 tons, valued at £14,865 17s. 4d.

I have, &c.,  
**JOHN MACKENZIE, F.G.S.,**  
 Government Examiner of Coal Fields.

THE

THE HALF-YEARLY REPORT of the Inspector of Collieries for the Northern District, on the state of the various Collieries in the Northern District in New South Wales, and Accidents therein investigated by said Inspector for the six months ending 31st December, 1883.

The Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle,—  
Sir,

Glebeland, 28 January, 1884.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 26 in the "Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1876," I have the honor to transmit to you this my six monthly report on the state of the various Collieries in the Northern district for the half-year ending 31st December, 1883.

The total number of Collieries under inspection in the Northern district during the term embraced by this report is 34. Two of the small Collieries reported by me last time are now finished, viz., Walker & Wilde's and Bevan's, both at Tighe's Hill.

Another mine has been opened out at Fonthill, near Maitland, and has been under inspection during part of the time embraced by this report.

The mines at the Lake are not included in this report, as I have not visited them during the six months, owing to there being no work of any consequence doing at any of them.

*Present state of Mines.*

*A.A. Co.*—About 600 men, boys, and horses are employed in this mine during the day shift, for which about 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in eleven separate currents. The number of men, &c., served by each current averages from twenty-five to sixty-five. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other respects also.

*Wallsend.*—About 700 men, boys, and horses are employed in this mine on both shifts, and about 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in eleven separate currents. In three of the splits there are more men than the Act allows, but alterations are being made to relieve the overcrowded districts as speedily as possible. The Act in other respects is complied with.

*Lambton.*—There are about 370 men, boys, and horses employed in this mine on both shifts, and about 70,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in eleven separate currents, each serving from ten to fifty men, &c. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other respects also.

*New Lambton.*—About ninety-five men, boys, and horses are employed in this mine on both shifts, and about 14,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in four separate currents, each serving from twenty to forty men, &c. The Act is also complied with in other respects.

*Newcastle Co.*—There are about 340 men, boys, and horses employed in this mine on both shifts, and about 56,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in six separate currents or splits, each serving from thirty to seventy men, &c. With the exception of sub-section 1, section 12 of the Coal-mines Regulation Act of 1876, which requires two separate openings to the surface, by means of either of which all persons employed may at all times pass in or out of the mine; the Act in other respects is complied with.

*Co-operative.*—About 370 men, boys, and horses are employed in this mine on both shifts, for which about 55,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in six separate currents, or splits, each serving from fifty to seventy men, &c. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*South Waratah.*—About 17 men and horses are employed in this mine on one shift. The miners are all working in one district, on the long-wall system, and supplied with about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The Act is also complied with in other respects.

*East Waratah.*—About 150 men, boys, and horses are employed in this mine on both shifts, and about 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in four separate currents or splits, each serving from eighteen to sixty men, &c. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Old Waratah.*—About 18 men and boys are now employed in this mine, supplied with about 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is also complied with in every other respect.

*Hidden Treasure.*—There are only about 11 men employed in this mine; the ventilation is good throughout, and the Act also complied with in every other respect.

*Dog and Kat Colliery.*—There are about 20 men and boys employed in this mine. There are several openings to the day. The ventilation is good, and the requirements of the Act complied with in every respect.

*Brown's Colliery.*—About 140 men, boys, and horses are at present employed in this mine during the day-shift, and about 39,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in five separate currents or splits, each serving from twenty-four to forty men, &c. The requirements of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Duckenfield Colliery.*—There are now about 22½ men, boys, and horses employed in this mine during the day-shift, and about 38,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in five separate currents or splits, each serving from thirty-six to sixty men, &c. During the last six months a splendid new furnace has been built in this mine. It is situated at the bottom of a very deep shaft, and if required could produce an adequate amount of ventilation for double the number of men and boys at present employed in the mine. The Act is also carried out in all other matters.

*Ferndale.*—About 100 men, boys, and horses are employed in this mine on one shift, and about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving about fifty men, &c. The Act is also complied with in other matters.

*Ferndale No. 3.*—The old pit bearing this name is now worked out and abandoned, but another shaft has been sunk to the same seam, and is now being opened out by driving narrow work to make room for a number of hands being employed. The Act is complied with in every respect.

*Goose Colliery.*—Only five men, 1 boy, and 1 horse employed in this mine. The ventilation is good throughout, and the provisions of the Act complied with in every respect.

*New Duckenfield.*—About 21 men, boys, and horses at present employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act carried out.

*Robinson's.*—About 9 men at present employed in this mine. The ventilation is good throughout, and the Act in other respects complied with.

*Bergin's Peppertown.*—Only the proprietor and one man getting coal here. They are removing the surface and taking the old pillars from the Brickfield old workings.

*Spenny Moor.*—

*Spennymoor.*—There are only seven men at present employed in this mine. There are several openings to the day, and the ventilation is good throughout. The Act is also complied with in other respects.

*Speedwell.*—There are nine men employed below at this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act in other respects carried out.

*Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery.*—There are sixteen men employed below at this Colliery. Two shifts being worked, eight men in a shift. About 1,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in one current. A fan is being erected on the surface for ventilating purposes, which will greatly increase the current of air in the mine. A second shaft will shortly be commenced and pushed on with all speed. The Act in other respects is also complied with.

*Hartley Colliery, Woodford.*—This Colliery has been under inspection during the half-year, but is now abandoned. There has been an average of about thirty men employed in this mine, supplied with a current of air of about 5,000 cubic feet per minute. The Act was also complied with in other respects.

*Brookstown Colliery.*—There are nineteen men and horses employed in this mine, supplied with about 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The Act in other respects is also complied with.

*Marshall's Colliery.*—There are only nine men employed below in this mine. They are supplied with a current of about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are also carried out in other respects.

*Tulip's Pit.*—Only one man employed below; ventilation good, and the Act carried out.

*Bloomfield.*—Only four men employed in this mine. Ventilation good, and the Act complied with.

*Font Hill.*—This is a new place being opened near Stony Creek above Maitland. There are only two men at work, but in all probability there will soon be more employed.

*Greta Colliery.*—There are about 120 men, boys, and horses employed in this mine on both shifts, and about 16,000 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied in two separate currents, each serving about sixty men, &c. The provisions of the Act are also complied with in other matters.

*New Park Colliery, Singleton.*—About twenty men are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 41,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other respects is also complied with.

*Ellesmere.*—There are fourteen men at present employed in this mine; the ventilation is good throughout. The Messrs. Longworth are opening out another mine to the same seam on their original mineral selection; a tunnel is already driven to the seam, and preparations are being made for a large output of coal. The Act is complied with in every respect.

*Ria's Creek.*—Only the lessee himself getting a few tons of coal occasionally. No cause of complaint.

*Rathluba.*—This mine has been idle for the greater part of the half year but is now at work again on a small scale, only a few men being at present employed. There is no cause of complaint.

*Sneddon's, Tighe's Hill.*—This mine was under inspection during the early part of the time embraced by this report, but is now finally abandoned.

#### ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

THE accidents investigated by me in the Northern District during the six months ending 31st December, 1883, are twenty-one in number, happening in most instances by falls of coal, six of which accidents proved fatal—four by falls of coal, one by the upsetting of a dray, and one by the explosion of a shot. Some of the non-fatal accidents caused serious bodily injury; others were not so serious as was at first anticipated.

The first of the fatal accidents happened to a man named Joseph Wilson who was engaged carting material to a water-pit in connection with Brown's Colliery, Minmi, and who was killed on the spot by the upsetting of his dray on the 13th July last. The District Coroner held an inquest on the body of deceased at Minmi on the day following the accident, which inquest I attended. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury, with which verdict I fully agree. The second fatal accident happened to a miner named John Bunn, by a fall of coal in the Lambton Colliery on 30th July last. This was a leg fracture of such a severe nature that it was thought necessary to amputate the limb, after which operation death ensued on 3rd August. The District Coroner held an inquest on the body of deceased at Lambton on the following day, at which inquest I was present. The jury gave a verdict of accidental death, with which verdict I fully agree. The third fatal accident happened to a miner named William Johns by a fall of coal in the Newcastle Co.'s Colliery on 23rd August. This was a case of severe injury to the spine, and after suffering for about sixteen weeks the poor fellow died on 16th December. The fourth fatal accident happened to a miner named Edwin Buckingham Nugent, by the explosion of a shot in the Newcastle Co.'s Colliery, on the 25th August. The District Coroner held an inquest on the body of deceased at Glebeland on the 27th of the same month. I attended the inquest and fully agree with the verdict of accidental death. The fifth fatal accident happened to a miner named Thomas Fretwell, by a fall of coal in the Wallsend Colliery, on the 2nd of October. The District Coroner held an inquest at Wallsend on the following day. I attended the inquest and fully agree with the verdict of accidental death returned by the jury. The sixth accident with a fatal termination happened to a miner named Robert Wilson by a fall of coal in Brown's Colliery, Minmi, on the 19th November. This was a leg fracture of such a severe nature that the poor man never rallied from the shock, but died on the 28th of the same month in the Newcastle Hospital. There is something sad in connection with this case, as Wilson was the father of the young man who met his death by the upsetting of a dray, and whose name appears first in this record of fatal accidents.

The first of the non-fatal accidents happened to a wheeler named Robert Hume, by the falling of a set of timber in the East Waratah Colliery on the 11th July, and resulted in injury to foot. The second was a leg fracture to a miner named Robert Baulks, by a fall of coal in the East Waratah Colliery on the 12th July. The third was a fracture of thigh to a miner named George Burns, by a fall of coal in the Ellesmere Colliery, near Singleton, on the 26th July. The fourth was injury to head to a miner named Robert Young, by the explosion of a shot in the Lambton Colliery on the 24th August. The fifth was injury to legs and severe burns on arms to a miner named John Robinson, who was working with Robert Young, and who received his injuries by the explosion of the same shot. The sixth was severe injury to foot to a miner named Peter Riley, by being crushed with one of the cages at the bottom of the Newcastle Co.'s pit on the 24th August. The seventh was a leg fracture to a boy named Thomas Jones, by being struck with the limbers of a horse he was driving in the Lambton Colliery on the 8th September. The eighth was injury to back to a miner named James Spedding, by a fall of stone in the Ferndale Colliery on the

the 18th September. The ninth was severe injury to foot to a miner named Daniel Phillips, by a descending empty cage at the Newcastle Co.'s pit on 21st September. The tenth was fracture of left arm to a wheeler named John Mitchell, by being jammed between two full skips at the A. A. Company's Hamilton Pit on the 2nd October. The eleventh was a thigh fracture to a driver boy named James Bunn, by falling in front of loaded skips in the Lambton Colliery on the 11th October. The twelfth resulted in internal injuries to a miner named John Wall, by a fall of coal in the Lambton Commonage Tunnel on the 6th November. The thirteenth was severe injury to chest to a miner named William Patrick, by a fall of coal in the Co-operative Colliery on 16th November. The fourteenth was a leg fracture to a miner named James Butler, by a fall of coal in the A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit on the 26th November. The fifteenth and last was fracture of leg and compound fracture of arm to a miner named David Jones, in the A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit on the 19th December. This accident was caused by a fall of coal, and was of such a serious nature that it was deemed necessary to amputate the left leg above the knee and the left arm above the elbow. The operations were successfully performed, and the poor sufferer is progressing as well as can be expected under the painful circumstances.

The usual tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

I have, &c.,  
**JOHN DIXON,**  
 Inspector of Collieries.

TABULATED List of Fatal and non-fatal Accidents in the Northern Collieries of New South Wales investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the half-year ending 31st December, 1883.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Sufferer.	Occupation.	Remarks, &c., on nature and extent of injuries.	Non-fatals.						Fatals.		Total non-fatals.	Total fatals.		
						Fall of timber.	Explosion of shots.	Injured by cage.	Struck by horse-limbers.	Injured by skips.	Fall of stone.	Fall of coal.	Upsetting of dray.			Explosion of a shot.	Fall of coal.
1	July 11	East Waratah	Robert Ittne	Wheeler	Injury to foot by fall of timber	1										1	
2	" 12	"	Robert Baulks	Miner	Leg fracture by fall of coal							1				1	
3	" 13	Brown's	Joseph Wilson	Carter	Crushed fatally by upsetting of dray								1				1
4	" 26	Ellesmere	George Bunn	Miner	Fracture of thigh by a fall of coal							1				1	
5	" 30	Lambton	John Bunn	"	Leg fracture by a fall of coal										1		1
6	Aug. 23	Newcastle Co.	William Johns	"	Severe injury to spine by fall of coal										1		1
7	" 24	Lambton	Robert Young	"	Injury to head by explosion of a shot		1									1	
8	" 24	"	John Robinson	"	Injury to legs and arms by explosion of a shot		1									1	
9	" 24	Newcastle Co.	Peter Riley	"	Injury to foot by crush of cage			1								1	
10	" 25	"	Edward B. Nugent	"	Fatal injuries by explosion of a shot								1				1
11	Sept. 8	Lambton	Thomas Jones	Driver-boy	Leg fracture by horse limbers									1			1
12	" 18	Ferndale	James Spedding	Miner	Injury to back by fall of stone				1							1	
13	" 21	Newcastle Co.	Daniel Phillips	"	Injury to foot by descending cage			1								1	
14	Oct. 2	A. A. Co.	John Mitchell	Wheeler	Arm fracture by loaded skips					1						1	
15	" 2	Wallsend	Thomas Fretwell	Miner	Fatal injuries by a fall of coal											1	
16	" 11	Lambton	James Bunn	Driver-boy	Thigh fracture by loaded skips										1		1
17	Nov. 6	"	John Wall	Miner	Internal injuries by a fall of coal							1				1	
18	" 16	Co-operative	William Patrick	"	Injury to chest by a fall of coal							1				1	
19	" 19	Brown's	Robert Wilson	"	Compound fracture of knee by fall of coal										1		1
20	" 26	A. A. Co.	James Butler	"	Leg fracture by a fall of coal							1				1	
21	Dec. 19	"	David Jones	"	Fracture of leg and arm by a fall of coal							1				1	
						1	2	2	1	2	1	6	1	4	4	15	6

THE HALF-YEARLY Report of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the various Collieries in the Southern and Western Districts of the Colony of New South Wales, and accidents therein, for the half-year ending 31 December, 1883.

The Examiner of Coal-fields, Newcastle,—  
Sir,

Wollongong, 3 January, 1884.

In compliance with the requirements of clause 26 in Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you this my six-monthly report on the state of the various Collieries for the half-year ending December 31st, 1883.

Three new Collieries have been added to the number during the last six months, viz., The Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (Katoomba), New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Hartley Vale), Zigzag Colliery (Eskbank), making in all twenty Collieries.

Number of Collieries under inspection :—

Western District .....	10 coal-mines	and	2 shale-mines.
Berrima ,, .....	2 ,,	and	1 ,,
Southern ,, .....	5 ,,		
	17		3 = 20 Collieries.

I feel a satisfaction in being able to state that a great improvement has been effected in the ventilation in a number of the Collieries. During the last six months several new furnaces have been built, and air-shafts sunk, &c.

In the Southern district a difficulty exists to maintain a uniform condition of ventilation. The Collieries are situated along the line of mountains, the altitude varying from 800 to 1,000 feet above the furnace shafts. A westerly storm blowing over the mountains acts like a waterfall, thereby disarranging the ventilation on such occasions. By your instructions I examined every Colliery in the various districts regarding the non-compliance of section 12 sub-section 1 of Coal-mines Regulation Act, and have much pleasure in stating all those which were found deficient in this respect, have now complied with section 12 with the exception of one, that is meanwhile driving a communication towards compliance with the above-named section.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

I think it my duty to state in my circuit of inspections I found the Colliery managers as a rule endeavouring to comply with the spirit of the Coal-mines Regulation Act.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

*Mount Kembla.*—About fifty-six men and horses employed under ground, and supplied with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. A new furnace has been built, which produces a plentiful supply of ventilation throughout the workings. No cause of complaint.

*Osborne, Wallsend.*—A large furnace has been built, an air-shaft sunk, and air-crossings put in, which has greatly improved the ventilation. About ninety men and horses employed under ground, and supplied with about 24,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two currents, each serving about forty and fifty men. The other provisions of the Act complied with.

*Bulli Old Tunnel.*—About 130 men employed under ground, and about 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute is conveyed into the workings in three separate currents, each serving from forty to fifty men. A new furnace has been built with all the latest improvements, but owing to the ventilating current having to pass an immense number of stoppings a heavy per-centage of ventilation is lost before reaching the working faces; but subsequently this loss will be partly overcome, as these stoppings are at present being overhauled. No complaint.

*Bulli New Tunnel.*—About twelve men and horses employed, and supplied with 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current; ventilation good throughout the workings. No cause of complaint.

*Mount Pleasant.*—About seventy-five men employed, and are supplied with about 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits, each serving from forty-five to fifty men. No cause of complaint.

*Coal Cliff.*—About 102 men employed in the mine, and supplied with about 14,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits. No. 1 split, 2,500 cubic feet per minute for twenty-four men. No. 2 split, 11,500 cubic feet of air per minute for seventy-eight men and horses. No complaint.

BERRIMA DISTRICT.

*Erith.*—About twenty men employed, and supplied with about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The rise working are abandoned on account of low coal. Opening out the Colliery anew to the dip; ventilation good. No cause of complaint.

*Berrima.*—About 25 men employed in the mine, and are supplied with 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. Ventilation good throughout the workings. No cause of complaint.

*Australian Kerosene Oil Company (Joalja).*—About ninety men employed underground, and are supplied with 14,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits, each serving from forty-five to fifty men and horses. Ventilation good. No cause of complaint.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

*Vale of Olwydd.*—About sixty men employed, and supplied with about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. Ventilation brought up to the working faces. The general condition of the Colliery much improved during the last six months. The provisions of the Act are complied with in other matters also.

*Lathgow Valley.*—About sixty men and horses employed underground, and are supplied with about 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits, each serving about equal number of men. No cause of complaint.

*Eskbank.*—About forty-seven men and horses employed in the mine, and supplied with 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. Ventilation good throughout the workings. No cause of complaint.

*Eskbank*

*Eskbank Old Tunnel*.—Only five men and horses employed, and supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. No cause of complaint.

*Coerwull*.—Only one man working in the mine getting coal for the factory. No cause of complaint.

*Zig Zag Colliery*.—The sinking and surface arrangements are now completed. About twenty men employed starting away, levels, headings, &c.

*Irondale*.—An average of ten men employed in the mine, and supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Ventilation good. The Act in all other respects complied with.

*New South Wales Shale and Oil Company (Hartley)*.—About seventy men and horses employed in the mine, and are supplied with about 16,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate currents, each serving about equal number of men. No cause of complaint.

*Katoomba*.—About thirty men employed in the mine, and supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. Ventilation good throughout the workings. The Act in all other respects complied with.

*Australian Kerosene Oil Company (Katoomba)*.—This Colliery is about 6 miles south-west from Katoomba Railway Station; five men prospecting for shale; three tunnels are driven a distance from 40 to 50 yards into the mountain; also a fourth tunnel about 1 mile apart from the others, driven a distance of 30 yards. In the first three tunnels the shale is about 14 inches, with sandstone roof. The fourth tunnel, driven a distance of 30 yards; height of seam about 3 feet; shale of an inferior quality.

*Mr. North's Shale Mine (Katoomba)*.—This Colliery is about 5 miles south-west from Katoomba. Five men prospecting for shale. The tunnel driven into the mountain about 20 yards; height of seam, 3 feet; shale of a very inferior quality.

*Mount Victoria*.—This is a new Colliery about to be laid off, 4 miles from Mount Victoria Railway Station. Three men driving headings in various places along the line of mountain. Seven tunnels have been driven, three of which I inspected, these three varying in length from 20 to 50 yards. The seam of coal at each working face seemed to be of an excellent quality, and measured 6 feet high. I was informed by the manager a shaft is to be sunk about 300 yards from face of coal; this will reach the seam at a distance of 250 feet.

#### ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

DURING the last six months I have investigated five separate accidents, two of which were fatal and three non-fatal. The first of the fatal accidents happened to a miner named Michael Bowland on the 8th August at Bulli Colliery, who was killed instantaneously by a fall of stone from the roof. The District Coroner, F. C. Smith, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Woonona on the 14th August, when a verdict of accidental death was returned, with which verdict I fully agree. The second fatal accident happened to a miner named William Evans on December 12th at Katoomba Colliery; whilst riding on a loaded set of skips on the incline the rope broke; deceased was thrown violently against a post of timber, whereby he received fatal injuries, resulting in death. The first of the non-fatal accidents happened to a miner named Peter Rocks on July 8th, by a fall of coal in Mount Keira Colliery, resulting in a bruise across the haunches. The second non-fatal accident happened to a lad named Joseph Martin, September 24th, at Mount Pleasant Colliery, run over by a skip, bruised about the head. The third was a jaw-fracture to a miner named William Broadhead, on September 24th, by a fall of coal at Bulli Colliery.

The usual tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

I have, &c.,  
**JAMES ROWAN,**  
 Inspector of Collieries.

TABULATED LIST of Fatal and non-Fatal Accidents in the Southern and Western District of New South Wales Collieries investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the half-year ending December 31, 1883:—

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Sufferer.	Occupation.	Remarks, &c., on the nature and extent of injuries.	Fall of Coals.	Fatal stone from the roof.	Crushed by an empty skip.	Killed on Keira incline.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.
1	July 8 . . . .	Mount Keira . .	Peter Rocks . . . . .	Miner . . . . .	Bruised across the haunches by a fall of coal.	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	August 8 . . .	Bulli . . . . .	Michael Bowland . .	Miner . . . . .	Fatal injuries by a fall of stone from the roof.	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Sept. 24 . . .	Mount Pleasant	Joseph Martin . . . .	Trapper . . . . .	Bruised about the head, run over by a skip.	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	Sept. 24 . . .	Bulli . . . . .	William Broadhead . .	Miner . . . . .	Jaw-bone fractured by a fall of coal . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dec. 12 . . . .	Katoomba . . . .	William Evans . . . .	Miner . . . . .	Fatal injuries by riding on full skip on incline.	..	..	..	1	3	2

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Report of Progress for 1883 by the Geological Surveyor in Charge.

DURING the early part of the year, I prepared, in accordance with your instruction, a report with geological map, for Messrs. Augustus Morris and George Rankin upon the prospects of obtaining fresh water below the surface in the districts between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, and beyond the Darling, which has been already published with the report of those gentlemen upon the state of the Public Lands. I was also occupied with other departmental work, especially that in connection with the office of Chief Mining Surveyor, until 19th March, when Mr. E. F. Pittman, Geological Surveyor, was deputed to act for me, and I proceeded in company with Mr. T. W. E. David, Geological Surveyor, to examine the principal mining reserves in New England. In my previous report, herewith appended (Appendix A.), is given the result of our examinations of the mining country, which includes the gold-bearing antimony lodes of Hillgrove, near Armidale, and the bismuth lodes of Kingsgate and Hoque's Creek, near Glen Innes. We then examined the large tin-mining district, of which Vegetable Creek has hitherto been the most productive part.

The principal formations of this district consist of altered Silurian or Devonian sedimentary rocks' metamorphic and intrusive granites, Tertiary clays, and pebble drifts, and volcanic rocks. The tin-bearing lodes occur in the old sedimentary rocks, and in the granites, but chiefly in the latter. These formations have suffered enormous denudation, for some of the valleys which have been eroded in them are more than 1,000 feet deep; consequently as the tin lodes which crop out in the sides of the valleys are but the remaining portions of those which have been broken up and carried away, we can readily account for the origin of the stream tin which has been concentrated, or as it were naturally ground-slued into the drainage channels. During the erosion of the valleys, volcanic outbursts took place, and the basaltic lava poured into and filled up some of the valleys, so that the rain-water still falling over the same area had to cut fresh drainage channels, which were formed generally along the edge of the basalt or across it, and therefore we sometimes find the old river-bed or deep lead immediately beneath a hill or watershed between the existing streams.

Thus the lead in the Wesley Company's ground has been traced beneath some of the highest basaltic ridges in that locality, but such an occurrence is not a prevailing feature, for further to the west the same lead passes under several of the largest creeks in that locality. In some places, as in the instance of the lead just mentioned, the newer channels have not been eroded down to the level of the old ones; while in others they have been cut considerably deeper, in which case the old river-bed or lead may be opened by tunnelling in from the sides of the present valleys. In this district therefore, where the denuding forces have operated so extensively, there are various tin-bearing drifts which have been deposited at different times, the Tertiary deposits, generally covered with basalt, being the oldest, and the existing creek-beds containing the youngest. The latter are usually not more than a few feet thick, and therefore being easily worked by ordinary manual labour large quantities of tin-ore have in a short period been raised from them. Such are the deposits at the Great Britain, Messrs. Moore, Spear, and Co.'s, Rothschild, and other mines situated upon Vegetable Creek, and upon the lower portions of the Y. Water-holes, Gulf Creek, and many other watercourses which drain from formations containing tin lodes. These shallow recent deposits are fast becoming worked out, but the older Tertiary deep leads will afford employment to miners for many years to come. There are two main leads, one of which consisting of rounded drift and sand, commences at the Y. Water-holes, and runs westerly for several miles on the south side of the Graveyard Creek; the other takes its rise in the Vegetable Creek Company's ground, near Emmaville, and extends with a winding but general westerly course to the Wesley Company's property, where it turns to the north for nearly half-a-mile, and then again westerly for about 5 miles, when it trends northerly for 5 miles towards Kangaroo Flat. There are several tributaries to it. From its source near Emmaville to Flannery's Lead in the Wesley ground, a distance of about a mile and three quarters, the sinking was dry and the lead very rich in places; thus in the Vegetable Creek Company's ground 2,000 tons of ore are stated to have been raised from 5 acres.

Several smaller leads or runs of tin-bearing wash have been found at higher levels, showing that on the top of the first basalt which covered up the main lead the drainage water of the country, still flowing down the same valley, deposited fresh drift from the adjacent hills where the tin lodes crop out. These newer leads, though not extensive, will be found in many places forming irregular deposits upon the uneven surface of the basalt, and therefore any shallow run, though it may not be rich enough to work, should yet be followed as it will probably be connected with thick and payable patches. From Flannery's, the continuation of the main lead containing rich wash has been proved through Foxe's claim into Bailey's, but here a heavy influx of water at present has to be contended with.

Beyond Bailey's Messrs. Cadell and Gordon have for some time been sinking through hard basalt, and further on Witherden and others have also been perseveringly putting down several prospecting shafts through similar rock, and have found a little tin-bearing drift, but owing to the great quantity of water met with they have not yet succeeded in striking the main lead; there can, however, be little doubt of their ultimate success, for just below Witherden's, Shaw and party have come upon good wash.

The diamond rock-drill could with great advantage be used for ascertaining the position of the deepest ground under the basalt in this district.

The geological boundaries of the basaltic country under which the lead will pass as far as Kangaroo Flat, comprising a distance of 11 miles of almost unprospected ground, are being carefully mapped out by Mr. T. W. E. David. The map accompanying Mr. David's progress report (Appendixes B and B1) defines the area occupied by the basalt, and in addition to the information now furnished Mr. David will give a detailed description and sections of the various leads when he has completed his survey. This survey, which will also embrace the country wherein the numerous tin lodes have been discovered, will be of value not only as a guide for prospectors but also as a scientific work descriptive of one of the most important tin-fields of the world.

During our preliminary examination of this country we saw upwards of fifty tin lodes or veins which have been opened. Many of these however are merely small veins which would not pay to work. Amongst the principal lodes may be mentioned the Ottery, Dutchman's, Curnow's, Butler's, Carr's, Torrington, &c.

The



The Ottery lode, near Tent Hill, consists of a dyke mass of micaceous curite from 40 to 100 feet wide with numerous quartz-veins running irregularly through it, but generally along it, containing tin ore; it seems to have several branch dykes also carrying tin ore. It strikes N. 18° E., and underlies westerly at from 70° to 80°. There is much gossan on the surface, probably resulting from the oxidation of pyrites in the lode. In the main shaft on the crown of the hill at 50 feet a vein from 2 inches to 1 foot thick of almost solid tin ore with brown spongy iron ore was struck, but at 60 feet it changed into quartz with less tin ore. At the surface a lump of nearly pure tin ore was found weighing 2 cwt. 1 qr. 2½ lbs. About 150 yards to the east is another curitic dyke more than 100 feet wide with quartz-veins containing tin. On the west side of the main lode a shaft has been sunk 90 feet deep upon a lode 6 feet wide, containing tin mixed with blende, galena, arsenical and iron pyrites; and a few yards further west a quartz-vein 9 to 13 inches thick has been opened with streaks of tin parallel with the walls of the vein, its strike is N. 40° E.

The country rock is porphyry with orthoclase, felspar, and hornblende. The tin ore is very irregularly distributed through the veins, but as there is such a large body of lode stuff to open out upon, with judicious sorting a considerable quantity of payable crushing stone can be raised, and therefore I think that this will become an important mine. Of course when the ore is raised from greater depths it will be less free from sulphides of other metals and more difficult of treatment. Nearer to the Tent Hill Smelting Works is the McMaster's lode, which when opened at the surface is 5 feet wide, strikes E. 30° N. to N.E., dips north-westerly at 59°, and traverses coarsely crystalline porphyritic granite. It consists of a porous ferruginous, siliceous, and micaceous rock, with quartz-veins of irregular thickness up to 9 inches containing tin. Near this there are other narrow tin-bearing veins, and about their outcrop much surfacing for tin has been done. A short distance to the west several dykes (striking N.E.) of vein-stuff are seen until the granite junctions with the black metamorphic slate formation. I may mention that excellent fire-bricks for use in the smelting works are here manufactured from decomposed granite.

The Dutchman's lode in the parish of Highland Home has been traced for nearly half-a-mile, strikes E. 30° N. to N.E. It is 3 to 4 feet wide, and consists of quartz with chlorite and tin ore. It has some remarkable cavities, the sides of which are lined with clear crystals of quartz from 3 to 5 inches long; crystals of tin ore occur at the base of the quartz crystals. It is evident that both the oxide of tin and the silica have crystallized from an aqueous solution which once filled these cavities. One of the cavities measured 2 feet in diameter. The reef has been opened by two tunnels put in from its outcrop on the western side of the hill, and higher up on the hill by a shaft 10½ feet deep. The reef at the tunnel entrance is split in two by a horse of granite 3 feet wide. A large quantity of tin-bearing quartz can be readily obtained, but it will require culling before sending to the machine as the ore is irregularly scattered through it. On the N.W. side of this reef and 60 feet from it is another reef parallel with it and 3 feet thick containing tin ore.

Curnow's lode crosses the summit of a high ridge on the west side of Lottery Creek. On the surface it is about 3 feet 8 inches wide, narrowing lower down (so the manager, Mr. Knuckey, informed me) to 1 foot when it widens again to 4 feet or more. It strikes E. 42° N., and underlays to the S.E. It consists of chlorite and quartz with tin disseminated through it. A shaft has been sunk upon it to a depth of 160 feet. Parallel with it, about 40 feet from it on the S.E. side, are four other similar lodes within a belt of 14 feet; these probably run into one another. On the N.W. side three other lodes are seen outcropping at the surface; and between Curnow's and the Dutchman's another lode has been opened, consisting of ferruginous crystalline quartz with chlorite and clay; it is from 2 to 3 feet wide and strikes N. 32° E. A crushing battery on Lottery Creek was about to be erected at the time of my visit for the treatment of the ore from these lodes.

Butler's, or the Dan O'Connell lode, is from 10 to 30 feet wide, striking E. 30° N., and traversing curitic and porphyritic granite. It consists of ferruginous chlorite rock, quartz-veins, felspar, and curite. The tin ore is regularly disseminated through the lode and occurs chiefly in quartz-veins and chlorite, while quartz-veins of more recent formation cut through all these. Some of the quartz crystals are coated in a remarkable manner with stellated scaly masses of chlorite. There is also a little wolfram. The lode has been traced for about 20 chains, and for half that distance along its outcrop tin ore may be seen at intervals in it. Stone taken from the whole width of the lode would not pay for crushing, for the ore is so scattered that suitable crushing stuff would have to be culled from the mass.

Carr's lodes are on one of the high spurs of the Gulf Ranges and near the Gulf Creek, the bed of which has been worked for stream tin. There are two principal lodes which are about 80 yards apart traversing coarse-grained porphyritic granite and striking E. 13° to 20° S. They are intersected by several small tin-bearing felspar-veins from 3 inches to 2 feet thick, striking about N.E. and S.W., and it is at the junction of one of these with No. 1 lode, which underlies to the north, that the main shaft 150 feet deep has been sunk. In a drive from the shaft the channel of the lode at one point was 7 feet wide, with soft slickenside joints. The tin ore occurs in irregular masses or floors; thus at this point was a mass of ore in chlorite from 1 to 8 inches thick and 18 by 2½ inches across, extending from the foot wall; these masses of ore seem to form a shoot in the lode dipping towards the east. In the lode in the upper levels tin in patches of red and white chalcidonic rock with small crystals of beryl were found. No. 2 lode is from 1 to 2 feet wide. A considerable amount of work has been done upon these lodes, and Mr. Carr, the Mining Manager, informed me that about 270 tons of ore had been raised.

Within a distance of 1½ mile westerly from Carr's and in the parish of Muir seven small tin lodes or veins have been opened. They strike about N.E., vary from 1 to 9 inches thick, and consist of felspar and quartz, with chlorite and tin ore. The alluvium in the gullies adjacent to these was being worked for stream tin by Chinese miners. It was in a small gully which runs through portions 9 and 10, parish of Muir, that those remarkable round nuggets of tin ore were obtained which were exhibited by Mr. J. H. Butchart at the Sydney International Exhibition. One of the nuggets weighed 32 lbs. The alluvial in which they occurred was only about 6 feet deep and 2 chains wide, with porphyritic granite cropping out at the surface on both sides, but no lode has been discovered; the granite is much jointed, the joints striking N.E. and S.W. About 20 chains from here to the south-east a shaft has been sunk on a pipe-vein of chlorite and micaceous rock; it contains anythystine quartz, pyrites, fluor-spar, and the rare mineral monazite.

About 1 mile to the south-east from Carr's is the Yankee lode which is a ferruginous quartz-vein 4 inches thick, with chlorite and tin ore; it has been traced for about 500 yards and strikes N.E. and S.W.,

S.W., traversing porphyritic granite. A prospecting shaft has been sunk upon it to a depth of 30 feet. On the south-east side of it, 12 yards from it, is a parallel vein which is 2 feet thick in places; it contains crystals of quartz, felspar, and tin oxide, and has been worked to a depth of 25 feet. Another similar parallel vein, 28 yards from it, has been worked to a depth of 30 feet, when it made into white quartz containing but little tin. Within 100 yards are four other narrow tin-bearing veins not worked. On the west side of the Yankee vein are several narrow quartz-veins running W. 25° N., and containing molybdenite and chlorite.

In the same parish (Land's End) and about 1 mile to the N.E., several lodes have been opened and partly worked. Some of them are veins similar to those just mentioned, while others are pipe-veins consisting of felspar with tin ore more or less disseminated through it. One of them in portion 55 was a quartz-vein 4 inches thick at the surface, striking E. 20° S. and traversing soft porphyritic granite; as it went down it changed into felspar, rich in tin ore, and increased to 2 feet thick, but at 25 feet deep it narrowed to 1 foot wide and became poor in tin. It was worked for a length of about 20 feet, and 5 tons of tin ore were said to have been crushed from it by dollying. But another of them called Grancy's lode in portion 53, parish of Land's End, is a very remarkable pipe-vein in hard granite. At the surface the vein or shoot consisted of an oval-shaped mass of ore with felspar 2 feet long and 18 inches wide; at 20 feet it is said to have been 5 feet by 2 feet; and at about 40 feet, the depth at which I saw it, it was 2 feet 6 inches long by 6 inches wide. Some fine blocks of almost pure ore from this lode were sent by Mr. Grancy, of Emmaville, to the Mining Museum. This pipe mass of ore went down with an irregular dip of about 66° towards N. 20° E. It seemed to be quite isolated, but I believe that it will be found to connect with a small vein in which a small patch of tin ore is seen at the surface at a distance of 83 feet, N. 18° E. from Grancy's shaft. In portion 90 a tin-bearing felspar-vein from 1 to 3 feet thick has been opened for about 50 feet along its strike of E. 15° S., and a little further to the west in portion 31 is Blair's reef, which consists of quartz and chlorite from 8 inches to 2 feet wide, containing tin ore in bunches; it strikes N. 38° E., and a shaft has been sunk upon it 38 feet deep. Near it are many other small parallel veins tin-bearing.

It is highly probable that if a good crushing plant were to be erected in some central part of this locality, which is known as "The Gulf," sufficient ore might be raised from the numerous lodes to keep it constantly employed.

It is worthy of notice that most of the tin lodes, like the bismuth lodes near Glen Innes before-mentioned, occur in the granite not far from its junction with the slate formation, which has been highly metamorphosed by the intrusion of the granite, and it is likely that the lodes are the filled-in shrinkage-fissures caused by the cooling influence of the slate formation.

We next proceeded to the table-land which lies to the N.E. of the Gulf, and observed that nearly the whole of the intervening country has a stanniferous appearance.

In portion 10, parish of Flagstone, on almost the highest point of this locality (by aneroid observation 3,660 feet above sea-level), two small ferruginous quartz-veins, containing tin ore and striking N. 35° E., have been opened by Mr. Alfred Cadell, C.E., of Emmaville, but they are too small to be of value. But in portion 3 Messrs. Cadell and Hall have partly opened a quartz-vein, in auriferous granite, containing coarse tin. It deserves further prospecting. The small gully which drains from this lode has been worked for stream-tin.

At the Black Swamp, near the junction of the granite and slate formations, an alluvial flat has been extensively worked for tin, and in the hills on the north side of the flat there are some lodes.

One mile before reaching the table-land township occur some very large and conspicuous granite tors, which are some of the finest of the kind that I have seen in the district.

The township is about 3,620 feet above sea-level, and is on the south side of a swampy flat forming the source of a creek which flows northerly to the Mole River. About a mile from the township several tin lodes have been worked. One of them, the "Torrington," has been prospected to a depth of 80 feet; it strikes E. 40° N. The lode stuff in one place was 2 feet wide, consisting of fine-grained felspar with tin ore in it, chiefly near the hanging wall, and in irregular patches. At its N.E. end the lode is cut off by a cross-course of fine-grained auriferous granite, which is part of a large mass running S.E. Here tin ore has been followed from the surface downwards as a shoot dipping W. 40° S.; it was 1 foot wide, and the hanging wall well defined with clay dig. The country is coarse micaceous granite, traversed by veins of fine-grained granite. On the S.W. side another parallel vein, from 3 inches to 2 feet wide, has been opened; and about 10 chains E. 30° N. from main shaft is a small vein, strike E. 30° N., containing tin. Also 20 chains to the S.W. is Gasser's lode, strike N.E., nearly vertical, and from 3 inches to 1 foot wide, opened for 200 feet along its course and 40 feet deep at the time of my visit. Almost on the same line of strike are Elliott's lode and Spear and Moore's lode of somewhat similar size and nature to the others.

A considerable amount of prospecting has been done on these lodes, and the results show that the tin ore occurs in shoots or bunches, sometimes as nearly solid ore, at others disseminated in crystalline grains through the vein stuff. The joint fissures which the lodes usually follow may extend to great depths, but the shoots of ore in them are of most irregular and uncertain occurrence, so that the proximity or otherwise of ore masses can only be ascertained by following the veins or joint fissures. Their depth or position has no relation to the present surface of the ground, for the lodes cropping out high up on the ranges present similar features to those at the base of the ranges, and it is also obvious from the fact that the lodes were formed in the granite before the present valleys had been eroded; therefore the occurrence of the ore in patches in the lode may be regarded as a constant feature. It is of course from the lodes that have been broken up during the erosion of the valleys that the deposits of stream-tin have been derived.

Near the eastern margin of the table-land, at the head of the Nine-mile Creek, where a considerable amount of alluvial mining has been done, are the Planet and the Folkestone lodes. The works on the former had been discontinued, but I was informed that some rich patches of ore had been found in it. The lode occurs in altered micaceous slate and strikes E. 15° S.; it also contains arsenical pyrites and wolfram. The Folkestone lode is in granite, and runs east and west. It is from 8 to 18 inches thick, consisting of quartz with zinc-blende, galena, arsenical and iron pyrites, and tin ore. A shaft has been sunk upon it to a depth of 100 feet. About 16 miles north of the Table-land, on the Silent Grove Creek, and 600 feet lower altitude, are the Silent Grove Tin and Bismuth Mines. The principal tin lode has been traced about 250 yards N.E. and S.W., traversing porphyritic granite. It consists of ferruginous quartz,

quartz, containing tin, chlorite, and white mica, and is from 4 inches to 6 feet thick. About 1 mile W. 15° N. from this a quartz and felspar vein from 4 to 9 inches thick, strike W. 15° N., contains, besides tin ore, metallic bismuth, sulphide and oxide of bismuth, chlorite, and white mica. Close by is a belt of quartzite, 40 feet wide, striking S. 30° W., having altered slate on the east side and euritic granite on the west; quartz and granitic veins with tin ore traverse this quartzite. Some surfacing has been done here for stream tin, which has been derived from these veins; and in the surfacing, a quarter of a mile to the west, lumps of tin ore 2-lbs. in weight are said to have been found. On portion 71, in the same parish—Silent Grove—there are two other quartz and felspar lodes containing tin ore. All the lodes of this locality occur near the junction of the granite with the slate.

The altered slate formation continues up the creek for about 3 miles from the Silent Grove Mines; then the road passes over porphyritic granite with masses of eurite in it. The granite in places is traversed by numerous vertical joints striking N.E. and S.W., which give it the appearance of stratification, huge slab-like masses standing out on the sides of the hills. Many dark chloritic quartz-veins strike N.E., also traverse the granite. These features continue to near the Black Swamp on the Table land, and some of the gullies have been worked for stream tin, so that tin lodes must evidently occur in the vicinity.

On the north side of Glen Creek are some remarkable veins known as McDonald's lodes, upon which a good deal of prospecting has been done, and some rich patches of ore are said to have been obtained. Here a hornblende felsite dyke, about 12 feet wide, strikes E. 20° N., through fine-grained hornblende granite with black mica. The dyke is traversed by numerous (in one place I counted fifteen) veins, from mere threads up to 3 inches thick, of black tourmaline, the larger of them with crystalline quartz in the centre; the tin ore occurs irregularly both in the tourmaline veins and quartz. This is near the junction of the granite and altered sandstones and slates. Further back from the creek, near the head of a gully, some tin has been obtained where the surfacing rests upon coarsely crystalline rock composed almost entirely of hornblende.

At Hall's claim, upon the Grampian Range, the talus on the south flank of the range is worked for stream tin. The tin ore is angular and some pieces of it are found adhering to slate, showing that it has been derived from veins traversing the slate. Near this a vein has been prospected to a depth of 50 feet in altered slates, and in the vein-stuff occur mispickel, iron pyrites, copper pyrites, black oxide of copper, zinc-blende, fluor-spar, galena, and white mica. An assay of a sample of this ore gave:—Metallic zinc, 20 per cent.; fine silver at the rate of 61 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton; no gold; no tin. This mineral yielded copper (about 5 per cent.), also a small quantity of lead.

On the summit of the range, above the surfacing, are Hall's lodes, which Mr. David has examined and will describe together with Gordon's, Campbell's, and other lodes when he has completed the survey of them, upon which he is now engaged.

At the head of Vegetable Creek, upon the Great Britain Tin-mining Company's ground, where the formation consists of altered sedimentary rocks with dykes of porphyry, there are innumerable small veins of tin ore, and it is doubtless to the disintegration of these that the shallow alluvial deposits along the creek, near the township of Emmaville, were so rich in stream tin.

Tin-bearing lodes of a somewhat different character to those of the Vegetable Creek District, occur at Ding Dong, between Deepwater on the main Glen Innes and Tenterfield Road and the Great Dividing Range, and also on the eastern side of the same range at Pheasant Creek, one of the tributaries to the Rocky River.

In portion 56, parish of Parkes, on the Dundee River, between Deepwater and Ding Dong, is the so-called "silver-lode," which consists of a small vein of quartz and felspar, strike E. 5° N., traversing coarsely crystalline granite and containing a vein from 2 to 6 inches thick of mispickel and iron pyrites. A sample of this gave on assay neither silver nor gold.

At Ding Dong, near the junction of the slate formation and granite, the latter, which is coarse-grained granite, contains irregular-shaped masses of greisen rock composed of quartz and mica in varying proportions. These masses appear to have been formed by segregation, and the tin ore occurs disseminated through them chiefly in bunches. I also saw small tin veins in the altered slates. In portion No. 141 a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 30 feet, following down a greisen lode, which is from 2 to 3 feet wide. A joint runs through the centre of it dipping S. 30° E. at 57°, and at right angles to this are other joints across the lode, some of them being open, with empty spaces 4 inches wide in places. The tin ore is in patches and scattered crystals in a shoot 10 feet by 2 feet, following nearly the line of joint. It would seem as if the tin ore had crystallized from a solution or vapour which penetrated the rock from the joint-fissure. Five of these masses of greisen containing tin, some with quartz-veins, have been prospected, and there are, no doubt, others not yet opened. Wolfram is sometimes associated with the tin. A gully drains from the hill in which these lodes occur, and at the foot of the hill it opens into an alluvial flat, in which there are probably payable deposits of stream tin. Some small tin lodes have also been found in the range near Back Creek, about 3 miles further to the east.

The tin lodes at Pheasant Creek, which are being opened by the Pheasant Creek and the King Tin-mining Companies, are similar in their mode of occurrence to those at Ding Dong, consisting chiefly of detached blows of tin-bearing greisen in granite and near the junction of the granite with metamorphic sedimentary formations. Mr. David has examined these lodes, and his detailed description of them will accompany his maps.

Mr. David and I next inspected the tin-mining country in the Inverell district. The principal alluvial workings occur in the shallow deposits about Cope's Creek and Middle Creek, and in the deep leads or Tertiary deposits which traverse the country between Cope's Creek and Middle Creek, at Red Hill, Stannifer, and Elsmore.

Here, as in the Vegetable Creek district, the shallow deposits are rapidly becoming worked out, chiefly by Chinese miners, who often work on tribute the ground held by Europeans.

The principal Tertiary leads are Jones's, Hammond's, Stannifer, Walmsley's, Brickwood, M'Millan's, Jealousy, Elsmore, from which large quantities of ore have been and still are being raised. Nearly all the leads have a westerly trend and are covered by basalt. This basalt has been traced winding amongst the granite and slate hills, past Inverell and Auburn Vale. Near Inverell the basalt from the Cope's Creek country is connected with another flow of basalt which has come down the Mackintyre Valley. The Elsmore lead is a tributary to this latter; and there is no doubt that the main channel, which has not yet been

been prospected, will be highly stanniferous in the vicinity of Newstead and Elsmore, seeing that the valley has been deeply eroded through the tin-bearing granites of those localities.

Several trial shafts have been put down in the basalt formation in search of the leads from Walmsley's, &c., but they have not as yet met with success, owing to the heavy body of water encountered. The diamond rock-drill could with advantage be employed in proving the position of the deep ground under the basalt.

The granites are in places known to be tin-bearing from above Tingha to Auburn Vale, and there is therefore every probability of the unproved portions of the leads containing rich tin drifts in patches, just as those portions of the leads do which are now being worked. As might be expected these leads have been richer in proximity to the lodes whence the tin ore has been derived.

The lodes, of which fifteen have been prospected, are chiefly narrow quartz and felspar veins and patches of micaceous greisen rock containing tin ore irregularly distributed through them.

At Elsmore the ore is met with in quartz-veins and also in patches of greisen, somewhat resembling those of Ding Dong and Pheasant Creek. At Long Gully and in several other places it occurs in veins of quartz and felspar; and at Stanuifer Bischoff, which is one of the most promising lodes in this district, it is disseminated in separate grains or crystals, associated with fluor-spar, through porphyritic granite.

The description of these lodes and of the deep leads will be given in a special report of this tin-field to accompany a map which is now being prepared, showing the position of the various tin-bearing formations.

In conjunction with Mr. Sice, Inspector of Mines, I examined the reef in the Great Victoria Amalgamated Gold-mining Company's Mine at Adelong, for the purpose of reporting upon the claim of that Company for the Government reward for having been the first to prove the existence of payable gold below a depth of 1,000 feet from the cap of the reef. The result of our examination, which was favourable to the claim of the Company, you have already received.

When the Company received the reward in 1877 for having proved the existence of payable quartz at a depth below 800 feet from the cap of the reef, the stone for the trial crushing was obtained from the north shaft.

The quartz crushed for the recent trial came from the south shaft, at a depth of about 1,030 feet which level is equal to 1,067 feet below that of the surface at the north shaft, as the latter is 37 feet above that of the south shaft, owing to the slope of the hill. The reef at the deepest level attained viz., 1,056 feet, presents the same features that it does at the higher levels. As I have before stated, it occurs in a dark greenish schist which varies in width from about 2 to 10 feet, and is bounded on both sides by well defined walls of hard quartzose granite containing black mica. The quartz-reef is sometimes over 12 inches thick, at others it makes into several veins accompanied by numerous thin thread-like veins of gold-bearing quartz interlaminated with the schist, so that in places nearly the whole width of the schist or channel of the reef is taken out for crushing. Such is the general character of the vein-stuff from the surface down to the lowest level. Both the schist and the quartz are highly impregnated with pyrites. Occasionally "horses" of granite make into the schist. The reef is nearly vertical, sometimes underlaying slightly to the east, at others to the west, but the general underlay is easterly; the strike of the reef is north 10 degrees west.

Mr. E. F. Pittman, Geological Surveyor, has inspected certain lands in connection with mining reserves, &c., in the Muttama, Mount McDonald, Carcoar, Cowra, and Mount Victoria, as well as Broughton Island and the Yalwal Gold-field. His reports upon the two latter are herewith appended. (*Vide* Appendices C and D.)

With the exception of an interval of three weeks in August and September, Mr. Pittman has, since 19th March, performed the duties of Chief Mining Surveyor.

A geological map of part of the Forest Gold-field by Mr. Hy. Y. L. Brown has recently been issued by the Department. The colour-printing of this map was carried out in the Lithographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Department and it has been admirably executed.

The map is accompanied by diagrams of vertical sections, and notes explanatory of the geological features which show that there is a large extent of basaltic country not yet prospected, in which auriferous leads are likely to be found.

Mr. Brown's report upon this gold-field has already been published in the Annual Report of the Department for 1882.

I am happy to state that the collections of the mining and geological museum have considerably increased during the year, but for want of space for their arrangement the specimens have to be labelled as they are received and packed away. The report of Mr. J. E. Carne, the Curator (Appendix E), shows that 6,659 geological specimens were received and registered, making the total to the end of the year, 9,371. Amongst these is a large suite of minerals, rocks and fossils collected by Mr. David, myself, and the collector for the Survey, C. Cullen, illustrative of the tin-bearing formations of New England. From Mr. Slee and other officers of the department and private contributors many specimens have been received. These are mentioned in the accompanying list of donations (Appendix F.)

Two large collections, illustrating the mineral resources and geology of New South Wales, were prepared under my direction in this museum by Mr. J. E. Carne, and forwarded together with mineral and geological maps to the Amsterdam and Calcutta Exhibitions.

I have to express my obligations to Mr. Warden Martin, P.M., Mr. Henry, Mining Registrar, Mr. Alfred Cadell, C.E., of Emmaville, Messrs. McLean Bros., and Mr. S. W. Moore, J.P., of Tingha; also to many of the mining managers and miners for their assistance and information which they most generously placed at the disposal of Mr. David and myself, and which greatly facilitated our examination of the tin-fields.

I have, &c.,

C. S. WILKINSON,

Geological Surveyor in Charge.

## APPENDIX A.

## Report on Auriferous Antimony Lodes at Hill Grove and Bismuth Lodes near Glen Innes.

Sir,

According to your instructions I inspected the mining reserve at Hill Grove in the Armidale District. My report upon the land necessary to be reserved you have already received.

Within this reserve, and at a distance of about 16 miles east from Armidale, occur several antimony reefs, which have been more or less worked during the last three years. The discovery of antimony ore here is said to have been made about sixteen years ago.

The country generally consists of rocky hills of no considerable height; but Baker's Creek, which flows through it in a southerly direction, suddenly descends into a large precipitous ravine, called "The Falls," which is about 1,600 feet in depth. This abrupt valley, which, like that of the Gara Falls, opens into another of greater magnitude, is a splendid instance of the effects of the denuding agencies which have eroded the slopes of the Great Dividing Range.

The formations of the locality are granite and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, probably of Devonian age, judging from their lithological character; but as yet I have not been able to discover any fossils by which their age could be determined.

The antimony reefs crop out in places not only on the hills but also at various levels on both sides of the deep valley. The principal ones which have been worked are Moore's, Brereton's, and the Eleanora reefs. The latter reef occurs on the highest part of the eastern side of the Falls valley, and has been traced in a north-westerly direction for a distance of nearly half a mile and into the valley.

It traverses altered slates and dips E. 40° N. at an angle of 80°. The reef consists of dark blue siliceous slate crossed by a network of quartz-veins which gives it a brecciated appearance. A granitic dyke accompanies the reef and generally divides it into two. Both the dyke and the reefs vary in thickness; thus, in the Eleanora Company's claim, the hanging-wall reef is from 6 to 18 inches thick, the dyke from 1 to 5 feet, and the foot-wall reef from 1 to 4 feet.

Oxide and sulphide of antimony (stibnite) occur in irregular bunches, and also finely disseminated through the reefs, but they are absent in places. Gold is sometimes plainly visible in the quartz.

The following assays of samples from the Eleanora mine, were made by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst:—

Sample from hanging-wall reef—	
Fine gold at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton.	
Silver—a trace.	
Sample from foot-wall reef—	
Fine gold at the rate of 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton.	
Silver                   "           16 dwts.   "	
Sample of stibnite—	
Sulphide of antimony, 79·4°. Equal to metallic antimony, 57·0°.	
Fine gold at the rate of 2 ozs. 12 dwts. per ton.	
Silver                   "           19½       "	
Sample of the dyke stone—	
Metallic antimony, 0·5°.	
Gold—a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton).	
Silver—none.	

In the adjoining Garibaldi claim the hanging-wall vein increases to 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, and contains many small bunches of stibnite; the foot-wall vein is 1 foot thick in the same section, the dyke between them 15 inches, and in the centre of the latter is a vein of nearly pure stibnite 1 inch thick. A sample from this vein gave on assay—

Sulphide of antimony, 93·7°. Equal to metallic antimony, 67·26°.
Gold—a trace.
Silver—none.

A sample taken from the hanging-wall reef consisting chiefly of stibnite, gave on assay the following result:—

Sulphide of antimony, 55·6°. Equal to metallic antimony, 39·9°.
Gold—a trace (under 2 dwts. per ton.)
Silver—a trace,

which would seem to indicate that the gold in the reefs is not always associated with the stibnite. The vein stuff has a brecciated appearance like that in the Eleanora mine. Near the northern end of the claim I saw in the slate formation several narrow quartz-veins about ¼ of an inch thick containing coarse specks of gold.

I was informed that the Eleanora Company forwarded to Sydney 36 tons 14 dwts. of vein stuff, which realized £488 2s. 4d., or at the rate of over £13 per ton.

The reef has only been proved to a depth of about 63 feet; but I am of opinion that it will continue to a considerable depth. The other antimony reefs, one of which occurs almost at the bottom of the valley at a level of about 1,500 feet below the Eleanora mine, are also stated to be auriferous, but they have only been worked for antimony.

It is questionable whether the reefs will pay to work for antimony alone, on account of the cost of transit of the ore or metal to the shipping ports of Newcastle or Grafton, but there is little doubt that they deserve special attention on account of their auriferous character.

Messrs. Newbery, Morely, and Cleveland, of Melbourne, have recently patented a process by which the antimony and gold can be separated and saved, and it is believed that it would be suitable for the treatment of the auriferous antimonial ores of these reefs. By this process the sulphide of antimony is converted into oxide, which is collected in flues specially constructed for the purpose; the gold remains with the gangue in the furnace, and can be extracted by crushing and amalgamation.

In anticipation of the future development of the reefs of this locality I have recommended the reservation of the unalienated land on a creek where there are good machinery sites on account of water.

On this creek are situated the Hillgrove Antimony Smelting Works, belonging to Messrs. Guigni, Friedmann, and Kessler, of Armidale. An exhibit of star and crude antimony from these works has been sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition.

The

The country between Hillgrove and Armidale consists of slate and granite formations, which are covered in places with tertiary drifts and basalt. On the main road, about 11 miles east from Armidale, several ferruginous quartz-reefs occur near the junction of the slate and granite. I have recommended that the Hillgrove Gold-field, open to conditional purchase, be extended so as to include this part of the district.

Mr. T. W. Edgworth David, Geological Surveyor, accompanied me, and while proceeding from Armidale to inspect the tin-mining reserves in New England, I took the opportunity of examining the bismuth lodes which are situated near the Yarrow Creek, at Kingsgate, about 16 miles east from Glen Innes.

The formations here are granite and altered slate, forming rough broken country, with valleys about 500 feet deep. The line of junction of the two formations is well defined, and the bismuth lodes occur in the granite in proximity to this line or within about 400 yards from it.

The mode of occurrence of these so-called "lodes" is very remarkable; they are *pipe-veins* or oval masses of quartz of variable thickness, descending in a more or less vertical direction in the granite, as though well-like caverns of very irregular diameter had been formed in the granite and filled with quartz and metallic minerals. Thus in one lode in the Kingsgate Company's property two masses of quartz (which the Manager, Mr. W. Yates, informed me were 30 feet apart at the surface), on being followed down, united and formed one large pipe-vein about 27 feet in diameter and of irregular shape, from portions of it protruding here and there into the granite. Nests or bunches of bismuth ore (native bismuth, sulphide, carbonate, and oxide of bismuth) were obtained about these protruding portions as well as through the mass of quartz; and in order to take out the vein-stone a large excavation about 60 feet by 40 feet has been made. The vein has only been sunk upon to a depth of 50 feet. The quartz is of a coarsely crystalline nature, and contains, in patches, a considerable quantity of molybdenite. The metallic bismuth and sulphide occur in the solid quartz, but the carbonate and oxide lie chiefly in the joint fissures in the quartz. Sometimes masses of native bismuth are found between crystals of quartz in the vein, and when removed the impress of the quartz crystals is well shown. Some splendid specimens, from 4 to 6 lbs. weight, from this mine were presented by the Company to the Mining and Geological Museum; some of them have been forwarded to the Amsterdam Exhibition. The largest mass of native bismuth found here weighed nearly 30 lbs.

Other similar veins, but smaller, have been proved, though only for a few feet in depth; one contains much arsenical pyrites and hexagonal plates of molybdenite. An average sample of these sulphides gave an assay—

Metallic bismuth, 2.6 per cent.  
 Fine gold, at the rate of 8 dwts. per ton.  
 Silver, at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.

On portion 25, about half-a-mile north-west from here, another large pipe-vein is being opened; near the surface it consists of a very ferruginous mass of quartz, about 13 feet by 9 feet, containing bismuth, arsenical pyrites, wolfram, and molybdenite. The screened vein-stuff is said to yield about 50 lbs. of bismuth ore per ton, which will probably be equal to about 1 per cent. of ore for the whole vein-stuff.

A sample of the ore, consisting of mixed particles of native bismuth, carbonate, sulphide, and oxide, yielded on assay—

Metallic bismuth, 69.3 per cent.  
 Fine gold, at the rate of 4 ozs. 1½ dwt. per ton.  
 Fine silver, at the rate of 57 ozs. 3 dwts. per ton.

The result of assay of the ironstone from this vein was 0.6 per cent. of bismuth and no gold; and the arsenical pyrites gave only a trace of gold and bismuth, with silver at the rate of 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton. The gold, therefore, appears to be almost entirely contained in the bismuth ore, probably in the metallic portion of it.

Several veins of a similar nature have been opened on the Glen Innes Company's property, which adjoins that of the Kingsgate Company. The Company is now sinking upon a vein which is said to have been 1 foot wide at the surface, but when I saw it at a depth of 40 feet, the lowest level then reached, it was 4 feet wide. This vein is in granite, and close to the boundary of the slate formation. The vein-stuff is thickly studded with large brilliant steel-grey plates of molybdenite, some of them being more than 3 inches in diameter. Nodules of native bismuth, larger than walnuts, with carbonate, sulphide, and oxide of bismuth, occur through the vein, and in greater quantity in places where the molybdenite becomes abundant.

Another vein situated about 100 yards from this contains besides bismuth ore and molybdenite, some arsenical pyrites, which latter yielded on assay 9.2 per cent. of metallic bismuth; fine silver at the rate of 92 ozs. 14 dwts. per ton, and no gold.

About 3 miles east from the Yarrow Creek Head Station, and about the same distance in a south-easterly direction from Kingsgate, is the Comstock Bismuth Company's mine. No work was being done here at the time of our visit; but we saw three pipe-veins of hard white crystalline quartz which had been opened for only a few feet from the surface. The shafts were partly filled with water, so that the exact size of the veins could not be measured, but the largest of them appeared to be about 6 feet by 15 feet near the surface. A sample of bismuth ore collected from the heaps gave on assay—

Metallic bismuth, 35.6 per cent.  
 Fine gold, at the rate of 2 ozs. 9 dwts. per ton.  
 Fine silver, at the rate of 9 ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,

Thus, again, we see that the bismuth ore contains gold. These veins are also in granite, and distant about 200 yards from the slate formation.

It is a somewhat remarkable feature that all the bismuth veins (eighteen) as yet found occur in the granite within a short distance from the slate; and it is probable that on further examination of the country along the line of junction of the two formations other veins will be discovered. The bismuth lode in the Silent Grove mine occurs under the same conditions, viz., in granite close to its junction with altered slates, and it is of similar character to those above described.

I may here mention that about 12 miles north from Glen Innes, and about 1 mile east from the Tenterfield road, several bismuth and tin-bearing quartz-veins have been discovered. These occur in



# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE VEGETABLE CREEK, STRATHBOGIE, & KANGAROO FLAT.

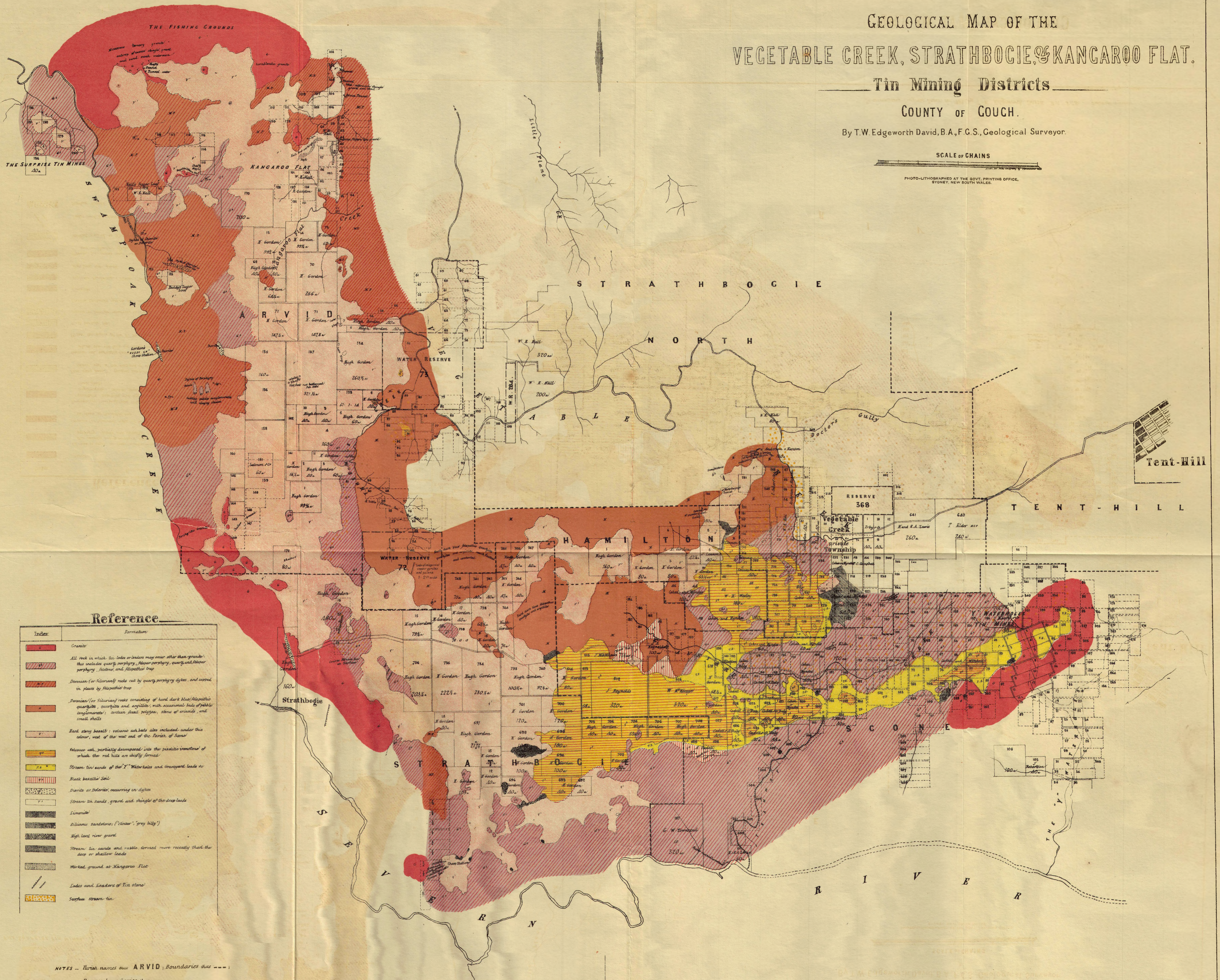
## Tin Mining Districts

COUNTY OF COUCH.

By T.W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.C.S., Geological Surveyor.

SCALE OF CHAINS

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



### Reference

Index	Formation
	Granite
	All rock in which the lodes or leaders may occur, other than granite; this includes quartz porphyry, felsic porphyry, quartz and felsic porphyry, felsic, and felsic trap
	Dioritic (or Silurian) rocks cut by quartz porphyry dykes, and capped in places by Miapitoid trap
	Permian (or Silurian) rocks consisting of hard dark blue/serpentine quartzites, quartzites and argillites, with occasional beds of pebbly conglomerates; contains fossiliferous, stems of corals, and small shells
	Hard stony basalt; volcanic ash beds also included under this colour, west of the west end of the Strath of Some
	Volcanic ash, partially decomposed into the pisolitic concretions of which the red hills are chiefly formed
	Stream-terrace sands of the "X" Waterfalls and Greenyard leads to
	Black basaltic soil
	Diorite or Dioritic, occurring in dykes
	Stream-terrace sands, gravel and shingle of the deep leads
	Silicified
	Siliceous sandstone ("clinker", grey hill)
	High level river gravel
	Stream-terrace sands and rubble formed more recently than the deep or shallow leads
	Worked ground at Kangaroo Flat
	Lodes and Leaders of Tin stone
	Surface stream-terrace

NOTES - Parish names thus ARVID; Boundaries thus ---;  
Reserve boundaries thus - - - - -



canvas buckets by steam power night and day at the rate of 7,000 gallons an hour for over seven weeks; this has permanently reduced the water-level at the east shaft, over 30 chains distant, by 6 feet 3 inches. This Company are about to fix a powerful steam pump in the east shaft so that the water may be exhausted from both shafts simultaneously, and as the area to be drained must be narrowing with the depth it may reasonably be expected that they will be able to bottom their shafts within a few months.

Below Barry's portion, Reid and others are sinking in the basalt, but have not yet bottomed their shafts. West of H. Gordon's cultivation paddock, the basalt runs through a narrow gut, between low hills of granite and quartz porphyry. A tin lode, and several leaders of tinstone occur here in the rocks bounding the lead, which must have shed stream tin into its channel. From this point the basalt runs north to Kangaroo Flat, in a belt about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad and 6 miles long. This wide extent of deep lead country has hitherto been very little prospected. The existence of shallow leads has been proved on the western side of the made country at Mount Doubtful in 148 Arvid, and again on the eastern side at Hogan's shallow lead, in portions 86, 87, 88, &c., Arvid. In portion 187, parish of Arvid, the Wesley brothers are sinking, nearly in the centre of the basalt country. Their shaft is now over 220 feet deep, and still in hard basalt. At Kangaroo Flat, Hall Brothers have for several years past been working the stream tin gravels under the hard lava. The bottom of the lead here is about 700 feet below the level of Vegetable Creek. In several places here the basalt has been partially cut away by the present creeks, so as to expose a good outcrop of tin gravel along the steep slopes of the clay-slate, quartz-porphry, and granite hills.

At the Avoca Mine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of Kangaroo Flat, there is an outcrop from under the hard basalt of coarse well waterworn shingle gravel and sand, with fine stream tin, but not sufficiently concentrated to be payable. A similar outcrop of sand, gravel, and shingle occurs at the Fishing Grounds,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles further west. Here the basalt terminates abruptly at the edge of the deep ravine, cut through the granite by the Beardy River; the stream tin gravels crop out at the base of the basalt, strewing the steep granite slopes below them with showers of shingle and sand, so as to present the appearance of an old sea-beach. A similar coarse gravel occurs in the lowest of three alluvial terraces, at the Surprise Tin-mines. It is doubtful whether this coarse well waterworn shingle is of marine or of fluvial origin. The fossil leaves and ferns so abundant in the Rose Valley Lead at Vegetable Creek seem entirely absent from these strata; nor have any fossils, as far as I am aware, been found in them. The Surprise Tin-mines lie about a mile to the south-west from the Fishing Grounds. Good stream tin has been worked in the middle and upper gravel terraces. Outcrops of stream tin gravels are met with at Hall's Sugarloaf, Paddy's, Sugarloaf, and at several other points along the north-western end of the lead. As then payable stream tin has been proved to occur both at the lower and upper ends of the deep leads, and some of the rocks bounding the leads in the intervening country, are tin-bearing, it seems more than probable that extensive deposits of payable tin stream gravel will be found in the unproved country, between Barry's and Kangaroo Flat. As already stated, over 2 miles of very promising deep lead country have still to be worked between Fox's and Barry's; there need therefore be no apprehension lest the tin-fields of this district be worked out for many years to come.

I have, &c.,

T. W. EDGEWORTH DAVID,

Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist in Charge.

#### APPENDIX C.

### Report on Broughton Island.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, March 22, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your verbal instructions, I proceeded to Newcastle on the 6th instant, and joining Mr. District-Surveyor Allworth on board the Government steamer "Ajax," accompanied him in his expedition to Broughton Island, of which I made a geological examination.

Broughton Island is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length from east to west, and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth from north to south. The surface is more or less undulating, but rises abruptly to the eastward to a height of 260 feet, opposite the small island known as Outer Broughton. The island is entirely destitute of trees, the only vegetation being grasses and wild flowers which grow in great luxuriance on that side of the island where they are sheltered from the prevailing winds. The geological formation is carboniferous sandstones and shales, overlaid by coarse conglomerates. The strata have been very much disturbed and contorted in places by the intrusion of volcanic dykes, which have had the effect of converting the sandstones and shales in their immediate vicinity into extremely hard cherty rock. These volcanic dykes have traversed the stratified rocks in a direction at right angles to their strike, and in several instances the intrusive rock has been decomposed, and subsequently removed by denudation, leaving precipitous canon-like ravines of about 6 feet in width, 50 feet in depth, and 100 yards in length. I was unable to descend into these ravines owing to the perpendicular nature of the walls and ends, the entrance towards the sea being closed by the tide.

The soil of the island is for the most part sandy, except in the neighbourhood of these intrusive dykes, the decomposition of which has given rise to a rich black soil. There is no permanent surface deposit of water on the island, but I am of opinion that if a shaft were sunk in the centre of the land through the deposit of alluvium and conglomerate, water would be obtained on the impervious rock underlying the latter, as in several places along the cliffs where the rocks are exposed in section I observed a drip of fresh water issuing from between the conglomerate and the underlying sandstones.

The coast of the island is mostly rocky and precipitous, so much so that it would be a difficult matter to land from a boat anywhere except on the patches of sandy beach, several of which are to be found round the island. The safest landing-place in rough weather would be Esmeralda Bay, at the head of which one of these sandy beaches occurs.

Owing probably to the contorted and metamorphosed nature of the rocks, I was unable to discover any traces of fossil organic remains. Evidence of the disturbing influences which have been at work amongst the rocks forming the island will be seen from the various dips of the strata, which I have marked in several localities on the accompanying tracing, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. D. S. Allworth.

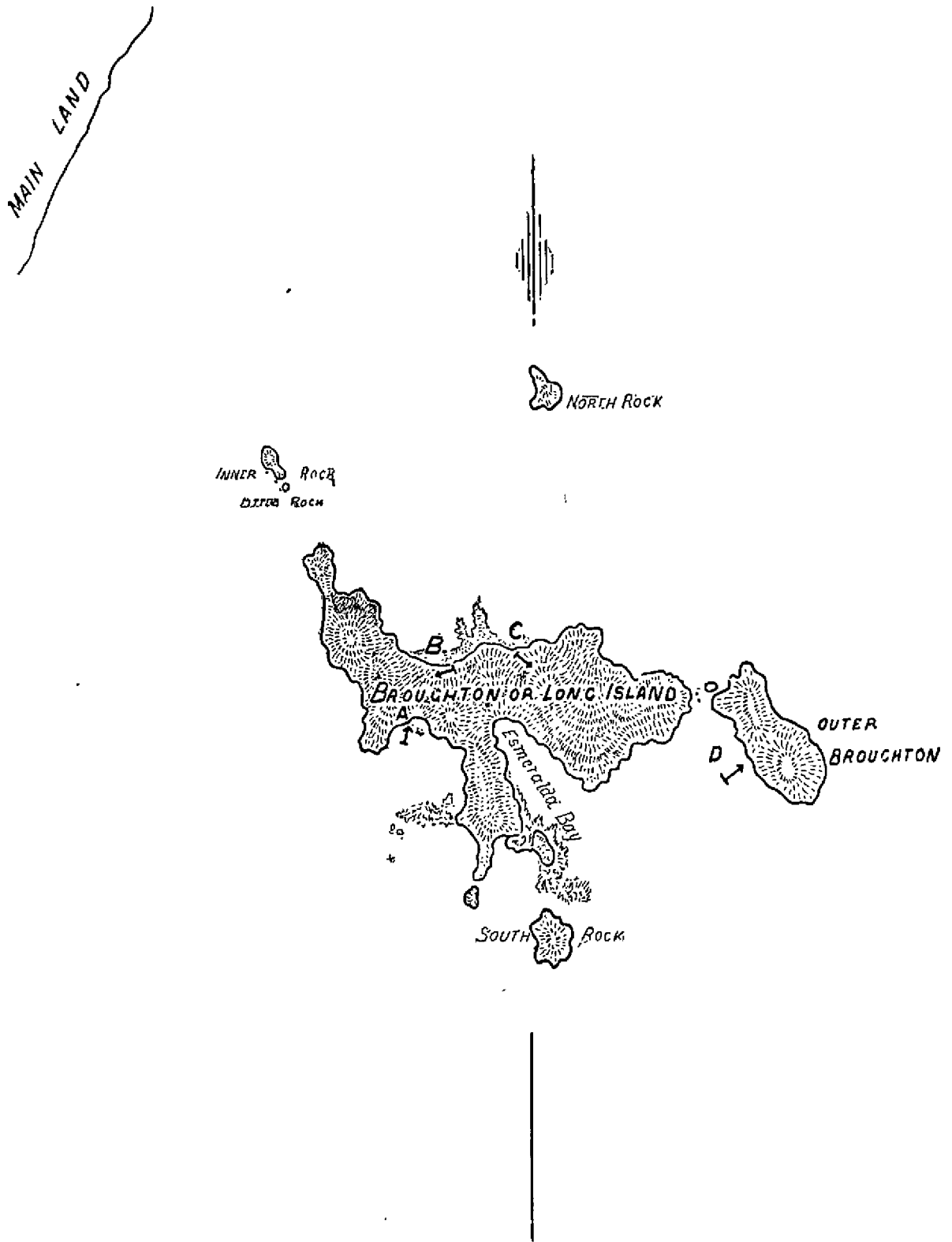
I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Assoc. R.S.M.,

Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist in Charge.





SCALE 2 INCHES TO A NAUTIC MILE.

DIPS OF STRATA :—  
 A.—20° E. of N. @ 20°.  
 B.—70° W. of S. @ 40°.  
 C.—60° E. of S. @ 30°.  
 D.—About 30° E. of N. @ 30°.

Formation—Carboniferous Sandstones (altered in places to chert) and conglomerates, traversed by dykes of trap.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,  
 Geological Surveyor.

22 March, 1883.

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX D.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, March 28, 1883.

I beg to inform you that in accordance with your instructions I have inspected the Yalwal Gold-field, and have now the honor to report thereon as follows:—

The so-called Yalwal Reefs occur in a belt of highly indurated Silurian slates and sandstones having a north and south strike, the beds being more or less vertical. The mountains on either side of the valley of Danjera Creek, where the reefs occur, are capped with high cliffs of carboniferous sandstone, so that the gold-bearing rocks visible at the surface are confined to a narrow strip, little more than a mile in width, and following pretty regularly the course of Danjera Creek. Intrusive dykes of syenitic granite are of frequent occurrence through the belt of slate, while in proximity to the reefs is a greenstone or diorite dyke, with which no doubt the occurrence of the gold is intimately connected.

Strictly speaking the term "reef" can scarcely be applied to the formations from which the gold in this locality is obtained. They have more the appearance of beds of quartzite, the result of excessive metamorphic action upon highly siliceous slates and sandstones. In character the stone reminds me very much of the gold-bearing stone from Mount McDonald, and which I had hitherto regarded as peculiar to that locality. The reefs (?) have no distinct walls, and have occasionally been worked for a width of 60 feet, everything within that width being sent to the battery. The gold now being obtained is excessively fine, and occurs for the most part in pockets and joints where a rusty deposit of oxide of iron exists, due to the decomposition of pyrites. This points to the inference that the iron pyrites (of which the stone contains a moderate proportion) should be rich in gold, but as far as I could ascertain no efforts have hitherto been made to save the pyrites from the blankets of the crushing machines, and consequently no assays have been made.

At the present time the only claims at work on the field are (1) the Pinnacle, (2) Eclipse (better known as No. 2), (3) the Pioneer, (4) the Homeward-bound, (5) the Poor Man's.

The Pinnacle claim was first opened in the year 1873, when some exceedingly rich broken stone was found on the surface, yielding as much as 23½ ozs. of gold per ton by hand crushing. Several thousand tons of stone have since been taken out of this mine in open cuttings or quarries. Some of it was very rich, more especially that near the surface; much of it on the other hand yielded only 4 dwts. of gold per ton. Attached to this claim is a battery (almost new) of fifteen head of stamps driven by a portable engine. The engine and machinery are in first-class order, but as is the case with all the batteries on this field no special appliances have been provided for saving the gold, and this is more to be regretted on account of its extreme fineness, which doubtless causes a considerable loss in crushing. Messrs. Denny and Palmer have lately purchased this battery, together with the claim, and are now engaged cutting a tramway round a precipitous part of the mountain to enable them to remove a paddock of some 200 tons of stone which have been extracted and now await crushing.

In the Eclipse claim, adjoining the Pinnacle, a considerable amount of work has also been done. A tunnel has been driven and communication opened with the Pinnacle workings. In this claim the stone has been taken out and crushed with varying results for a width of 60 feet. This mine has also a battery (ten head of stamps) of its own, and at the time of my visit a parcel of stone was being put through which gave a prospect of about 10 dwts. of gold per ton.

The Pioneer mine has also been working for some years with a record of variable success. In one portion of the mine a lenticular mass of stone of about 200 tons gave an average yield of 2 ozs. per ton. On another of these lenticular masses a shaft 160 feet deep was sunk, and about 2,000 ozs. of gold were extracted from stone averaging 1 oz. 5 dwts. per ton. The stone became poor at the bottom and operations were ceased in that locality. They are now driving at a depth of 45 feet on the chance of striking another shoot of gold.

The Homeward-bound Company are at present working an open quarry at the surface. The gold is visible in small veins of gossan running through the stone irregularly, and probably derived from the decomposition of pyrites. The last crushing from this spot yielded 1 oz. per ton nearly. This mine is also pierced by a long tunnel (nearly 300 feet) which was put in from the side of the mountain to strike the bottom of their shaft. Several slides came in in this tunnel, each slide carrying a large body of stone containing from 4 to 10 dwts. of gold per ton. Several crushings were also made of stone taken from the shaft (where these slides were encountered) and yielded from 9 dwts. to 1 oz. per ton, the richer yield being from near the surface. Another patch of 100 tons was extracted by quarrying at the surface near the shaft and yielded an average of 3 ozs. 13 dwts. per ton.

The Poor Man's Claim is situated on a hill at the northern end of the field. What is known as the main lode here bears north and south, and dips to the west at an angle of 50°. It is 6 feet wide, and showed gold at the surface, but became poor below. A cross lode running in a north-westerly direction, and vertical, has been worked to some extent. It is about 8 feet in width, and up to the present time has averaged 10 dwts. per ton.

A number of other reefs have been opened on different parts of the field, but the prospects are not sufficiently encouraging to warrant further expenditure.

The country is extremely rugged and broken, and prospecting is consequently a matter of difficulty and expense. The gold obtained from this field is of poor quality—the average value of it being about £3 8s. per ounce. At one time there were as many as 200 miners on the field, but there are now only 16. The road from Nowra to the gold-field (20 miles) has been improved by the Government as far as what is known as "The Gap," on the top of the range, 2 miles from the reef, but from the Gap to the township (a descent of 1,000 feet) the track is almost impassable. A small sum of money spent in removing some of the sandstone rocks would be a great boon to the miners. At the present time provisions are worth 25 per cent. more in Yalwal than they are sold at in Nowra, owing to the cost of packing over this road.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that past results have not given very much encouragement to the belief that the gold-bearing stone at Yalwal will become much richer at great depths, nor from what I saw of the reefs already opened—the peculiar character of the stone, and the absence of well defined walls—should I feel justified in describing them in very glowing colours. The advantages of the field are that the gold-bearing stone occurs in great width, and that it can be easily extracted, so that with cheap crushing arrangements (and with plenty of support there is no reason why the battery proprietors should

not

not crush at a much cheaper rate than they have hitherto done), a great quantity of stone could be treated, and the margin of profit, if not very large, would at any rate be constant.

I was surprised to find that scarcely any prospecting has been done for alluvial deposits. Danjera Creek, below where the reefs occur, may reasonably be expected to contain gold in payable quantities, yet, though there appear to be no special difficulties to prevent prospecting, no one, as far as I could learn, has ever given it a fair trial.

About 4 miles up the creek from the reefs is a lode (striking in a northerly direction) which was opened with the idea of prospecting it for copper. This lode appears to be about 4 feet wide (and vertical), and did at the surface show stains of blue and green carbonates of copper, besides occasional patches of black oxide. At the depth of a few feet, however, it developed into a lode of zincblende and iron pyrites, both of which occur in rather a massive state.

I also inspected another lode which is being prospected for copper. It is situated in granite country on one of the branches of the Bundundah Creek, or "Right Arm," as it is locally called. The ore consists of hematite, galena, and a little copper, and an analysis by Mr. Watt yielded 20.8 per cent. lead, 3 per cent. copper, and 6 ozs. of silver per ton. The lode is from 18 inches to 2 feet in width.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,  
Assoc. R.S.M., Geological Surveyor.

The Geological Surveyor in charge.

#### APPENDIX E.

### Report of the Curator of the Mining and Geological Museum.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish the following particulars regarding the Mining and Geological Museum and Library, during the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The number of donations received amount to 363, of these 175 are publications.

6,659 geological specimens were registered, making the total to date 9,371.

The practical sympathy, evoked by the destruction of the Museum in 1882, of which I reported last year, has continued unabated, as evidenced by the many large and valuable collections received during the present year, a detailed list of which is appended.

Among the principal the following were from this Colony:—Collections of copper-ores from Cobar and Nymagee copper-mines, per Mr. George Hardie, manager; collection of copper-ores from the New Mount Hope Company mine, per Mr. J. W. Bryant, manager; collection of tin-ores from the Glen Smelting Company, Tent Hill, New England, per Mr. J. Reid, managing partner; collection of Boorook silver-ores, per Messrs. Hall and Davy; collection of minerals from the Braidwood district, per Mr. W. Clarke; collection of minerals and fossils from the Lunatic district, per Mr. E. Field; collection of minerals and fossils from New England, per Mr. D. Porter; collection of tertiary plants from Kiandra, and tertiary and Permian flora from Warrumbungle mountains, per Mr. W. L. R. Gipps; collection of Carboniferous fossils and sandstone from Ravensfield, per Mr. T. Browne; collection of auriferous ores from the New Reform gold-mine, Lucknow, per Mr. H. W. Newman, manager.

#### *Collections made by Officers of the Department.*

Collections of auriferous antimony and other ores from Hillgrove, near Armidale; collections of minerals from Ding Dong Tin-mines, near Deepwater; collection of minerals from Hogg's Creek, near Dundee; collection of minerals from Railway cuttings, near Glen Innes; large collection of minerals and fossils from Elsmore; large collection of minerals and fossils from Vegetable Creek district; collection of auriferous quartz and associated rocks from Adelong, per the Government Geologist; collection of minerals, rocks, and fossils from the Vegetable Creek district, per Mr. T. W. E. David, Geological surveyor; collection of iron ores from Lithgow, per Charles Cullen, collector; collection of silver ores from Thackaringa, per Mr. W. H. J. Slee, Inspector of Mines.

Queensland, through the Trustees of the Queensland Museum, has contributed casts of the femur, tibia, osmagnum, atlas vertebra, and lower mandibles of the *Diprotodon Australis*; through R. L. Jack, F.G.S., Government Geologist for Northern Queensland, a collection of the fossil fauna of the country passed through by the Northern Railway, 31 miles from Townsville; through Mr. T. H. Hale (Sydney Arcade), large blocks of auriferous and argentiferous zinc blende and pyrites, from the Black Jack Mundie Company, Ravenswood; and argentiferous galena, from the Silver Valley Silver Mining Company, Herberton; through Mr. D. Marks (Sydney), collection of minerals from Herberton; through Mr. Warden Martin (Glen Innes), collection of tin-ores from Wild River, Northern Queensland; through Mr. G. D. Hirst, collection of minerals and Carboniferous fossils from Northern Queensland; through Dr. J. R. M. Robertson, F.R.S., &c., collection of tin ores from Herberton.

From South Australia has been received through Professor Ralph Tate a collection of Miocene fossils; through Mr. J. A. Johnson a collection of minerals and fossils.

From New Zealand, Dr. Julius von Haast, Director of the Canterbury Museum, has forwarded a large suite of rocks, minerals, and fossils. Professor Ulrich, M.E., F.G.S., has also forwarded a collection of minerals from that Colony; a number of specimens of native copper and copper-ores in serpentine from near Nelson have been received from Mr. S. S. Vale, Newcastle.

From Tasmania Mr. G. Thorne and Mr. J. Bisdee have forwarded collections of the fossil flora of the Secondary Coal Measures at Spring Hill, and Carboniferous marine fauna, from the Hutton Park Company's estate, 8 miles north-east of Bothwell.

From New Caledonia collections of nickel, cobalt, and manganese ores, and chromite, have been received through the liberality of Messrs. Ratte, O. Montefiore, and Thomas Martin.

From India the Museum and Library have been enriched by a large and interesting collection of fossils, rocks, and publications forwarded by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, H. B. Medlicott, M.A., F.R.S.

As the collection of fossils include a number of fossils illustrative of the coal-bearing Triassic strata of India, some of the species of which are identical, and others closely allied, with the flora of the upper  
and

and lower coal measures of this Colony, they will prove valuable for reference and comparison, and as an illustration of Dr. Feistmantel's (of the Geological Survey of India) views as to the third appearance of the *Glossopteris*, which is one of the characteristic plants of the abovementioned formations in Australia.

It also includes a number of Cretaceous fossils which will aid in the identification of those obtained from the Cretaceous strata of the north-western portion of New South Wales.

The publications are an important addition to the Library, as they are valuable works of reference, numbering 116 volumes of the *Palæontologia Indica*, the "Records" and the "Memoirs" of the Geological Survey of India, with a Manual of Geology in three parts, with map.

This Department has reciprocated by instructing the Representative Commissioner for New South Wales to the Calcutta International Exhibition, to hand over to Mr. Medlicott, the typical collection of minerals and fossils of New South Wales exhibited by the Honorable the Minister for Mines.

During the year typical collections of minerals and fossils were prepared and forwarded to the Amsterdam and Calcutta International Exhibitions. At the former the collection obtained a diploma of honour, the highest awarded; at the latter the awards have not yet been made.

A small collection and six glass cases were lent to the Committee of the Parramatta Juvenile Industrial Exhibition.

Eleven glass cases ranging from 6 feet by 2 feet to 14 feet 6 inches by 5 feet, were handed over to this Museum by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, making the total number in hand thirty.

After the removal of the Geological Survey Office to Lady Young Terrace, the space afforded by the basement was occupied for the display of a collection of the minerals and fossils of the Colony; but the limited space available does not allow of a fair representation of the wealth of materials at command. The balance of specimens are all carefully packed in cases and stowed in the shed erected in the yard and in the outhouses. From their crowded state, and from want of room for sorting, it has been found impracticable to make up collections for exchange purposes, etc., which would necessitate the overhauling and unpacking of each case; this will be done as soon as more suitable accommodation is provided.

Mr. Duff, Chief Forest Ranger, informs me that he has eighty-one specimens of timbers of the Colony and twenty-six of Lord Howe Island, cut and polished ready for display; and that other specimens are being collected, together with the seeds and foliage of the flora of New South Wales; so that, with these and the mineralogical and geological specimens now in hand, a splendid display could at once be made, illustrating the valuable resources of the country, as well as furnishing an instructive guide to mineral explorers.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE, Curator.

The Geological Surveyor in Charge.

#### APPENDIX F.

##### DONATIONS to the Mining and Geological Museum for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

Donor.	Donation.	Locality.
Mr. G. Thorne	Fossils from the Secondary Coal Measures	Spring Hill, Tasmania.
Mr. J. J. Robertson	Chlorite schist	Captain's Flat, near Queanbeyan.
Mr. F. Ficus	Variagated sandstone	Alligator River, Port Darwin.
Mr. A. Armstrong	Copper ore	Murrumbidgee Copper Company's Mine.
Mr. J. B. Ryall	Petrified wood	Top of range between Cooranbong and Maitland.
Mr. C. Heine	Bones of Diprotodon and Macropus	Holdfast, 15 miles south of Moree.
Mr. J. W. Bryant	Copper ores	New Mount Hope Copper-mine.
Great Cobar Copper Co., per G. Hardie, manager	Collection of copper ores	Cobar.
Mr. C. Orchard	Auriferous quartz	Tasmanian Gold-mine, Beaconsfield.
Mr. D. Marks	Collection of minerals	Herberton, Queensland.
New South Wales Shale & Oil Company.	Kerosene Shale	Hartley.
Rev. W. Allworth	Devonian fossils	Moriya.
Mr. S. L. Bensusan	Artificial sulphide of tin	Pymont Smelting Works.
Mr. W. H. Buckley	Auriferous ironstone	Conoblas, near Orange.
Mr. J. Berry and party	Carbonate of copper	2 miles from Tomingley Quartz-reefs, near Bogan River.
Mr. J. Bulkeley	Collection of Carboniferous fossils	Capertee.
Mr. O. Montefiore	Block of nickel ore, manganese and gypsum	East Coast, New Caledonia.
Mr. C. S. M'Glue	Rhodonite	Near Bendemeer.
Mr. D. Donogherty	Lode tin ore	Bischoff Tin-mine, near Stannifer.
Mr. J. Bisdee	Collection of Mesozoic fossils	Spring Hill, Tasmania.
Mr. T. Condlan	Auriferous and other specimens	Lion Reef, Lionsville.
Mr. C. Knowblanche	Copper ores	Cheshire Copper Lode, near Cudgegong.
Mr. Paulson	Auriferous and associated rocks	Mountain Maid Reef, Coolongolook.
Glen Smelting Co., Mr. J. Reid (managing partner)	Lode tin ore	From the Torrington, Ottery's, Graney's, Old Gulf, Elliott and party's, Treviella and Co.'s, tin lodes, New England.
Mr. Bassetti	Metallic arsenic and gold, native copper, pyrites, &c.	Lion Reef, Solferino.
Mr. Quin, M.P.	Galena	Umberumberka.
Do	Quartz, granite, and ironstone, slate and gypsum	Mount Browne.
Brickwood Tin-mining Co., per Mr. W. Shenstone, Manager	Stanniferous wash	Brickwood Tin-mine, Tingha.
Mr. G. D. Hirst	Carboniferous fossils, iron and copper ore, calcite, &c.	Northern Queensland.
Mr. W. G. M'Arthur	Coal	Sandakan, N.E. coast of Borneo.

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Donor.	Donation.	Locality.
Mr. Warden King.....	Galena, gypsum, ironstone concretions, Cretaceous fossils.	Mount Browne District.
Mr. J. R. M. Robertson, M.D., C.M., F.G.S.	Collection of tin ores .....	Herberton, Queensland.
Mons. Ratte .....	Nickel ores .....	East Coast, New Caledonia.
Mr. E. L. Murray, M.P. ..	Copper ore and asbestos .....	Carangera, near Orange.
Do .....	Blende, and pyrites .....	Just in Time Reef, Charter's Towers, Queensland.
Mr. S. Woolfson .....	Native bismuth .....	Kingsgate, near Glen Janes.
Do .....	Coal .....	Burrum Coal-field, Queensland.
Do .....	Manganese ore .....	Gladstone, Queensland.
Mr. L. Field .....	Auriferous and associated rocks, arsenic, antimony, &c.	Golden Crown, Perseverance, and Caledonian Reefs, Lunatic.
Do .....	Copper ore, rocks, and fossils .....	Lunatic District.
Mr. Warden Martin .....	Collection of tin ores.....	Wild River, Northern Queensland.
Canterbury Museum, New Zealand, per Dr. J. Van Haast.	Collection of minerals and fossils .....	From New Zealand.
Mr. J. A. Johnson .....	Collection of minerals and fossils .....	From Adelaide
Mr. B. Davy .....	Silver ore.....	Messrs. Hall and Davy's Boorook Silver-mines.
Mr. W. M. Harris .....	Stibnite .....	Hillgrove, near Armidale.
Mr. W. H. Whittel .....	Galena .....	From Thackaringa.
Mr. R. McDonald.....	Stalactites .....	From Elleston Caves, Liverpool Range, near Murrumbidgee.
Do .....	Pyritous quartz .....	Denison Diggings.
Mr. Gill, M.P. ....	Diallage .....	Near Nundie.
Mr. Nicholls .....	Diamond drift gravel .....	Bingera.
Mr. D. Hartley .....	Tin ore .....	Manilla.
Professor Ulrich, M.E., F.G.S.	Collection of minerals .....	New Zealand and Tasmania.
Mining Registrar .....	Auriferous quartz .....	From various reefs at Nana Creek.
Per S. Dixon .....	Bornite .....	Balbhannah, South Australia.
Mr. J. B. Engellan .....	Zinc blende .....	8 miles west of Gundagai.
Mr. Ratte .....	Manganese ore.....	Gomen, New Caledonia.
Do .....	Nickel ore .....	Onzangon Mine, New Caledonia.
Professor Tate .....	Collection of Miocene fossils .....	South Australia
Mr. Hyam Moss .....	Calyx of encrinite .....	Nowra.
Mr. Hall .....	Carbonaceous shale .....	Near Waleha.
Mr. E. Lowe .....	Native copper .....	Giulambone.
Mr. P. Ryan .....	Belemnite from well 300ft. deep .....	Urisino Station, west of Paroo River.
Mr. Woods, L.S. ....	Coal and ironstone .....	Numantia, Blue Mountains.
Mr. Coleman .....	Opalescent sandstone .....	Between Ballma and Lismore.
Do .....	Auriferous quartz .....	Austin Vale, Richmond River.
Mr. J. Salas .....	Collection of rocks and minerals .....	Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale.
Mr. A. W. Moyncaux ..	Calcite from 900 ft. level .....	Adelong.
Mr. C. Knowblanche ..	Iron ore .....	Hume's property, Yass.
Mr. W. B. Christie ..	Copper ore .....	Cooroowong, 12 miles from Delegate.
Do .....	Galena .....	Quedong.
Mr. D. A. Porter .....	Collection of fossils and minerals .....	Tamworth District.
Mr. W. R. Gibbs .....	Flagging .....	Buckingbong Quarry, near Narrandera.
Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh.	Carbonaceous shale with layers of bituminous coal.	Gorianiwa, near Mundooran.
Mr. Buckley (Senior-Constable) .....	Block of sandstone, with impressions of Miocene leaves.	Dalton.
Mr. D. Wilson .....	3 samples of pyrites.....	Victoria Reef, Adelong.
Mr. C. Bliss .....	Collection of rare gold and silver ores .....	Colorado, America.
Mr. J. Wicks .....	Iron ore and manganese .....	Cuundi Station, 50 miles from Tamworth.
Mr. H. Trenchard .....	Collection of fossils and minerals.....	Newcastle District.
Mr. Sandham .....	Specular iron.....	Bibbenluke, near Bombala.
Mr. D. A. Porter .....	Asbestos .....	Near Tamworth.
Mr. W. Clarke .....	Collection of minerals.....	Bradwood District.
Mr. J. W. Bryant .....	Copper ores .....	New Mount Hope.
Mr. Sandham .....	Asbestos .....	Near Gundagai
Do .....	Phosphatic rock.....	Purdie Islands.
Trustees of the Queensland Museum.	Casts of bones of the Diprotodon .....	Queensland.
Mr. Kesterton .....	Common opal .....	do
Mr. D. Munro .....	Large block of auriferous quartz .....	15-acre Gold-mining Company, Nana Creek.
Messrs. Powell & Co., per Mr. H. A. Wiggan.	Auriferous ores .....	Mt. Ephraim, Hanging Rock, Nundie.
Mr. W. L. R. Gipps .....	Collection of Tertiary leaves .....	Kiandra.
Sir E. Strickland .....	Samples of strata bored through by diamond drill.	Dora Creek.
Mr. Mandelson .....	Molybdenite .....	Bolivia, near Glen Innes.
Mr. J. B. Engellan .....	Asbestos and associated rocks .....	Jones' Creek, Gundagai.
Mr. J. D. Leccc .....	Aragonite (cave pearls) .....	Near Uralla.
Mr. Haager .....	Specimens of strata passed through by diamond drill.	Barber's Creek, near Marulan.
Mr. J. G. Lodwidge ..	Collection of minerals .....	Belgium.
Mr. Bassetti .....	Rock crystal .....	Eungar Creek, 8 miles from Lunatic.
Mr. W. England .....	Peroxide of manganese .....	Mih Creek, 15 miles from Armidale.
Mr. W. M. Rothery .....	Copper ore from outcrop of lode .....	Chiefden Estate, near Carcoar.
Mr. Stuart .....	Lode tin ore .....	Tableland, near Emmaville.
Mr. J. H. Graney .....	do .....	Graney's lode, near Emmaville.
Mr. H. Gordon .....	Hornblende felspar.....	Kangaroo Flat, near Emmaville.
Do .....	Pyrites in iron ore .....	Roedy Flat, near Inverell.
Mr. J. Reid .....	Acicular crystals of smelted tin containing iron.	Glen Smelting Works, Teat Hill.
Mr. T. Chandler .....	Lode tin ore .....	Torrington Lode, near Emmaville.
Do .....	Stream tin ore.....	Rotlschild mine, near Emmaville.
Mr. J. Flannery .....	Tin wash (cement) .....	Flannery's mine, near Emmaville.

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Donor.	Donation.	Locality.
Mr. C. Knowblanche .....	Copper ore from 92, 96, and 100 feet levels .....	Cheshire Copper Mine, near Cudgegong.
Mr. G. F. Scott .....	Rich gold specimens from 20-foot levels .....	J. and J. Evans' claim, Sandy Creek, county Buccleugh.
Do .....	do do do .....	Reedy Flat, County Wynyard.
Mr. H. Grono .....	Lepidodendron .....	Cedar Creek, Cox's River.
Do .....	Spirifer disjunctus .....	Kowmung River, near Cox's River.
Dr. R. L. Jenkins .....	Coal in Hawkesbury sandstone .....	Nepean Tunnel, between Pheasant's Nest and Cataract River.
Mr. J. Reid .....	Artificial oxide of tin and smelted tin.....	Glen Smelting Works, Tent Hill.
Mr. W. Cadell .....	Stream tin ore.....	Deepwater Station, New England.
Messrs. Vincent Brothers..	Native bismuth and bismuth ore. ....	Glen Innes.
Mr. T. Cubis.....	Stream tin ore.....	Emanville.
Mr. S. W. Moore.....	Native's stone hatchet .....	Tingha.
Mr. G. Maclean .....	Rock crystal .....	do.
Messrs. Pemberty Bros. ....	Tertiary leaves .....	Elsmore.
Mr. Gaffney.....	Lode tin ore.....	Pleasant Creek Tin Mines.
Messrs. Wood & Gilligan	Stream-tin ore.....	Wood & Galligan's claim, Gilghi, near Inverell.
Mr. W. Tims & Co. ....	do .....	do do do do
Mr. H. B. Medicott, M.A., F.R.S., Superin- tendent of the Geological Survey of India.	Collection of fossils rocks, and publications ..	Geological survey of India, Calcutta.
Mr. Cooper .....	Iron ore .....	Boro, Long Swamp, between Goulburn & Bun- gendore.
Mr. C. S. McGlue.....	Carboniferous fossils .....	Head of Clyde River.
Mr. R. L. Jack, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Government Geo- logist for Northern Queensland	Collection of fossil corals .....	Northern Railway Line, 31 miles from Towns- ville, Queensland.
Mr. W. Matchett.....	Copper ores .....	3 miles south of Gundagai.
Do .....	do .....	Brungle, Tumut District.
Do .....	Asbestos and serpentinite .....	South Gundagai.
Mr. W. C. Sharland .....	Bones in limestone.....	Binda.
Mr. H. Pyemont .....	Specular iron ore .....	18 miles from Bathurst.
Mr. D. Wilson .....	Large framed photograph of the Reefer Quartz- crushing machine, proprietors, Messrs Wilson & Ritchie.	Adelong.
Mr. J. Howels .....	Pyrites .....	Dunlop Well.
Do .....	Opal .....	Mount Margaret, Wilson River, Queensland.
Mr. F. H. Burslem, junr..	Jet and fireclay .....	Dubbo Coal-mine.
Mr. T. Browne.....	Sandstone and carboniferous fossils .....	Ravensfield Quarry.
Mr. A. W. Page .....	Pyritous stone.....	Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
Mr. Fletcher, M.P. ....	Sandstone and conglomerate .....	Table Top.
Mr. T. Rose .....	Copper ore .....	Wellington.
Mr. T. H. Hale.....	Argentiferous galena from the Silver Valley Silver-mining Company's Mine.	Herberton, Northern Queensland.
Mr. J. Thompson .....	Copper ore .....	Cootalantra, 18 miles from Cooma.
Mr. S. L. Bensusan .....	Bismuth sulphide and bismuth arsenio-sulphide	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
Do .....	Bismuth carbonate.....	Silent Grove, New England.
Secretary of the House Committee, Randwick Asylum.	Nine cases of diamond drill cores .....	From a bore at the Asylum Grounds, Randwick.
Mr. C. Knolling .....	Asphaltum .....	Near Montrey, California.
Mr. J. Green.....	Ironstone concretions.....	Near Bingera.
Mr. J. Glover .....	Manganese ore.....	Bendemeer.
Mr. O. Blackett.....	Ruby tin ore, sapphires, garnets, and corundum sand.	Tingha.
Mr. A. Armstrong .....	Carbonaceous shale with impressions of Glosso- ptoris.	Depth 580 ft., Stockton Point.
Mr. J. Wilson .....	Aboriginal stone hatchets.....	Glyndon, near Oberon.
Mr. H. Ford, foreman Go- vernment water augers	Diprotodon molars from depths 31 ft. 6 inches	Government water-bore B, 51 miles west of Bourke.
Mr. T. H. Hale.....	Large block of auriferous and argentiferous lode stuff with zinc blende and pyrites.	Black Jack Mundie Company, Ravenswood, Queensland.
Mr. Green .....	Gray sulphide of copper .....	Bingera.
Mr. Hamilton .....	Coal .....	Mitlagong.
Mr. E. D. Turner.....	Sulphate of alumina .....	2 miles from Captee Camp, Crown Ridge.
Mr. J. Seaver, M.S. ....	Collection of minerals .....	Gundagai District.
Mr. C. Haager .....	Samples of strata passed through by diamond drill from 450 to 480 ft.	Barber's Creek, near Marulan.
Mr. A. Croxon .....	Cretaceous fossils from wells in Mount King, east.	North-west portion of Colony.
Mr. Blair, L.-S. (per Sur- veyor-General).	Gold .....	Nundle.
Mr. W. Clarke .....	Fossils .....	Sugarloaf Mountain, Braidwood district.
Do .....	Coal .....	Pigeon-house Mountain, Southern Coast.
Do .....	Iron and carbonate of lead .....	Nerriga.
Mr. W. Williams (per Inspector of Mines.)	Two large blocks of auriferous quartz, showing free gold.	Currajong mine, Adelong.
Mr. Walker .....	Agates .....	Queensland.
Mr. A. Armstrong .....	Coal .....	Baltimore, near Dubbo.
Mr. E. H. Becke .....	Antimony ore and associated rocks .....	Carangula Antimony Company's mine, Carangula.
Mr. C. S. McGlue.....	Greisen, with tourmaline, tourmaline rock, and rhodonite.	Giant's Den, 14 miles north-west of Bendemeer.
Mr. A. Armstrong .....	Diamond-drill core, showing developmental frond of Glossopterus.	Stockton Point, depth, 815 feet.
Mr. E. C. Dunn .....	Cobalt ore .....	Bungonia.
Mr. Ruzicka .....	Two rich specimens of auriferous leader .....	Lady of the Mountain mine, Nundle.
Mr. C. S. McGlue .....	Quartz and rhodonite .....	Giant's Den, near Bendemeer.
Mr. W. Coupland .....	Copper ore .....	Dungowan lodes, Peel River.

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Donor.	Donation.	Locality.
Mr. J. Bisdee (per Mr. G. Thorne).	Carboniferous fossils, Hutton Park Company's Estate.	8 miles north-east of Bothwell, Tasmania.
Mr. Macdonald.....	Coal.....	Ulladulla.
Mr. P. Davis.....	Copper-ore.....	Eugowra.
Do.....	Rock specimens.....	Bogan Gate.
Mr. Warden King.....	Cretaceous fossil ( <i>Pachyrhiza grande</i> ), from 80 feet level in well.	8 miles east of Milparinka.
Mr. Sawtell.....	Opalized wood.....	Near Wambian Caves.
Mr. Haager.....	Samples of strata passed through by diamond drill, depth 650 ft.	Barber's Creek, near Marulan.
Do.....	Samples of strata passed through by diamond drill, from bottom of bore, 670 ft.	do
Mr. H. W. Newman, per Inspector of Mines.	Collection of auriferous ores from 300 ft. level	New Reform Gold-mine, Lucknow.
Mr. Parker.....	Stibnite, coated with silicate of nickel.....	South Australia.
Mr. D. A. Porter.....	Collection of fossils.....	Tamworth District.
Captain Hutton.....	Iron ore (spring deposit).....	Piper's Flat, near Wallerawang.
Mr. F. Twenlow.....	Ironstone concretion.....	Abercrombie River.
Mr. H. Gordon.....	Fossil plants in sinter.....	Gragin, near Inverell.
Dr. J. Cox, F.L.S.....	Concretionary ironstone nodule.....	Liverpool Plains.
Do.....	Encrinites.....	Camboon, Dawson River, Queensland.
Mr. W. L. R. Gipps.....	Carboniferous fossils ( <i>Glossopteris</i> , etc.).....	Warrumbungle Mountains.
	Tertiary leaves, arragonite, manganese ore, infusorial earth.	Bogabung, 2 miles east of Wollongong Run, Warrumbungle Mountains.
Mr. C. J. Danahey.....	Samples of strata passed through in Water bore.	Near Lake Bencanya, Albert District.
Do.....	Copper ore.....	Minthoringi Range, Albert District.
Messrs. Wilson & Ritchie	Gold-bearing pyritous quartz.....	Challenger Gold-mine, Adelong.
Mr. J. McClellan.....	Specimen of gold-bearing pyritous quartz, showing calcite crystals, depth 975 ft.	Great Victoria Gold-mine, Adelong.
Mr. J. Hasken.....	Specimens of diamond drill cores from horizontal bores in granite, at 600 feet level.	Messrs. Amos Brothers, Williams' Gold-Mine, Adelong.
Do.....	Gold-bearing pyritous quartz from same.....	Nine.
Mr. E. M. Mumford.....	Iron ore.....	Mount Edgecomb.
Do.....	Kerosene shale.....	From property adjoining do.
Mr. A. E. Kenway.....	Chalk.....	Near Canterbury, New Zealand.
Do.....	Limestone.....	Manning River.
Mr. W. M. Harris.....	Auriferous antimony ore (showing free gold), plumbaginous clay, and marl.	Hillgrove, near Armidale.
Mr. W. G. M'Arthur.....	Argentiferous zinc and lead ores.....	Between Canton and Hongkong.
Mr. S. S. Vale.....	Copper ores and native ditto.....	Near Nelson, New Zealand.
Mr. J. Duguid.....	Olivine.....	New Caledonia.
Mr. C. S. M'Glue.....	Tin ore associated with tourmaline.....	Giant's Den, near Bendemeer.
Do.....	Rhodonite.....	Near Bendemeer.
Mr. T. S. Parrott.....	Copper ores and associated rocks.....	Dungowan Copper Lodes, Peel River, near Tamworth.
Mr. H. Ford, foreman of Govt. water augers.	Samples of strata passed through by water auger, containing Cretaceous fossils.	Bore B3, beyond Bourke.
Government Geologist.	Collection of auriferous antimony and other ores.	Eleanora and Garibaldi Mines, near Armidale.
Do.....	Collection of minerals.....	Ding Dong Tin Mines, near Deepwater.
Do.....	do.....	Hogg's Creek, near Dundee.
Do.....	do.....	Railway Cutting, near Glen Innes.
Do.....	do..... and fossils.....	Elsmore.
Do.....	Ten cases of mineral and fossil specimens.....	Vegetable Creek District.
Do.....	Large collection of minerals.....	New England.
Do.....	Collection of auriferous quartz and associated rock specimens.	Adelong.
Mr. T. W. E. David, Geological Surveyor.	Collection of Miocene leaves, tin ores, rock specimens, &c.	Vegetable Creek.
Mr. C. Callen, Collector...	Collection of iron ores and fossils.....	Lithgow.
Mr. W. H. J. Slea, Inspector of Mines.	Collection of silver ores.....	Thackaringa, Albert District.

PUBLICATIONS received for the Library of the Mining and Geological Museum for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Name of Donation.	Name of Donor.
Seventeenth Annual Report on the Colonial Museum and Laboratory, New Zealand, 1881-82.....	James Hector, M.D., C.M.C., F.R.S., Director.
Vestiges of the Molten Globe, by W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the King of the Sandwich Islands.....	Mr. A. S. Webster, Hawaiian Consul-General.
Map of the Hawaiian Islands.....	do
Map of the Oahu Islands.....	do
Descriptions of Palaeozoic Corals from Northern Queensland, with observations on the Genus <i>Stenopora</i> , by H. A. Nicholson, M.D., F.G.S., &c., and R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.....	The authors.
On the occurrence of the Genus <i>Pentremites</i> in the Carboniferous Limestone of the east of Scotland, and notes on Carboniferous Brachiopoda, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.....	The author.
Notes on the Gasteropoda contained in the Gilbertson Collection in the British Museum, and figured in Phillips' Geology of Yorkshire, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.....	do
Descriptions of certain peculiar bodies which may be the Opercula of small Gasteropoda, discovered by Mr. James Binnie in the Carboniferous Limestones of Law Quarry, near Dalry, Ayrshire, with notes on small Silurian Opercula, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.....	do

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of donation.	Name of donor.
On the identification of the first Secondary fossil found in Australia, by R. Etheridge, junr.	The Author
On the presence of the scattered skeletal remains of Holothuroidea in the Carboniferous limestone series of Scotland, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
Palaeozoic Conchology of Scotland, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
Notes on the post-tertiary desposits of Elic and Largo Bay, Fiji, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On our present knowledge of the invertebrate Fauna of the lower Carboniferous or calcareous sandstones series of the Edinburgh neighbourhood, especially of that Division known as the Wardie shales; and on the first appearance of certain species in those beds, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On the remains of a large crustacea from the lower Carboniferous series of Berwickshire, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
List of titles of Scientific Reports and Papers, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On an Adherent Productus and a small Spineferinia from the lower Carboniferous Limestone Group of the East of Scotland, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
Further Remarks on Adherent Carboniferous Productids, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On a Collection of Fossils from the Bowen River Coal-fields, and the limestone of the Fanning River, North Queensland, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On the occurrence of a small Naticiform Gasteropod, showing colour-bands, in the cement stone group of Fifeshire, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On the genus Dithyrocaris in the Lower Carboniferous of Scotland, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
Notes on a Collection of Fossils from the Palaeozoic Rocks of New South Wales, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
Notes on the Bivalves in the Gilbertson Collection, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On the occurrence of a Macrurous Decapod ( <i>Anthrapalaemon, Woodwardi, sp. nov.</i> ) in the Red Sandstone, or lowest group of the Carboniferous formation in the South-east of Scotland, by R. Etheridge, junr.	do
Observations on the swollen condition of Carboniferous Crinoid Stems, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On the occurrence of a small and new Crustacean, referable to the Genus <i>Leaia</i> , in the lower Carboniferous of the Edinburgh neighbourhood, by R. Etheridge, junr.	do
Carboniferous Tubicolar Annelida, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On Ramifera in the Caraloc, by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
On the Genus <i>Cladochonus</i> , by R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S.	do
Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, Vol. III, No. 1	Secretary.
Do do do Vol. III, No. 3	do
Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall	W. A. Taylor, Assistant Curator and Librarian.
On Australian Mesozoic Geology and Palaeontology; and on Plant and Insect-bed on the Rocky River, New South Wales, by Charles Moore, F.G.S.	
Die Produktion der Bergwerke, Solmen und Hutten im Deutschen Reich und in Luxemburg für das Jahr, 1881	
Guide du Géologue à l'Exposition de 1878, et dans les Collections Publiques et Privées de Paris	Professor Liversidge.
Report of the Inspector of Explosives for the year 1882	Department of Mines and Water Supply, Victoria.
Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars, 1882	do
Mineral Statistics of Victoria, 1882	do
Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, 1882	do
Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum	Curator.
Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars for the quarter ending 30th June, 1883, Victoria.	Department of Mines and Water Supply.
Transactions of the Edinburgh Geological Society, Vol. IV, part II	Secretary.
Preisverzeichnis mikroskopischer Präparate Utensilien und Materialien zur Anfertigung derselben.	J. D. Moller's Institute, Wedel in Holstein.
Report by R. L. Jaek, Esq., Government Geologist for Northern Queensland, on the ground proposed to be bored for coal, situate within 1 mile of the Northern Railway 6-mile peg.	The author.
Ore Dressing, by Captain Wagemann, C.F.	do
Report of the Government Geologist, with plans, South Australia	do
Eleventh Annual Report of the State Geologist of Indiana, Geology, and Natural History Report, 1881	do
Annual Report of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, for 1882-3	Department of Geology and Natural History, Indiana.
Annual Report of the School of Mines, Ballarat, presented at the meetings of Governors, 24-1-82	Secretary.
Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1878	Registrar.
Minerals of New South Wales, by Professor Liversidge	
11th Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, 1880	The author.
12th " " " " 1881	
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India:—	
Vol. IV, parts 1-3	
" V, " 1-3	
" VI, " 1-3	
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" VIII, " 1-2	
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" XVIII, " 1-3	
" XIX, " 2-3	
	H. B. Medlicott, M.A., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.



APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Name of Donation.	Name of Donor.
Records of the Geological Survey of India :—	
Vol. I, parts 1-3 .....	
" II .....	
" III, parts 1-4 .....	
" IV, " 1-4 .....	
" V to X .....	
Index to vols. I to X .....	
" XI to XIV, complete .....	
" XV, part IV .....	
" XVI, " I .....	
Manual of Geology, parts 1-III and map .....	
Palaeontologia Indica.	
Series II, vol. I, parts 1-3 .....	
" II, " I, " 2-4 .....	H. B. Medlicott, M.A., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Geo- logical Survey of India.
Index to Series II, vol. I, parts 1-4 .....	
Series III, vol. I, parts 1-5, 7-13 .....	
" IV, " I, " 1-3 .....	
" V, " II, " 1 10 .....	
" VI, " III, " 1-13 .....	
" VII, " I, " 1 .....	
" VIII, " IV, " 1-5 .....	
" IX, " I, " 1-4 .....	
" X, " I, " 1-5 .....	
" XI, " II, " 1-2 .....	
Index to Series XI, vol. II, parts 1-2 .....	
" XII, " III, " 1-3 .....	
" XII, " III, " 1 (supplement) .....	
" XII, " IV, " 1 .....	
" XIII, " I, " 1-3 and 4 .....	
" XIV, " I, " 1 (new 2) .....	
Twelfth Annual Report of the Department of Geology and Natural History of Indiana— 1882. John Collett, State Geologist .....	Department of Geology and Natural History, Indiana.
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Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, London .....	Secretary.
Observations on New Vegetable Fossils of the Auriferous Drifts. Second Decade .....	Baron Ferdinand Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M.D., Ph. D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF DRILLS' REPORT.

The Superintendent of Drills to the Under Secretary for Mines, reporting on the working of the Diamond Drills, during the year 1883.

Sir, Department of Mines, Diamond Drill Branch, Sydney, April 4, 1884.

I have the honor to forward herewith my report on the working of the Diamond Drills, under the control of the Department during the year 1883, together with the following Appendices, viz. :—

*Appendix A.*—Return showing the number of feet bored by each drill, the locality, and the depth of each bore ; also the purpose for which these bores were put down.

*Appendix B.*—Return showing the per-centage of core obtained to the number of feet bored.

*Appendix C.*—Return showing the per-centage of coal core obtained to the number of feet bored in coal.

*Appendix D.*—Return showing the depth per hour bored by each drill during the year.

*Appendix E to U.*—Returns giving cost and particulars of each bore put down, together with sections of strata passed through.

*Appendix V.*—Forms of weekly reports of the engineer in charge of the drill.

*Appendix W.*—Diagram showing method adopted in shutting off salt water and in passing through drifts and swelling clays met with in boring.

*Appendix X.*—Plan showing relative sizes of artesian tubing.

*Appendix Y.*—Plan of indicator by which the angle or dip of core may be ascertained.

In submitting this my first annual report, I have endeavoured to supply the information contained in the Appendices herewith in the clearest manner in order that the public may have the utmost insight into the working of the drills, and I am sure that should this be the case the confidence which is at present enjoyed, on account of their successful working under this Department, will be greatly increased.

In directing your special attention to the information contained in the Appendices to this Report, which have been prepared most carefully and in such a manner that comparison may be made readily with similar work executed in these Colonies and elsewhere, I desire to state that my duties of supervision have been aided very much in producing such very satisfactory results by the assistance which I have received from the Department generally.

The working plant, as purchased from the Australian Diamond Rock Drill Company, consisted of six diamond drills, but this number was found unable to satisfy the demands which were made for their services, consequently it was necessary to obtain other drills. One was accordingly purchased, and commenced operations in November last ; the other two were ordered from America and arrived in the early part of this year. These latter two machines are constructed on quite a new principle, and are adapted for both surface and underground work. The engines are stationary, compound, and the feed-gear can be altered whilst the work of boring is going on ; the couplings of the rods disconnect by one half-turn of the wrench being applied, and by means of a register connected with the thrust the pressure to which the diamonds are being subjected is indicated on the surface. This is an improvement of the greatest importance in work, and cannot fail to decrease the cost of boring, as by means of this register it is believed that the loss of diamonds will be much reduced. I anticipate that these improvements will enable boring to be carried out in the underground workings of the inland mines at such reduced rates as to cause a keen demand for the use of these machines.

A good supply of drill connections, steel drill rods, artesian tubing, and steel core-barrels have been added to the stock in store. By reason of these additions and the repairs made the plant is now in better working order than it has hitherto been.

Many improvements have been made during the year, including an indicator to determine the dip of strata passed through ; also appliances by which larger diameter holes may be put down ; also the application of boring tools, so that boring may be started from the alluvial surface without necessitating the sinking of a shaft. Appendix Y.

During the past year 6,643 feet have been bored by the diamond drills, at an average cost of 10s. 3d. per foot. This cost includes wages, diamonds, material, wear and tear, carriage, and other working field cost of similar nature, full particulars of which are given in Appendices E to T inclusive.

Other expenditure connected with the several drills, not chargeable to any particular drill, or bore such as wages incurred while a drill was undergoing shop repairs in Sydney, carriage to Sydney for repairs, or expenses incurred between the time of completion of one bore and the commencement of another ; including all this expenditure the cost is at the rate of 12s. 10½d. per foot, or a total of £4,284 18s.

The amount contributed by the public for the use of the drills amounted to £4,523 9s. 4d., the charge fixed for the use of the machines being only such as would defray working cost.

In comparing the statements herewith of the per centage of total core and of coal core obtained, with the returns given of borings with the diamond drill in England, as taken from printed pamphlets by recognized authors on drill work, it will be seen that the work performed by the drills belonging to this Department during the past year compares most favourably with that done in England. Appendix B.  
Appendix C.

I have great pleasure in further stating that the drills during the past year have been the means of developing great mineral wealth. Discoveries of coal have been made in five different bores, artesian water in two, and water rising to within 8 feet of the surface in two.

Of the coal discoveries made those of most importance are near Lake Macquarie and Gosford, county Northumberland, and at Coal Cliff, county Cumberland, proving that at these two latter points payable seams exist nearer Sydney than was formerly known, and notably indicating that the measures continuing their present dip would not be reached under the city of Sydney at a less depth than 2,500 feet.

By a series of bores starting on the outskirts of the mines at Newcastle the drills have proved payable seams to exist near to Gosford, or about midway between Sydney and Newcastle.

These discoveries prove the existence of a large tract of maiden coal country, and the completion of the railway from Sydney to Newcastle now being constructed is alone required to ensure the development of this land now lying partially idle.

At Stanwell Park, some 3 miles north of Coal Cliff Mine, the drill has also revealed important facts as room existed for grave doubts that the coal-seams in close proximity to the Coal Cliff Mine, going north, were "cut out ;" fortunately the drill proved several payable seams to exist. It

It is now proved that the Coal Cliff or Bulli seams extend towards Sydney at the nearest point at which they have been looked for, and further that the borings hitherto made near Sydney were not carried deep enough.

The cores taken for the borings at Gladesville, near Sydney, indicate that the strata passed through there is in the centre, or at the deepest point of what is known as the Sydney Basin.

To the north of Newcastle a bore was put down 954½ feet without reaching coal, denoting an extensive subsidence as having taken place north of the Hunter River, close to Newcastle. The core from this bore also revealed a continuous bed of dark shale over 500 feet thick, exhibiting a dip N.E. by N. of 1,188 feet to the mile. It is I think a matter for regret that this bore was not continued deeper; the shale bed throughout contained the *glossopteris* plant in abundance, and the probability is that had the bore been continued deeper important discoveries useful to the future development of the district would have been made. The discoveries made by the diamond drill do not support the opinions of those who expect to find a given seam of coal at a uniform depth throughout a coal-field. In the Newcastle District the strata and the character of the coal differ in almost every bore put down. This is notably the case on the western slopes into Lake Macquarie. There the conglomerate beds met with are singularly different in character and dip from one another, and denote having originally drifted from a different matrix or class of rocks and from contrary directions. The difference of character of the conglomerate beds are readily told by the diamond in the process of boring. There is a point west of and nearly opposite the entrance from the sea to the lake that contains conglomerate so hard as to almost defy the best Brazilian boarts to penetrate, whereas from a mile to two miles distant from this point bores put down through conglomerate beds have met with no difficulty, even when inferior diamonds have been used.

The discovery of Artesian water made by the diamond drill near Lake Macquarie, at a depth of 174 feet, and which rose to a height of 30 feet above the surface, is still running strong, and filling up all the dried up water-holes in a creek near by. This is likely to be the only water available for domestic use in dry seasons within a radius of several miles around. The discovery is of more importance as this district is generally badly off for water during ordinary dry seasons.

The other Artesian supply was some 15 miles south of Sydney, but the flow was not strong. The remaining instances of finding water were at Gladesville, the quality of which was good, and suitable for domestic uses; the quantity was equal to 1,440 gallons per day.

From January to August, 1883, inclusive, I have travelled 4,431 miles inspecting and directing work connected with the diamond drills and water augers; this occupied fifty-three days, or travelling at the rate of 83½ miles per day. The travelling expenses was at the rate of 4½d. per mile. In the month of August I was engaged a total of 283 hours, equal to forty-seven official days, and travelled during that month alone 1,245 miles.

The engineers in charge of the several drills have striven to obtain favourable results in nearly every instance. A system of promotion is adopted with a view to securing good work, and the placing of the most competent men in charge. Each engineer has to pass a certain training to the work before being placed in charge. He has to set his own bits, is made responsible for the work done, and is invested with power to discharge any assistant he may consider incompetent.

Printed weekly reports are supplied to each engineer to fill up, thus supplying for the use of the office full information of the work done each week without the necessity of writing long reports.

Diamonds are supplied to each engineer in charge on separate form to report sheet, weighed, and each diamond bearing a distinctive mark; duplicate copy of this form is retained in the Drills Office, and thus when any particular diamond is reported as fractured in work in the field, the duplicate in the office is referred to, noted, the cost set off against the work, the fractured or worn diamond returned to the office, and hence a complete system is adopted, which not only enables the wearing capabilities of a particular class of diamonds to be ascertained, but also is the key to control the principal cost of running drills. It will be observed this is an essential matter, as diamonds vary in price from 12s. 6d. to 80s. per carat.

During the past year the scarcity and consequent dearness of diamonds have greatly added to the cost of drill work, the price of carbon per carat having gradually risen from 17s. 6d. in 1879 to 76s. at the end of 1882. Brazilian boarts were almost impossible to obtain, and this state of things threatened to greatly retard if not entirely suspend the working of drills. I have confident hopes, however, that the Colonial diamond will soon enter the lists for drilling purposes.

There are also printed instructions sent to each engineer giving general directions connected with his charge. All drill connections or stores are supplied from the Drill Stores in Sydney with accompanying invoice for signature, signifying that the articles have been received.

As the field reports come into the office weekly they are checked off and placed in order until completion of the bore; then a tabulated statement is prepared containing all the information on one sheet. Sections are prepared and are retained in the office for public information and scientific uses. In most cases the core obtained becomes the property of the Department, and is handed over to the Geological Branch after sections are prepared.

The matter of handing over the core to the Geological Branch, placed in position exactly as it comes from the bore in boxes prepared for the purpose labelled, and each box holding 40 feet, which distinctly must only represent core obtained from each given 40 feet bored will I deem be placed to very valuable public uses in the hands of the talented Chief Geological Surveyor.

All bores put down either by the drills or water augers extending over the Colony are plotted in position on a water map specially prepared for the purpose. By distinctive colours discoveries made of water, either artesian or underground, salt or fresh are each severally set out so as to readily catch the eye on this map of the Colony. The intention is to secure a register of all the water discoveries tapped underground over the Colony, and the borders of the adjoining Colonies.

I see no reason why our inland plains could not be charted out as correctly as our coastal seas, so as to show the trend and area of the underground waters and open the practical means to save valuable life, over a large scope of country where bones now bleach.

The Chief Inspector of Stock has assisted very materially towards this, by supplying to the Drill Branch given particulars of each well over the several districts of the colony, each district inspector being supplied with printed forms, which are filled in with required details, thus procuring valuable information at minimum cost.

Owing

Owing to my recent severe illness this water map is not so advanced as it would have been, but I hope with a renewal of health that I will be able at an early date to obtain sufficient information to have several hundred of wells marked on the map, and thereby have the foundation laid of a scheme that may be the means of saving the lives of man and beast.

There cannot exist a doubt in the mind of any person who has sufficient time at disposal to study this very important matter that water exists underground in the interior in immense quantities, and over large areas. If the rivers of Australia were measured towards their source where the water flows over the primitive rock-beds, and again measured near and below the point overlapped by the alluvial deposits of the interior, making the distance between points of measurement as short as possible, with a view to evade the question of evaporation, it would I think show unmistakable proof where the waters of Australia go, and thereby open the field where to look for and find them.

I believe not only in the existence of large underground supplies, escaping and being held on the horizontal gravel beds of the inland portion of this Colony, but that water exists in the primitive rocks on the tops of which the alluvial formation now lies.

I have measured the flow of water issuing from rivulets and mine adits on some of the highest portions of this Continent, and found the supply such as could not be kept up by the gravitation forces from the local rainfall, the quantity of water being out of all proportion to the catchment area.

I have found at points along the cap of ranges, the slopes of which are within a stone-throw of each other, that it was impossible to sink a shaft in the rocks on the surface beyond 8 to 10 feet deep by means of ordinary labour because of the water coming in so freely.

In numerous instances in the underground workings of mines in Australia springs can be seen issuing from the stratified rocks within a few yards distance of one another, yet entirely differing in quality and trend of the water, revealing very practical lessons on a matter so far little dealt with and perhaps scarcely observed by the scientists of the day.

I am of opinion that there are internal forces other than either capillary or gravitation to account for such flow of water from rocks forming the crust of the earth, and if I am correct in that opinion that there is no reason to suppose that the primitive rocks of the interior, overlaid and covered from the human eye as they are by the alluvial formations, should be less subject to internal forces or supply of water than those rocks of similar character along our main ranges.

While referring to the all-important matter of underground water supply in the interior, it may be well that I should endeavour to correct the erroneous ideas held by the general public with respect to the utility of the diamond drills in searching for water in the dry western portions of the Colony.

In the first place it requires in rock-boring from 800 to 1,200 gallons per day to supply the requirements of the drill; in alluvial formations, consisting in the main of deposits of clay, it would require at least double that quantity. This alone would render the employment of a diamond drill in the interior of the Colony almost an impossibility.

The diamond drill is unsuitable to bore through alluvial deposits in search for water.

To suit the peculiar circumstances of the interior, boring machines somewhat similar in rotary mechanism to the diamond drill, using steel cutters in lieu of diamonds, and with horse motive power in lieu of steam, are the cheapest, and would be the most effective. There is nothing to prevent such machines, supplied with artesian tubing commencing from the surface bores varying in diameter from 6 inches to 2 feet, from penetrating in the interior to depths of 1,000 feet and upwards.

The carriage of a drill into the interior is another matter of very serious consideration. A diamond drill capable of boring a 2-foot diameter hole would weigh at least 30 tons, plus tubing; whilst a boring machine such as above described would only weigh about 10 tons, plus tubing, and consequently, whilst the transport of the latter would be a matter of small moment the former would probably be helplessly bogged *en route*.

It has been practically shown in working with the boring machines under my supervision in various parts of the interior that the matter of boring holes 6 inches to 8 inches diameter is comparatively an easy task, so far as the boring is concerned, but without the proper class of tubing it is impossible to pass through running drifts and swelling clays.

The interior of the Colony contains vast deposits of swelling clays, sufficient in places to burst any slabs or timber put in a shaft, and in such instances iron-tubing used on the telescopic principle is the only means whereby the required depth can with certainty be attained.

The diamond drill as a borer of rock surpasses all known appliances. A suitable field for its operation in the Colony extends all along the line of sea coast, back on and beyond the main range, to where the primitive rocks disappear, overlaid by the alluvial formations in the interior plains; west of this boring machines other than diamond drills have a vast field before them in search of water, the discovery of which would be of more importance to the interests of the whole Colony than perhaps can at present be estimated.

The most encouraging results have been obtained in the far west—one of the discoveries made by machines belonging to the Department, being artesian fresh water flowing strongly over the surface, though tapped underneath several layers of salt water.

There is a large tract of country in the New England District, the central point of which is the Mole table-land, traversed throughout with tin-bearing lodes, many of them rich and remunerative to work. The country which they traverse is hard and adapted for diamond drill work.

There is also convenient to this lode country alluvial deposits of tin, overlaid by basalt rocks covering many miles in extent, commencing on the dividing range, near Deepwater, and extending westward to and beyond Inverell.

Uralla and Hanging Rock in the north, Gulgong and Kiandra in the west and south, are each central points where tracts of gold-bearing country exist, overlaid by basalt, and which, owing to excess of water and hardness of rocks, the individual miners have been unable to prospect.

At each of the points indicated the drill could be put to good use for prospecting.

The new regulations for the use of the drills issued towards the end of the year by the Honorable the Minister for Mines will be found an improvement on the previous.

The prospects of the present year indicate an increased demand for the use of the drills, which will keep the plant now on hand fully employed.

I have, &c.,

WM. B. HENDERSON,  
Superintendent of Drills.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the number of feet bored during the year 1883 by each Diamond Drill, the localities in which such bores are situated, the purposes for which the bores were put down, and the results obtained.

No. of Drill.	Locality of Bore.	Depth Bored.	For what purpose.	Result obtained.
A	Long Swamp, near Marulan, parish of Marulan, county Argyle.	ft. in. *702 11	Coal.....	Coal measures passed through at this depth; boring therefore discontinued.
	Barber's Creek, near Marulan, parish of Marulan, county Argyle.	670 6	" .....	Coal measures passed through at this depth; boring therefore discontinued.
	Colo Vale, near Mittagong, parish of Mittagong, county Camden.	44 0	" .....	Bore in course of progress.
2	Stanwell Park, near Coal Cliff, parish of Sutherland, county Cumberland.	440 1	" .....	Several seams of coal of an aggregate thickness of 31 ft. 2½ in. were discovered in this bore, the most important being cut at 405 ft., viz., 6 ft. 8 in. thick.
		243 10	" .....	Three seams of coal of an aggregate thickness of 8 ft. 3½ in. were discovered in this bore, viz., 1 ft. 1 in., 4 ft. 4 in., and 2 ft. 10½ in. in thickness.
3	Leconfield Estate, Branxton, parish of Branxton, county Northumberland.	270 1	" .....	Boring discontinued.
	Holt-Sutherland Estate, parish of Sutherland, county Cumberland.	268 7	" .....	Bore in course of progress.
4	Gladesville Asylum, near Sydney, parish of Ryde, county Cumberland.	*1,003 6	" .....	Boring discontinued.
		442 1½	Water...	Water struck in this bore and rose to within 8 feet of the surface.
		197 10½	" .....	Bore discontinued at this depth.
5	H.M. Gaol, Maitland, parish of Maitland, county Northumberland.	365 3	" .....	Water struck in this bore, and rose to within 8 feet of the surface.
		100 0	" .....	Bore in course of progress.
5	L.T. Creek, near Lake Macquarie, parish of Awaba, county Northumberland.	†211 3	Coal .....	Several seams of coal were discovered in this bore, the aggregate thickness being 23 ft. 0½ in.; the thickest seam was 6 ft. 2 in. at a depth of 497 feet.
7	Black Gully, near Emmaville, parish of Strathbogie North, county Gough.	74 5	Tin .....	Boring discontinued.
	Adamstown, near Newcastle, parish of Waratah, county Northumberland.	77 6	Coal .....	Boring discontinued at the applicant's request.
8	Teralba, near Lake Macquarie, parish of Awaba, county Northumberland.	568 0	" .....	Several seams of coal were struck in this bore, the most important being one at 338½ ft. of 5 ft. 3 in. thick; the total thickness of coal passed through was 40 ft. 11 in.
	Coal Point, near Lake Macquarie, parish of Awaba, county Northumberland.	127 0	" .....	Bore in course of progress.
	Dora Creek, Cooranbong, near Lake Macquarie, parish of Cooranbong, county Northumberland.	415 10	" .....	A seam of coal 6 ft. 3½ in. was discovered in this bore at 372 feet.
	Fullerton Cove, Newcastle, parish of Newcastle, county Northumberland.	†408 6	" .....	Boring discontinued after reaching 954½ feet.
	Moschoto Island, Newcastle, parish of Newcastle, county Northumberland.	184 0	" .....	Bore in course of progress.
	Deduct bored in 1882 .....	6,815 2¾ 171 7		
	Total bored in 1883 .....	6,643 7¾		

\* These totals include 171 ft. 7 in. bored before 31st December, 1882.

† This bore was extended from 813½ ft. to 524 ft. 0 in.

‡ This bore was extended from 546 ft. to 954½ feet.

## APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing proportion of core obtained to feet bored in bores completed during the year 1883 in the Coal Measures of New South Wales.

No. of Drill.	Depth bored.	Core obtained.	Per-centage of core obtained.	Size of core. Inches.
A	feet. inches. 702 11	feet. inches. 646 7¾	91.99	2
	670 6	411 3½	61.34	2
2	440 1	345 8½	78.55	1½
	243 10	208 5	85.47	2
3	270 1	161 6	59.71	2
	1,003 6	943 10	94.05	3
4	442 1½	413 0½	93.42	2¾
	197 10½	174 1	87.97	2¾
5	365 3	323 3½	88.51	2¾
	211 3	183 0½	86.64	1½
7	77 6	71 6	92.26	2¾
	568 0	472 6	83.18	2
8	415 10	337 2	81.08	2
	408 6	397 11	97.40	2
Total .....	6,017 2¾	5,089 10½	Average *84.35	

\* NOTE.—The average per-centage in boring in Coal Measures in England, as taken from paper "Notes on Diamond Rock-boring," read by Mr. T. J. Bewick, C.E., to the members of the Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, London, is 80.6, as after.

## BORINGS through Coal-measures at Northampton, England.

Depth bored.		Core obtained.		Per-centage of core.	Size of core.	Depth bored.		Core obtained.		Per-centage of core.	Size of core.
ft.	in.	ft.	in.		in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		in.
58	4	52	3	89·5	3½	105	4	92	0	87·3	2½
16	0	15	3	95·3	3	48	7	46	0	94·6	2½
15	2	12	8	83·5	3	58	0	49	0	84·4	2½
55	0	49	7	90·2	3	50	7	43	5	85·8	2½
23	11	19	0	79·4	3½						
55	10	49	2	88·0	3	680	2	588	4	86·5	
193	5	160	0	82·7	3						

## APPENDIX C.

RETURN giving particulars respecting some of the most important Coal-seams discovered in New South Wales by the Diamond-drill, during the year 1883.

Locality.				Depth from surface.	Thickness of Coal-seam.	Proportion of core obtained.	Locality.				Depth from surface.	Thickness of Coal-seam.	Proportion of core obtained.
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.				ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Dora Creek, Cooranbong.....		372	6½	6	3½	95·42	Teralba, near Lake Macquarie		290	9	3	9	79·06
Stanwell Park, Coal Cliff .....		231	0	5	2	82·52			314	8	2	7	81·80
Do No. 1 Bore .....		259	2	4	5	60·40			324	3	3	10	57·40
		349	0	2	9½	76·08			333	3	5	3	82·35
		355	6	5	6	68·18	L. T. Creek, near Lake Macquarie		498	5	6	2	85·18
		405	4	6	8	79·80							
Do No. 2 Bore .....		202	1	4	4	87·05					*59	7½	†78·71
		238	0	2	10½	88·01							

\* NOTE.—During the year other small seams of an aggregate thickness of 50 feet 1½ inches have been discovered in various bores.

## COAL.

† NOTE.—The average percentage of core obtained in two cases in given in a Paper "Notes on Diamond rock boring," read by Mr. T. J. Bewick, C.E., before the members of the Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, London, were respectively 76·8 and 69·6, as under.

## BORINGS through Coal-seams, Northampton, England.

## No. 1 Bore.

Total depth from surface.		Thickness of Coal-seam.		Per-centage of Core obtained.	Total depth from surface.		Thickness of Coal-seam.		Per-centage of Core obtained.
ft.	in.	ft.	in.		ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
410	6	0	6	50·0	628	4	2	4	78·5
576	0	4	1	77·5	732	0	3	6	76·2
590	0	0	6	33·3	830	0	6	2	81·0
623	0	2	0	83·3					
626	0	1	0	66·6	Total .....	20	1	Average 76·8	

## No. 2 Bore.

861	0	0	4	75·0	1,514	0	2	1	76·0
886	0	2	0	70·8	1,563	1	2	1	60·0
1,020	0	0	3	66·6	1,586	9	0	9	88·9
1,086	0	0	2	68·7	1,605	6	3	11	68·1
1,105	0	0	7	42·8	1,615	11	1	11	60·9
1,332	1	1	6	55·5	1,672	0	5	8	79·4
1,458	0	0	4	50·0	Total .....	21	7	Average 69·6	

## APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing the average depth bored per hour by the Diamond Drill during the year 1883, New South Wales.

No. of drill.	Locality of Bore.	Depth bored.	No. of hours boring and extracting core, &c.	Average depth bored per hour.	No. of drill.	Locality of Bore.	Depth bored.	No. of hours boring and extracting core, &c.	Average depth bored per hour.		
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.		ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
A.	Long Swamp, Marulan .....	702	11	584	1 2	5	L. T. Creek, Lake Macquarie	211	3	328	0 7½
	Barber's Creek, do .....	670	6	680	0 11½		Black Gully, Emmaville .....	74	5	232	0 3½
2	Stanwell Park, Coal Cliff .....	440	1	312	1 4	7	Adamstown, Newcastle.....	77	6	88	0 10½
	Do do .....	243	10	192	1 10		Teralba, Lake Macquarie .....	568	0	528	1 0½
	Do do .....	270	1	336	0 9¾	8	Dora Creek, Cooranbong .....	415	10	448	0 11½
3	Holt-Sutherland Estate.....	1,003	6	768	1 3		Fullerton Cove, Newcastle...	408	6	576	0 8½
	Gladesville Asylum.....	442	1½	368	1 2¾						
	Do do .....	197	10½	136	1 5¾						
	Do do .....	365	3	192	1 10						
								6,091	7¾	5,768	*1 1½

\* NOTE.—From a prize paper on "A Deep Boring at Northampton," by Henry John Einson Stud. Inst., C.E., it appears that the average boring there was at the rate of 1 foot 0½ in. per hour, as under.

## Average depth bored per hour in England, in 1882.

Depth Drilled.	No. of hours Drilling.	Average Depth Drilled per hour.
125	104	1 3
148	127	1 2
182	183	1 0
117	100	1 2
63	60	1 0½
215	213	1 0
850	787	1 0½

APPENDIX

APPENDIX E.  
No. 2 DIAMOND DRILL.  
No. 1 Bore.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 2 Diamond Drill at Stanwell Park, north of Coal Cliff.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Sinking shaft.		Driving and drawing pipes.		Repairing, stopping leak, cementing, &c.		Delays, wet weather, getting tools made and repaired for use of night shift.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1882. December 21	1883. February 17	5	4d.	9	7½d.	14	11½d.	10	Sd.	20	1s. 4d.	11½	8½d.	27½	1s. 10½d.	5½d.	4d.	6½d.	97	7s. 6½d.	440 feet 1 inch.

Core obtained—78'55.

APPENDIX F.  
No. 2 DIAMOND DRILL.  
No. 2 Bore.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 2 Diamond Drill, Stanwell Park, north of Coal Cliff.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Sinking shaft.		Delays, including 7 days' illness of engineer.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Diamonds.	Materials.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. February 21	1883. April 14	4	6½d.	3	5½d.	9	1s. 3¾d.	7	11d.	17	2s. 4¾d.	1½d.	4¾d.	½d.	40	6s. 2d.	243 feet 10 inches.

Cores from the above bore have been preserved, arranged, and labelled in suitable core-boxes, and subsequently handed over to the Geological Surveyor for scientific public uses. Core obtained—85'47.

APPENDIX G.  
No. 2 DIAMOND DRILL.  
No. 3 Bore.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 2 Diamond Drill at Stanwell Park, north of Coal Cliff.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery, Repairing, &c.		Sinking shaft.		Driving, drawing, and removing stand pipes.		Delays, wet weather, getting tools made and repaired.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Diamonds.	Materials.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. April 23 ....	1883. August 20....	14	1s. 9½d.	14	1s. 9½d.	24	3s. 1d.	9	1s. 2d.	16½	2s. 2½d.	25½	3s. 2¾d.	6s. 7½d.	8¾d.	7¼d.	103	21s. 2¾d.	270 feet 1 inch.

Core obtained—59-61.

APPENDIX H.  
No. 5 DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 5 Diamond Drill at L.T. Creek, near Lake Macquarie.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Overhauling boiler, repairing, fitting, and fixing old pump and fitting up new, &c., &c.		Delays, wet weather, waiting new pumps and tanks for water, and getting tools repaired and made, &c.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. March 7 ....	1883. June 2 .....	5	7¾d.	14	1s. 9¾d.	16	2s. 0¾d.	15	1s. 11¼d.	26	3s. 4½d.	5	...	1¾d.	76	10s. 4¾d.	211 feet 3 inches.

Cores taken from the above bore have been preserved, labelled, and carefully set aside for handing to the Geological Surveyor for scientific and public uses.  
Core obtained—86-64.



APPENDIX I.  
No. 7 DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 7 Diamond Drill at Teralba, near Lake Macquarie.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Sinking and slabbing shaft and Tank cleaning, &c., &c.		Repairing and fixing pump, laying, setting, and cutting stand-pipes, dressing tools, setting bits, &c., &c.		Delays getting tools made, waiting for diamonds, wet weather, holidays, &c., &c.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling Expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. April 26 ...	1883. September 15	6	3½d.	8	5¼d.	30	1s. 7½d.	9	5¾d.	20½	1s. 1d.	45½	2s. 5¾d.	8	3s. 5¼d.	5¾d.	119	11s.	568 feet.

Cores taken from this bore have been preserved, labelled, and carefully stored, for handing to Geological Surveyor for scientific and public uses.  
Core obtained—83-18.

APPENDIX K.  
No. 8 DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 8 Diamond Drill, Dora Creek, near Cooranbong.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Sinking Shaft.		Repairing, stopping leak, boring, rining, and cutting firewood.		Delays, selecting bore, wet weather, getting tools made, and holidays.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling Expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1882. December 4...	1883. May 26 ...	16	1s. 2¼d.	18	1s. 4¼d.	31	2s. 3¾d.	20	1s. 5¾d.	31½	2s. 4½d.	24½	1s. 9¼d.	10½d.	6s. 2¾d.	4¾d.	141	17s. 9¾d.	415 feet 10 inches.

Core taken from this bore has been preserved and handed to Geological Surveyor for scientific and public uses.  
Core obtained—81-08.

APPENDIX L.

No. 8 DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 8 Diamond Drill at Wyong Creek, situate about 12 miles north of Gosford.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Repairing and rining old bore.		Delayed procuring diamonds and material required for old bore.		Raising and lowering rods and setting bits.		Actual drilling time.		Carriage.	Diamonds.	Materials.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.							
1882. September 18...	1882. November 15	6	1s. 9½d.	12	3s. 7½d.	11	3s. 3½d.	6½	1s. 11¾d.	15½	4s. 7½d.	7½d.	4s.	8½d.	1s. 0½d.	51	21s. 7½d.	100 feet.

Core obtained to depth bored—93·58.

APPENDIX M.

No. 7 DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 7 Diamond Drill at New Lambton Mine, Adamstown, near Newcastle.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Baling shaft and fitting stand pipes.		Cementing bore to stop leak, lining up with tubes through wall giving way, rining bore, &c., &c.		Delays.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.						
1883. January 19.....	1883. March 10 (less one week.)	9	3s. 3½d.	7	2s. 6¾d.	8	2s. 11d.	3	1s. 1d.	3½	1s. 3½d.	7½	2s. 8½d.	5d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 6½d.	38	17s. 1½d.	77 feet 6 inches.

Core obtained from depth bored—92·26.

APPENDIX N.  
No. 3 DIAMOND DRILL.  
No. 1 Bore.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 3 Diamond Drill at Gladesville Asylum, near Sydney.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Setting shear legs, fixing and testing pipe in bore, setting bits, recovering core, repairing tools, &c., &c.		Delays waiting Asylum Engineer, and inspection of bore by Superintendent, waiting water nozzle.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. May 17. ...	1883. September 1. ...	16	1s. 0½d.	21	1s. 4½d.	10	7¾d.	19	1s. 2¾d.	27	1s. 9d.	5d.	9½d.	2½d.	93	7s. 4¾d.	442 feet 1¼ inch.

Core obtained from this bore carefully labelled, boxed, and given in charge of Geological Surveyor for scientific and public uses.  
Core obtained to depth bored—93·42.

APPENDIX O.  
No. 3 DIAMOND DRILL.  
No. 2 Bore.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 3 Diamond Drill at Gladesville Asylum, near Sydney.

Date started.	Date finished.	Moving and erecting Machinery.		Altering and fixing stand-pipes.		Moving and repairing pump, tools, &c., and setting bits.		Delays, waiting for engine coal.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. September 3 ...	1883. October 13 ...	5	9½d.	2	3¾d.	7	1s. 1¼d.	3	5½d.	4⅙d.	8½d.	12¼	2s.	3d.	4d.	2½d.	34	6s. 1½d.	197 feet 10½ inches.

Core obtained to depth bored—87·97.

APPENDIX P.  
No. 3 DIAMOND DRILL.  
No. 3 Bore.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 3 Diamond Drill at Gladesville Asylum, near Sydney.

Date started.	Date finished.	Sinking shaft and fixing stand pipes.		Repairing leaks in feed-pipe, water nozzle, and pump machinery, and setting diamond bits.		Delays, holidays.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. October 15...	1883. November 24	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	7	6d.	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d.	1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	.....	36	4s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	365 feet 3 inches.

Core obtained to depth bored—88·51.

APPENDIX Q.  
No. A DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. A. Diamond Drill at Long Swamp near and north of Marulan.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Repairing and straightening rods, stopping leaks, boring, rining, and cementing, &c., &c.		Delays, waiting for cement, setting rope, drawing off water, cutting firewood, &c.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Diamonds.	Materials.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1882. November 24..	1883. April 14....	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	22	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.	115	5s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	702 feet 11 inches.

Core obtained from depth bored—91·99.

646-7

177

65 327

APPENDIX R.

No. A DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. A Diamond Drill at Barber's Creek, south of Marulan.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Repairing, altering, and fitting and fixing machinery, tools, &c.		Delays, wet weather, getting tools made, and waiting for water, &c.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. May 8.....	1883. November 3.	9	5d.	38	1s. 8½d.	23	1s. 0½d.	17½	9½d.	67½	3s. 0½d.	6½d.	9d.	3s. 4d.	155	8s. 4d.	670 feet 6 inches.

Core obtained from depth bored—61·34.

APPENDIX S.

No. 5 DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 5 Diamond Drill at Black Gully, near Emmaville.

Date started.	Date finished.	Sinking and slabbing shaft.		Erecting shear-legs and machinery.		Repairing, altering, fitting and fixing machinery, tools, &c., &c.		Delays, waiting teams, cement drying and hardening in bore, getting tools made, rains, holidays, waiting instructions, &c.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Horse-hire.	Horse-keep.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. Aug. 17.	1883. Nov. 17.	7	2s. 7½d.	11	4s. 1½d.	17	6s. 4¾d.	16	6s. 0¼d.	8g	3s. 2d.	20g	7s. 9d.	1s. 6¾d.	8s. 1½d.	5¾d.	1s. 1¾d.	2¾d.	80	41s. 7½d.	74 feet 5 inches.

Core obtained from depth bored—26·37.

APPENDIX T.

No. 8 DIAMOND DRILL.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 8 Diamond Drill at Fullerton Cove, Stockton, near Newcastle.

Date started.	Date finished.	Erecting Machinery.		Cleaning bore-hole, recovering and cleaning rods, repairing pump, hydraulic cylinder, &c., getting up lost core.		Delays, wet weather, waiting on hauling rope, getting tools made, engineer 8 days sick.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1883. June 22 .....	1883. October 24 ...	9	8½d.	17	1s. 4½d.	11	10½d.	28½	2s. 3d.	43½	3s. 5½d.	6½d.	8½d.	1d.	109	9s. 11½d.	408 ft. 6 in.

Several specimens of this core preserved shows an angle or inclination of dip equal to 1,188 feet per mile, and containing the glossopteris plant.  
Core obtained from that bored—97'40.

APPENDIX U.

No. 3 DIAMOND DRILL—HOLT-SUTHERLAND ESTATE.

STATEMENT giving particulars of the operations of No. 3 Diamond Drill at the Holt-Sutherland Estate, near Sydney.

Date started.	Date finished.	Selecting gear, proceeding to site, fixing camp, cutting firewood.		Erecting Machinery.		Repairing and fixing friction couplings and suction pipes.		Delays, wet weather, obtaining tools, holidays, and waiting for fuel.		Raising and lowering rods.		Actual drilling time.		Materials.	Diamonds.	Travelling expenses.	Total No. of days occupied.	Total cost per foot.	No. of feet bored.
		Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Days occupied.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.	Cost per foot.			
1882. November 27	1883. May 5 .....	4	1½d.	14	5½d.	4	1¾d.	20	8½d.	25½	10½d.	70½	2s. 4½d.	2½d.	2½d.	1½d.	138	4s. 9d.	1,003 ft. 6 in.

Core obtained from depth bored—94'05.

**APPENDIX V.**

Report No.      **DIAMOND DRILL OPERATIONS.**      Machine No.      at      for week ending Saturday,      188 .

State order of work, whether boring, erecting, moving, or repairing.	Give respective distances and description of strata bored through.	Diameter of Bore.		Distance bored.	Core obtained.	Depth from surface carried on.		Drilling time.		Time hoisting and lowering rods.		Delay time.		Diamonds in hand, carried on from last week.		Diamonds worn or wasted this week.		Bits worn out.	Springs worn out.	Couplings worn out.	Core-lifters worn out.	Oil used.	Fuel used.	Water used.	Material forwarded from Drill Stores during this week, carriage cost added on.	Sydney.			Local.			State causes of delay, if any.	
		ft.	in.			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	No.	weight									No.	weight	No.	No.	No.	gall.		tons
Monday, 1st shift																																	
" 2nd "																																	
Tuesday, 1st "																																	
" 2nd "																																	
Wednesday, 1st "																																	
" 2nd "																																	
Thursday, 1st "																																	
" 2nd "																																	
Friday, 1st "																																	
" 2nd "																																	
Saturday, 1st "																																	
" 2nd "																																	
Bored during Week.....																																	

Engineer-in-Charge

**DIAMOND DRILL No. \_\_\_\_\_**  
**CHECK ROLL.**

Week ending Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ 188 .











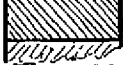



































Nature of strata.	Thickness.	Total depth.	Borehole.		Name.	Days of the month.	Rate.	£	s.	d.
			Scale	Vertical section of borehole.						
ft.	in.	ft.	to the inch.							

Value of Stock brought on.	Received during the week.	Worn out during the week.	
		£	s.
		Diamonds.	
		Bits.	
		Springs.	
		Couplings.	
		Core-lifters.	
		Oils.	
		Files.	
		Fuel.	
		Rods.	
		Repairs.	
		All other incidental expenses.	
		Total cost for week .....£	


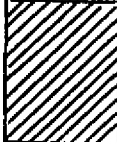



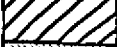

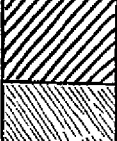
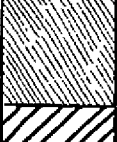
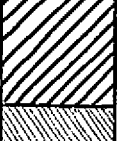

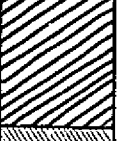










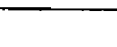


Add value of articles received to stock brought on, then deduct cost for the week. Balance to be carried on to next week's report.



SECTION OF BORE No. 1.  
No. 2 Diamond Drill, at Stanwell Park, north of Coal Cliff.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Surface of bore 10 feet above sea-level.		Shaft, alluvial .....	32	10		
		Blue conglomerate .....	0	6		
		Sandstone .....	7	1½		
		Conglomerate .....	5	0		
		Sandstone .....	3	0		
		Shale.....	8	1		
		Grey shale .....	8	6		
		Sandstone .....	7	0		
		Grey shale .....	8	11		
		Conglomerate.....	8	6		
		Grey shale .....	22	0		
		Shale .....	34	0		
		Sandstone .....	1	3		
		Shale.....	3	0		
		Sandstone .....	21	9		
		Sandstone with conglomerate bands.....	38	1		
		Sandstone .....	9	7	219	1½
		Coal .....	1	5		
		Fireclay .....	1	6		
		Trap rock .....	7	7		
		Fireclay.....	1	5	231	0½
		Coal .....	5	2		
		Blue shale .....	3	0		
		Stone and shale.....	20	0	259	2½
		Coal .....	4	5		
		Shale and sandstone.....	12	7		
		Shale and sandstone, with coal points.....	13	6		
		Shale .....	9	1	298	9½
	Coal .....	1	7			
	Shale and sandstone.....	23	1			
	Coal .....	0	7			
	Shale and sandstone.....	25	0	340	0½	
	Coal .....	2	9½			
	Shale and fireclay .....	3	9			
	Coal .....	5	6			
	Fireclay.....	1	8			
	Coal .....	2	1			
	Band .....	0	3			
	Fireclay.....	1	7			
	Coal .....	1	0			
	Shale .....	4	1			
	Sand and shale .....	29	1			
	Sand and shale and conglomerate.....	4	6	405	4	
	Coal .....	6	8			
	Sandstone and shale bands.....	15	8			
	Sandstone .....	10	6	438	1	

SECTION OF BORE No. 2.  
No. 2 Diamond Drill at Stanwell Park, north of Coal Cliff.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface		
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Surface of bore 8 feet above sea-level.		Shaft. Alluvial .....	7	6			
		Conglomerate and sandstone .....	20	3			
		Conglomerate .....	3	3½			
		Conglomerate, shale, and sandstone .....	11	11			
		Shale and sandstone .....	17	3			
		Shale and sandstone (much broken) .....	8	7			
		Conglomerate .....	2	7			
		Shale .....	16	1			
		Shale with conglomerate bands .....	24	4			
		Shale and sandstone .....	22	9			
		Sandstone with shale bands .....	11	4			
		Sandstone .....	17	0			
		Sandstone and conglomerate .....	3	6			
		Hard conglomerate .....	9	10			
		Conglomerate with sandstone bands .....	16	0	192	2½	
		Coal .....	1	1			
		Fire clay .....	1	4			
		Trap rock .....	6	1			
		Fire clay .....	1	5	202	1½	
		Coal .....	4	4			
	Black shale .....	2	1				
	Dark shale and sandstone .....	15	11				
	Sandstone and conglomerate .....	13	7	238	0½		
	Coal .....	2	10½				
	Shale .....	2	11	243	10	Total depth.	

SECTION OF BORE No. 3.  
No. 2 Diamond Drill at Stanwell Park, north of Coal Cliff.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
Surface of bore 167' 3" above sea-level.		Shaft—alluvial .....	30 0	ft. in.	ft. in.
		Soft shale and clay .....	40 6		
		Shale, with ironstone bands .....	11 3		
		Grey sandstone .....	6 0		
		Red sandstone .....	15 1		
		Grey sandstone .....	19 0		
		Red sandstone .....	10 11		
		Grey sandstone .....	4 0		
		Grey shale .....	2 9		
		Sandstone .....	8 9		
		Conglomerate.....	45 4		
		Sandstone .....	1 0		
		Conglomerate.....	35 1		
		Grey shale .....	6 10		
		Grey shale and sandstone .....	1 7		
		Grey shale .....	17 1		
		Sandstone.....	1 4		
Conglomerate.....	1 0				
Sandstone.....	1 3				
Conglomerate.....	11 4				
				270 1	Total depth.


































SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 5 Diamond Drill at L.T. Creek, near Lake Macquarie.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Surface of bore 10 feet above sea-level.		Shaft—alluvial .....	24	0		
		Sandstone .....	2	0		
		Chert .....	40	0		
		Dark shale, fireclay, and coal.....	11	7½		
		Dark shale, conglomerate, and sandstone .....	20	6	98	1½
		Coal, with shale and fireclay bands .....	25	4½		
		Blue shale .....	20	0		
		Coarse conglomerate, sandstone, and conglomerate..	124	10		
		Sandstone and clay .....	13	0		
		Clay, shale, and coal .....	1	9		
		Coal and sandstone .....	4	1		
		Blue shale, chert, and black shale.....	56	0		
		Fireclay, sandstone, and shale .....	6	0		
		Sandstone, with coal points .....	8	4		
		Sandstone and chert.....	28	7		
		Flint .....	2	2	397	6
		Fireclay .....	1	3		
		Coal.....	0	6		
		Fireclay.....	1	2		
		Coal.....	1	4½		
		Shale.....	0	7		
		Chert.....	0	8		
		Coal.....	0	9		
		Shale.....	0	3		
		Coal.....	1	4		
	Shale.....	0	7			
	Coal.....	0	6½			
	Band.....	0	1½			
	Coal.....	1	11			
	Fireclay.....	0	6½			
	Coal.....	1	6			
	Shale.....	0	6			
	Chert.....	1	11			
	Coal.....	0	6½			
	Shale.....	2	11½			
	Coal.....	0	5			
	Chert.....	2	2½			
	Coal.....	0	7½			
	Band.....	0	2			
	Coal.....	0	4			
	Fireclay.....	0	8			
	Coal.....	0	7			
	Band.....	0	2			
	Coal.....	0	10½			
	Fireclay.....	1	0			
	Shale.....	1	8			
	Coal.....	2	3½			
	Shale.....	0	5			
	Coal.....	0	7½			
	Shale.....	0	6			
	Coal.....	0	7½			
	Coal.....	0	7½			
	Sandstone and shale.....	17	3	494	6	
	Coal.....	0	3½			
	Band.....	0	4			
	Coal.....	1	0½			
	Band.....	0	0½			
	Coal.....	1	4			
	Band.....	0	0½			
	Coal.....	0	7			
	Coal.....	2	2			
	Sandstone and shale.....					
	Chert .....	6	4			
	Chert and sandstone.....	5	6			
	Coal .....	0	3½			
	Shale and sandstone.....	45	7			
	Fireclay .....	0	6	498	5	
	Coal .....	6	2			
	Fireclay .....	0	11			
	Coal .....	0	6			
	Hard shale, much broken .....	9	1			
	Conglomerate and sandstone .....	9	8	524	9	
					Total depth.	







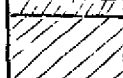
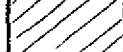
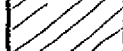
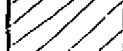
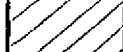
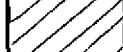
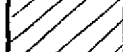
SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 7 Diamond Drill, at Teralba, near Lake Macquarie.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Surface of bore 22 feet above sea-level.	Shaft, alluvial .....	27	0		
	Blue shale.....	14	0		
	Coarse conglomerate.....	66	1		
	Hard grey sandstone.....	15	9		
	{ Shale and coal.....	0	6	123	4
	{ Coal.....	1	2		
	{ Shale.....	0	7		
	{ Fireclay.....	0	8		
	{ Coal.....	1	5		
	{ Sandstone.....	0	6		
	Blue shale, sandstone, fireclay.....	45	5	173	1
	{ Coal and shale bands.....	0	9		
	{ Coal.....	2	0		
	{ Fireclay.....	0	8		
	{ Coal.....	2	1		
	{ Blue shale.....	0	6		
	{ Coal.....	1	9		
	{ Fireclay.....	0	7		
	{ Coal.....	1	9		
	{ Fireclay.....	2	4		
	{ Coal.....	2	8		
	{ Fireclay.....	1	1		
{ Coal.....	1	3			
{ Fireclay.....	0	2			
{ Coal.....	0	6			
{ Fireclay.....	0	6			
{ Coal.....	1	0			
Blue shale.....	5	5			
Blue shale and sandstone bands.....	9	9			
Blue shale.....	3	6	270	7	
Coal.....	1	6			
Fireclay.....	0	1			
Coal.....	0	11			
Blue shale.....	3	0			
Fireclay.....	12	9			
Coal.....	0	9			
Blue shale, sandstone, blue shale.....	56	5	280	0	
{ Coal.....	1	0			
{ Blue shale.....	0	6			
{ Clay.....	0	6			
{ Fireclay.....	2	0			
{ Dark shale.....	0	9			
{ Coal.....	3	9			
{ Shale and clay bands.....	2	0			
{ Coal.....	1	1			
{ Shale and fireclay bands.....	3	0			
{ Coal.....	2	0			
{ Coal and shale bands.....	2	8			
{ Shale and fireclay.....	3	0			
{ Coal.....	1	0			
{ Shale and fireclay.....	5	5			
{ Coal.....	2	7			
{ Fireclay band.....	0	4			
{ Coal.....	1	2			
{ Dark shale.....	1	6			
{ Coal.....	1	0			
{ Fireclay.....	3	0			
{ Coal.....	3	10			
{ Coal and shale bands.....	4	8			
{ Fireclay.....	0	6			
{ Coal.....	5	3			
Fireclay.....	5	1			
Dark shale, sandstone, shale.....	47	0			
Chert, blue and black shale and chert.....	57	3			
Black shale, with coal bands.....	3	6			
Blue shale.....	2	6			
Black shale, with coal bands.....	2	6			
Blue shale, grey sandstone and conglomerate.....	61	2			
Fine and coarse conglomerate.....	30	0			
Blue shale and coal pipes.....	4	0			
Blue shale and conglomerate.....	16	6			
			608	0	

SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 8 Diamond Drill at Dora Creek, near Cooranbong.







	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of strata.	Depth from surface.	
			ft. in.	ft. in.	
Surface of bore 45 feet above sea-level.		Shaft, alluvial .....	46 0		
		Coarse conglomerate.....	11 0		
		Fine conglomerate.....	31 2		
		Coarse and fine conglomerate .....	25 4		
		Coarse conglomerate.....	44 4		
		Sandstone and conglomerate .....	6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
		Coarse conglomerate.....	4 1		
		Sandstone and conglomerate .....	11 8		
		Sandstone and shale.....	15 0		
		Shale .....	15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
		Shale and conglomerate .....	9 8		
		Sandstone and conglomerate .....	6 9		
		Conglomerate.....	1 0		
		Sandstone and conglomerate .....	12 2		
		Shale and sandstone .....	50 4		
		Fine conglomerate and sandstone .....	8 4		
		Shale and sandstone .....	6 6		
		Coal .....	0 3		
		Shale and sandstone.....	5 1		
		Sandstone with traces of coal.....	7 3		
		Very hard conglomerate .....	51 6		
		(Destructive to diamonds.)			
		Shale and coal.....	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Chert, stone, and shale .....	3 1	372 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Coal .....	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Band .....	0 2			
	Coal .....	2 0			
	Sandstone and chert.....	5 0			
	Chert .....	12 0			
	Chert with coal .....	4 6			
	Black shale and coal .....	4 6			
	Sandstone .....	8 0			
	Hard conglomerate .....	3 0	475 10	Total depth.	

SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 8 Diamond Drill at Wyong Creek.

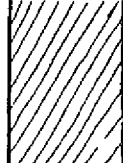
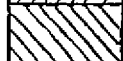
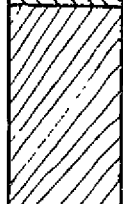
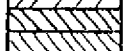

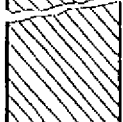



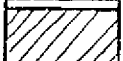
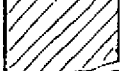

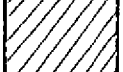
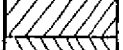
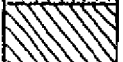

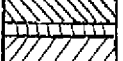


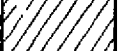



Berchofo.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Old bore .....	.....	800 0	
	Grey sandstone .....	20 0		
	Coarse conglomerate.....	10 0		
	Hard conglomerate .....	21 0		
	Hard loose pebbles .....	2 0		
	Coarse conglomerate.....	39 1		
	{ Coal ..... Sandstone band ..... Coal ..... Band ..... Coal ..... Shale ..... Chert .....	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Chert .....	3 0	901 1	Total depth.














SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 7 Diamond Drill at Adamstown, near Newcastle.

Bore hole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Shaft. Alluvial .....	22 0		
	Hard grey post .....	20 6		
	Grey post, with ironstone partings .....	11 0		
	Coal and shale .....	4 8		
	Coal and shale mixed .....	5 10		
	Grey post .....	13 6		
			77 6	Total depth.

SECTION OF BORE NO. 1.  
No. 3 Diamond Drill at Gladesville.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.		
Surface of bore 27 feet above sea-level.		Coarse sandstone .....	26 8			
		Shale and sandstone bands .....	9 8			
		Coarse sandstone .....	31 5			
		Shale .....	2 8			
		Fine sandstone .....	94 0			
		Conglomerate and shale .....	1 0			
		Sandstone .....	11 0			
		Shale .....	1 2			
		Sandstone .....	12 0			
		Shale .....	1 0			
		Sandstone .....	117 2			
		Shale .....	2 0			
		Sandstone .....	20 6			
		Drift .....	1 0			
		Sandstone .....	10 10		336 0	Water fresh, struck, rising to within 9 feet of surface.
		Drift .....	1 0			
		Coarse sandstone .....	7 7½			
		Sandstone and shale mixed .....	19 4			
		Coarse sandstone .....	13 0			
		Shale .....	1 2			
	Sandstone and conglomerate .....	22 3				
	Coarse and fine sandstone .....	30 0				
	Conglomerate .....	5 8		442 1½	Total depth.	

SECTION OF BORE No. 2.  
No. 3 Diamond Drill at Gladesville.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface	
			ft. in.	ft. in.	
Surface of bore 27 feet above sea-level.		Coarse sandstone .....	31 7½		
		Sandstone with thin bands shale .....	15 0		
		Coarse sandstone .....	17 6		
		Shale .....	1 6		
		Sandstone fine .....	91 0		
		Conglomerate and shale .....	2 0		
		Sandstone .....	11 0		
		Shale .....	1 2		
		Sandstone .....	10 0		
		Shale .....	0 10		
		Sandstone .....	6 3		
				197 10½	Total depth














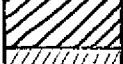








SECTION OF BORE No. 3.  
No. 3 Diamond Drill at Gladesville.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
Surface of bore 27 feet above sea-level.			ft. in.	ft. in.	
		Sandstone, coarse .....	37 0		
		Sandstone and shale bands .....	9 0		
		Coarse sandstone .....	30 0		
		Shale .....	1 0		
		Fine sandstone .....	90 0		
		Conglomerate and shale .....	1 0		
		Sandstone .....	6 11		
		Shale .....	1 0		
		Sandstone .....	11 6		
		Shale .....	1 6		
		Sandstone .....	120 0		
		Shale .....	1 9		
		Sandstone .....	21 0		
		Drift.....	1 3		
Sandstone .....	11 6				
Drift.....	1 1				
Conglomerate.....	5 3				
Sandstone and shale mixed .....	14 6				
				365 3	Total depth.





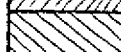




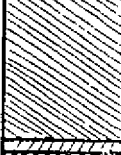


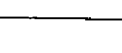
SECTION OF BORE.  
No. A Diamond Drill at Long Swamp, near Marulan.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Shaft--alluvial .....	4 11		
	Coarse sandstone .....	7 2		
	Sandstone and conglomerate .....	48 3½		
	Dark sandstone .....	25 4		
	Grey sandstone .....	36 4		
	Sandstone and conglomerate .....	22 2		
	Dark sandstone and grey sandstone .....	93 6		
	Sandstone and conglomerate .....	108 6		
	Very hard sandstone .....	12 5		
	Hard dark sandstone .....	7 0		
	Hard conglomerate .....	3 7		
	Dark sandstone and coarse conglomerate.....	40 5		
	Conglomerate and coarse sandstone .....	84 3		
	Conglomerate.....	46 8		
	Conglomerate and sandstone .....	14 1		
	Loose conglomerate .....	13 8		
	Conglomerate.....	10 4		
	Conglomerate and sandstone .....	12 6		
	Hard conglomerate .....	52 9		
	Conglomerate, with sandstone .....	1 10		
	White sandstone, with black conglomerate.....	31 10		
	Slate rock, containing quartz-veins .....	25 4½		
			702 11	Total depth.

SECTION OF BORE.  
No. A Diamond Drill at Barber's Creek, south of Marulan.







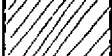
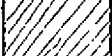

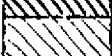




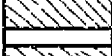
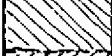




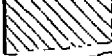






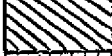


Borehole	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Shaft--alluvial .....	14	0		
	Sandstone with quartz pebbles .....	17	0		
	Shale .....	28	6		
	Dark sandstone and quartz pebbles .....	9	11		
	Loose conglomerate and sandstone .....	24	7		
	Sandstone and drift .....	8	0		
	Dark sandstone, much broken .....	35	10		
	Dark conglomerate with sandstone and quartz pebbles .....	33	10		
	Dark sandstone .....	46	10		
	Conglomerate and sandstone .....	26	4		
	Dark sandstone with quartz pebbles and loose conglomerate .....	42	6		
	Conglomerate and light and dark sandstone .....	69	8		
	Sandstone and conglomerate .....	37	0		
	Sandstone, conglomerate, and shale in bands.....	72	6		
	Conglomerate.....	12	0		
	Conglomerate, sandstone, shale .....	15	5		
	Conglomerate.....	112	6		
	Shale, conglomerate, shale .....	13	4		
	Sandstone .....	6	0		
	Conglomerate.....	21	4		
	Sandstone .....	6	5		
	Shale .....	17	6		
				670	6
					Total depth.

SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 5 Diamond Drill at Black Gully, near Emmaville.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Black clay .....	2 0		
	Decomposed basalt .....	4 6		
	Decomposed basalt, dark .....	6 9		
	Hard dark basalt .....	1 9		
	Jointed basalt .....	4 3		
	Hard basalt, much jointed .....	18 3		
	Jointed basalt .....	3 1		
	Basalt, much broken .....	1 1		
	Hard coarse basalt .....	6 2		
	Decomposed basalt .....	18 5		
	Basalt, much broken .....	0 10		
	Decomposed granite .....	6 7		
	Solid granite .....	0 9		
			74 5	Total depth.





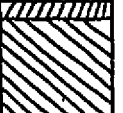

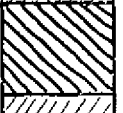

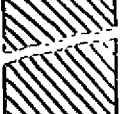

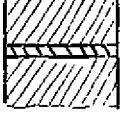





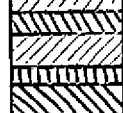


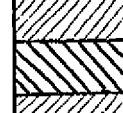


SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 8 Diamond Drill at Fullerton Cove, Stockton.

	Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.		
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Surface of bore 22 feet above sea-level.		Old bore .....			546	0	
		Black shale .....	20	0			
		Blue shale and pipeclay bands .....	36	6			
		Blue shale and fireclay bands .....	6	0			
		Blue shale .....	10	0			
		Blue shale with pipeclay bands .....	7	0			
		Blue shale with sandstone and pipeclay bands .....	10	0			
		Blue shale with chert bands .....	12	6			
		Blue shale with fireclay bands .....	6	0			
		Blue shale .....	2	0			
		Blue shale with sandstone bands .....	10	0			
		Blue shale with pipeclay bands .....	4	0			
		Blue shale .....	17	0			
		Blue shale with pipeclay bands .....	13	0			
		Blue shale .....	70	0			
		Fireclay .....	0	4			
		Blue shale .....	9	8			
		Blue shale with fireclay bands .....	5	0			
		Blue shale .....	4	0			
		Chert .....	1	0			
		Blue shale .....	10	0			
		Dark shale .....	17	5			
		Dark shale with clay partings .....	15	3			
		Dark shale with coal points .....	10	9			
		Dark shale with clay partings .....	0	9			
		Blue shale .....	26	10			
		Black shale and pipeclay partings .....	8	0			
	Black and dark shale .....	65	6				
	Dark shale and fireclay .....	4	9				
	Dark shale .....	5	3	954	6	Total depth.	

SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 8 Diamond Drill at Moschito Island, Newcastle.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Surface of bore 2 feet above sea-level.	Blue clay and shells.....	51	6		
	Fine white sand and blue clay .....	33	0		
	Hard blue clay .....	40	0		
	Fine white sand.....	45	6		
	Coarse gravel.....	3	0		
	Sand and gravel .....	3	0		
	Blue shale .....	8	0	184	0
	Dark shale, pipeclay, and grey shale, with clay partings .....	73	9		
	Chert .....	3	8		
	Dark shale with clay partings.....	67	9		
	Chert.....	1	3		
	Dark shale with clay bands .....	84	4		
	Sandstone .....	3	0		
	Sandstone and shale mixed.....	15	0		
	Coal .....	0	6		
	Shale .....	0	0		
	Sandstone .....	0	7		
	Sandstone and coal partings .....	6	0		
	Sandstone and shale.....	14	0		
	Sandstone.....	0	6		
	Dark shale .....	17	4		
	( Coal .....	1	0		
	Band .....	0	4		
Coal .....	0	1			
Band .....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Coal .....	0	7			
Band .....	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Coal .....	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Band .....	0	1			
Coal .....	0	6			
Band .....	0	4			
Pipeclay .....	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Shale .....	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Sandstone and shale mixed, and dark shale and sandstone .....	82	0			
Shale, broken .....	8	6			
Sandstone and shale.....	12	2			
Sandstone .....	4	10			
Sandstone and shale mixed .....	12	0			
Dark shale .....	15	3			
				617	1
				Total depth.	

SECTION OF BORE.  
No. 3 Diamond Drill at Holt-Sutherland Estate.





































Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Sandstone .....	138	0		
	Fine conglomerate .....	2	6		
	Blue shale and sandstone .....	21	7		
	Sandstone .....	50	8		
	Blue shale, sandstone, blue shale .....	17	3		
	Sandstone .....	49	1		
	Blue shale and sandstone .....	1	6		
	Coarse sandstone with quartz pebbles and grey and white sandstone .....	90	1		
	Blue shale .....	1	0		
	Sandstone .....	128	7		
	Blue shale .....	1	6		
	Sandstone .....	130	1		
	Fine conglomerate .....	24	6		
	Sandstone .....	2	2		
	Mottled shale .....	8	3		
	Blue shale .....	12	6		
	Blue shale, sandstone, blue shale .....	48	8		
	Sandstone with thin bands shale .....	12	6		
	Sandstone, blue shale, sandstone .....	26	8		
	Fireclay .....	4	6		
	Purple shale .....	6	0		
	Fireclay .....	2	6		
	Fine conglomerate .....	5	9		
	Fireclay .....	1	3		
	Chocolate shale .....	66	0		
	Fine conglomerate .....	8	8		
	Chocolate shale .....	111	6		
	Fine sandstone .....	10	9		
	Blue shale .....	4	9		
	Fine sandstone .....	19	9		
				1,003	6
				Total depth.	

SECTION OF BORE NO. A.  
No. 1 Water Auger, 18 miles west of Bourke.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.		
	Loose sand.....	3 0		
	Coarse sandstone.....	5 0		
	Sandstone rock and gypsum.....	0 2		
	Hard sandstone and quartz grit.....	1 6		
	Soft grey sandstone and gypsum.....	1 4		
			22 0	Salt water.
	Soft sandstone and ferruginous clays.....	20 0		
	Dark blue clay.....	8 0		
	Black clay.....	16 0		
	Clay and sand.....	8 3	60 0	"
			64 6	"
			66 0	"
	Grey ferruginous clay and gypsum.....	10 3	69 0	"
			72 6	"
	Red clay and sand.....	1 3		
	Grey rotten sandy clay.....	5 9		
	Ferruginous clay and drift.....	1 4		
	Black and grey sand drift.....	2 6		
	Grey clay and sand drift.....	5 1		
	Ferruginous clay, &c.....	1 3		
	Light grey clay and sand drift.....	10 10		
	Red and yellow clay.....	2 9		
	Grey ferruginous clay.....	17 3		
	Drift sand.....	1 0		
	Grey ferruginous clay.....	14 0		
	Dark mottled clay and sandstone.....	1 6		
	Grey ferruginous clay.....	14 0		
	Sand drift.....	1 0		
	Light blue stiff clay.....	3 0		
	Drift sand and clay.....	1 6		
	Light blue clay.....	1 6		
	Sand drift and mud.....	2 0		
	Light blue stiff clay.....	24 4		
			194 4	Total depth.

REMARKS.  
Salt water, tapped at 22' }  
" " 60' 0" } Very large supply flowing  
" " 64' 6" } over surface.  
" " 66' 0" }  
" " 69' 0" }  
" " 72' 6" }

SECTION OF BORE NO. C.  
No. 1 Water Auger, 18 miles west of Bourke.

Borehole	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Cemented sand and clay .....	2 6		
	Soft sandstone .....	9 6		
			12 0	Salt water.
	Hard white sandstone.....	8 9		
	Copi or gypsum .....	4 3	24 0	"
	Light grey clay .....	3 6		
	Red ferruginous clay .....	3 6	31 3	Fresh water.
	Light grey clay .....	1 6	32 6	"
	Purple clay.....	6 0		
			45 6	"
	Dark ferruginous clay.....	6 0		
			53 6	"
			55 6	"
	Black mud clay .....	10 6		
	Dark ferruginous clay.....	4 0		
	Grey clay and sand.....	2 0		
	Drift sand .....	3 6		
	Grey sandy clay .....	4 6		
	Dark blue stiff clay.....	4 6		
	Dark blue sandy clay and gypsum .....	4 6		
	Red ferruginous clay and salt-water drift .....	3 3		
	Grey rotten clay and sand drift, with gypsum crystals .....	23 9		
	Ferruginous marl and drift .....	8 0		
	Grey sandy clay and drift .....	3 0		
	Ferruginous clay and gypsum .....	11 6		
	Light grey clay and gypsum crystals .....	12 0		
	Purple clay and gypsum .....	3 0		
	Dark clay or black mud.....	1 0		
	Grey clay and sand drift .....	3 0		
	Light blue stiff clay .....	26 0		
	Dark vegetable deposit .....	0 6		
	Light blue stiff clay .....	15 6		
	Hard sandstone and conglomerate .....	1 3		
	Stiff black clay.....	3 6		
	Grey marly clay .....	1 6		Salt water.
	Hard sandstone and conglomerate .....	2 6	198 3	Total depth.














## REMARKS.

Saltwater tapped at 12' and 24'.

Fresh water " 31' 3", 32' 6", 45' 6", 53' 6", and 55' 6".

Salt water " 198' 3", and rose 160 feet in a very short time

SECTION OF BORE NO. B.  
No. 2 Water Auger, 51 miles west of Bourke.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Dry sand .....	0 8		
	Stiff yellow clay, with sand seams .....	27 4		
	Damp swelling clay and sand .....	2 0	30 0	Fresh water.
	Damp sand, with clay and salt water.....	4 6		
	Blue clay and sand .....	6 0		
	Compact blue sand, with a little clay.. ..	14 0		
	Compact blue sand and ferruginous seams.....	6 6	61 0	"
	Fine grey drift-sand .....	10 0	70 0	"
	Blue clay, very stiff .. ..	4 4		
	Hard sandstone and quartz conglomerate .....	1 3		
	Stiff blue clay .....	2 5		
	Grey sand and clay, with fossil bones .....	8 0		
	Blue clay and hard flinty sandstone.....	2 2	89 2	Total depth.

REMARKS.

Fresh water tapped at 30 feet ; rate, 4 gallons an hour.  
 " " 61 feet ; rate, 11 gallons an hour.  
 " " 70 feet ; rate, 33 gallons an hour ; quality, first-class.  
 At 34 feet was struck a cement containing fossil teeth.  
 " 51 " " fragments of bone.  
 " 78 " " blue clay containing fragments of fossil bones.  
 " 79 " " sand and clay containing fossil bones.

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SECTION OF BORE NO. B<sup>1</sup>.  
No. 2 Water Auger, 51 miles west of Bourke.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft.	in.		
	Sand .....	0	6		
	Stiff clay .....	14	0		
	Sand-drift .....	9	0		
	Swelling clay .....	9	0		
	Sand and water .....	2	0	34 6	Fresh water.

## REMARKS.

Fresh water, with muddy drift, tapped at 34' 6" from surface.

SECTION OF BORE NO. B<sup>1</sup>.  
No. 1 Water Auger, 51 miles west of Bourke.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft.	in.		
	Sand .....	0	8		
	Clays .....	19	4		
				20 0	Salt water.
	Mud, sand, and salt-water drift .....	43	0		
	Yellow, blue, and grey clay .....	10	0		
	Blue marly clay .....	10	0	80 0	Fresh water.
	Blue, green, and black rotten sandstone .....	31	0		
				114 0	Total depth.

## REMARKS.

Salt water tapped at 20 feet; very large supply.  
Fresh water tapped at 80 feet, and rose 21 feet over surface; continued flowing over surface at the rate of 60 gallons an hour.



SECTION OF BORE B<sup>2</sup>, 2ND.  
No. 1 Water Auger, 51 miles west of Bourke.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
1	Stiff clay .....	20 0		
			20 0	Salt water.
	Mud and sand drifts, with salt water in great quantities .....	43 0		
	Yellow, blue, and grey clays .....	10 0		
	Blue marly clay, with rotten sandstone .....	10 0	80 0	Fresh water
			90 0	"
	Blue, green, and black rotten sandstone, containing fresh water .....	20 0		
			103 0	Total depth.

REMARKS.

Salt water tapped at 20 feet; very large supply.

Fresh water tapped at 80 feet; rose 21 feet over surface.

Fresh water tapped at 90 feet; rose 8 feet over surface, at the rate of 60 gallons an hour.

SECTION OF BORE NO. B<sup>3</sup>.  
No. 2 Water Auger, 51 miles west of Bourke.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface water tapped.		
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
	Loose clay .....	0	6			
	Grey sand .....	11	6			
	Grey and yellow clay .....	10	0			
	Clayey sand with salt water drift .....	15	0			
	Fine sand drift with salt water .....	11	8			
	Clayey sand and drift.....	3	0			
	Clayey sand .....	14	0			
	Blue sandy clay .....	6	0			
	Blue and yellow clay .....	10	0	80	0	Fresh water.
	Blue and green rotten sandstone .....	20	0			
	Black and green rock with quartz pebbles .....	1	0	100	0	"
	Grey sandstone.....	1	3			
	Grey rotten rock and clay.....	1	7	106	6	"
	Grey sandstone and clay .....	8	6			
	Sandstone grit and clay with fossil shells .....	5	0			
	Sandstone and clay.....	7	0	122	6	"
	Grey and black sandstone and shale with clay.....	27	0			
	Very hard rock .....	0	11			
	Grey and black sandstone, shale, and clay, containing fossil shells .....	33	1			
	Grey shale, gravel, and clay.....	6	0	192	0	"
	Granite, pebbles, and clay.....	2	0			
	Hard cement, pebbles and conglomerate .....	2	0			
	Hard rock.....	1	6			
	Hard granite .....	2	2	200	8	Total depth.

## REMARKS.

Fresh water, tapped at 80'

" " " 100' which rose 8 feet over surface at the rate of 80 gallons an hour.








" " " 106' 6" which rose 8 feet over surface.

" " " 122' 6" and burst up over surface at the rate of 600 gallons an hour.

" " " 192' which rose to 10 feet over surface.



At 116 feet passed through layer of fossil bivalve shells.

SECTION OF BORE NO. 1.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.
		ft. in.	ft. in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	30 0	
	Clay and gravel mixed .....	8 0	
	Clay and fine gravel drift .....	5 0	
	Drift and carbonate of lime .....	3 0	
	Boulders.....	5 0	
	Clay .....	1 0	
	Large boulders .....	1 0	53 0



Water tapped at 40 feet.

SECTION OF BORE NO. 2.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.
		ft. in.	ft. in.
	Clay and sandy loam .....	20 0	
	Drift .....	5 0	25 0





Water tapped at 23 feet. Large supply.

SECTION OF BORE NO. 3.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.
		ft. in.	ft. in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	20 0	
	Drift .....	3 0	23 0

Tapped water at 23 feet.

SECTION OF BORE NO. 4.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.
		ft. in.	ft. in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	30 0	
	Sand .....	2 0	
	Gravel .....	3 0	
	Clay .....	5 11	40 11

Water tapped at 28 feet.

SECTION OF BORE No. 5.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	14	0		
	Carbonate of lime .....	2	0		
	Cement gravels.....	2	0		
	Clay and gravel .....	6	0		
	Clay and gravel mixed .....	15	0		
	Carbonate of lime and clay .....	2	0		
	Clay and gravel .....	11	6		
	Cement gravels .....	4	6		
	Metamorphic rock .....	2	9	59	9

Water tapped at 57 feet.

SECTION OF BORE No. 6.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	12	0		
	Sand .....	10	0		
	Sand and gravels .....	6	0		
	Cement gravels.....	7	0		
	Sand and gravels .....	4	0		
	Gravel .....	1	0		
	Sand .....	0	6	40	6









Water tapped at 38 feet. Quality very good.

SECTION OF BORE No. 7.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	11	0		
	Cement gravels .....	5	0		
	Large boulders.....	14	0	30	0





Water tapped at 27 feet.

SECTION OF BORE No. 8.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.
		ft. in.	ft. in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	15 0	
	Sand .....	12 0	
	Sand and gravels .....	5 0	
	Clay .....	1 0	
	Blue sandy clay .....	3 0	
	Gravels .....	4 0	
	Clay .....	2 0	
	Boulders .....	6 0	48 0









Water tapped at 38 feet.

SECTION OF BORE No. 9.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.
		ft. in.	ft. in.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	20 0	
	Drift .....	10 0	
	Clay, with carbonate of lime .....	2 0	
	Clay .....	1 0	33 6

Water tapped at 24 feet; supply large.

SECTION OF BORE No. 10.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Gunnedah.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.
	Sandy loam and clay .....	ft. in. 11 0	ft. in.
	Sand and gravel .....	12 0	
	Cement gravels.....	6 6	
	Sandy clay, with boulders.....	9 6	
	Sandy clay, mixed with carbonate of lime and gypsum .....	11 0	
	Clay, with carbonate of lime and boulders .....	20 6	
	Decomposed clay rock .....	31 0	
	Hard blue rock .....	30 9	132 3

Water tapped at 32 feet.

" " 70 feet; supply large.

SECTION OF BORE No. A.  
No. 4 Water Auger at Girilambone.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.
		ft. in.	
	Surface soil .....	2 0	
	Quartz gravel .....	3 0	
	Clay slate .....	10 0	
	Cemented quartz .....	6 0	
	Sandstone .....	17 0	
	Gravel .....	3 0	
	Cemented gravel and quartz .....	11 6	
	Sandstone .....	17 0	
	Quartz .....	5 0	
	Sandstone .....	36 6	
	Quartz .....	2 6	
	Ferruginous sandstone .....	1 6	
	Sandstone .....	7 0	
	Ferruginous sandstone .....	2 0	
	Coarse sandstone .....	7 0	
	Yellow clay slates .....	4 0	
	Sandstone .....	4 0	
	Ferruginous quartz .....	2 0	
	Hard yellow slate .....	7 0	
	Quartz mixed .....	3 6	
	Sandstone .....	2 0	
	Ferruginous quartz .....	1 0	155 6 Water.

REMARKS.

Water tapped at 155 feet, good supply.



SECTION OF BORE No. B.  
No. 4 Water Auger at Girilambone.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Surface soil .....	1	0		
	Cemented gravel quartz.....	4	0		
	Hard sandstone .....	6	0		
	Sandstone with quartz-veins.....	7	6		
	Quartz .....	2	0		
	Sandstone .....	77	6		
	Quartz .....	4	0		
	Sandstone .....	18	0	116	0
				120	0
					Salt water.
					Total depth.

REMARKS.  
Salt water tapped at 116 feet.







SECTION OF BORE NO. C.  
No. 4 Water Auger at Girilambone.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Surface soil .....	1 0		
	Quartz .....	4 0		
	Slate .....	14 6		
	Quartz .....	9 0		
	Clay slate .....	7 6		
	Soft clay vein .....	2 0		
	Slate .....	3 0		
	Loose quartz mixed with clay .....	2 6		
	Slate .....	6 0		
	Blue slate .....	22 6		
	Blue slate with veins of quartz.....	4 0		
	Hard slate.....	11 6		
	Hard slaty rock containing small quartz-veins .....	12 9		
			100 3	Total depth.

SECTION OF BORE NO. D.  
No. 4 Water Auger at Girilambone.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Surface soil .....	0 9		
	Quartz-gravel .....	4 9		
	Slate .....	13 0		
	Quartz .....	10 0		
	Slate .....	11 0		
	Soft clay vein .....	1 6		
	Slate .....	4 6		
	Quartz .....	6 6		
	Slate .....	15 6		
	Quartz .....	1 0		
	Hard slate.....	44 0		
			112 6	Total depth.

SECTION OF BORE No. 1.  
No. 5 Water Auger at Grafton.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Black soil .....	2 0		
	Sandy loam .....	15 0		
	Quicksand.....	20 3		
	Quicksand and water .....	4 0		
	Clay .....	2 0		
	Quicksand.....	0 3	43 6	Total depth.

213,

SECTION OF BORE No. 2.  
No. 5 Water Auger at Grafton.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Black clay .....	2 0		
	Sandy loam.....	14 6		
	Mud and sand .....	3 6	16 6	Water
	Sand.....	20 0		
	Stiff black clay .....	6 0	46 0	Total depth.

## REMARKS.

Water, hard and brackish; tapped at 16 ft. 6 in.

SECTION OF BORE No. 3.  
No. 5 Water Auger at Grafton.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Black clay .....	2 0		
	Sandy loam.....	18 0		
	Quicksand .....	1 0	17 0	Water.
			21 0	Total depth.

## REMARKS.

Water, hard and brackish. Tapped at 17 feet.


SECTION OF BORE No. 4.  
No. 5 Water Auger at Grafton.

Borshole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.		Depth from surface water tapped.	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Black soil .....	17	0		
	Stiff black clay and sand .....	19	3		
	Black clay .....	25	0		
	Black clay and quicksand .....	1	0		
	Boulders and drift sand .....	3	9		
	Shingle drift, containing decayed wood boulders and drift sand .....	4	6		
	Quartz gravels and sand .....	4	6		
	Fine gravel, drift sand, and boulders .....	10	0		
	Cemented gravel and sand .....	10	0		
	Coarse gravel and drift sand .....	5	0		
	Cemented conglomerate .....	5	0		
	Gravels and large boulders .....	6	0		
	Cemented gravels .....	2	0		
	Sandstone or post .....	12	9		
				125	9
	Grey shale .....	21	3		Salt water.
	Dark grey carboniferous rock .....	3	0		
	Hard grey sandstone rock .....	17	0		
	Hard fine-grained sandstone .....	15	0		
	Dark shale .....	1	0		
	Coal .....	1	0	184	0
					Coal struck.


REMARKS.

Salt water, tapped at 125' 9"; very strong supply.  
Coal struck at 184 feet from surface.

SECTION OF BORE NO. 1.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Araluen.




Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
	Sand .....	3 0		
	Boulders and sand .....	12 0		
	Decayed granite rock .....	9 0		
			24 0	Total depth.

SECTION OF BORE NO. 2.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Araluen.



Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
	Sand .....	8 0		
	Sand and granite boulders mixed .....	16 6		
			24 6	Total depth.



SECTION OF BORE NO. 3.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Araluen.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Sandy loam, with boulders .....	15 0		
	Sandy loam .....	11 0		
	Shingle and heavy granite boulders .....	4 6		
			30 6	Total depth.


SECTION OF BORE NO. 4.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Araluen.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Wash .....	4 0		
	Shingle .....	3 0		
			7 0	Total depth.

REMARKS.

Washed bottom of bore and found a little gold, 1 dwt. 15 grains.

SECTION OF BORE No. 5.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Araluen.

Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Sandy loam, with granite boulders .....	29 0		
	Water-worn granite boulders .....	7 0		
	Decayed granite rock .....	5 3		
			41 3	Total depth.

SECTION OF BORE No. 6.  
No. 6 Water Auger at Araluen.

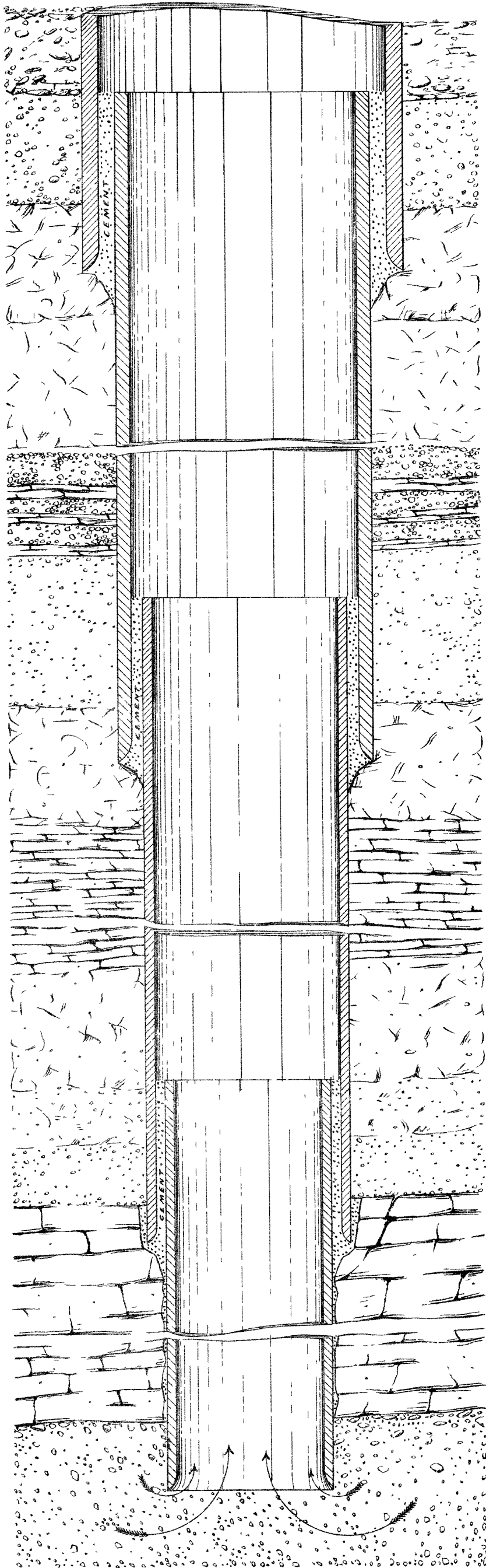
Borehole.	Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from surface.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	
	Sandy loam, with boulders .....	17 5		
	Decayed granite rock .....	24 0		
			41 5	Total depth.

[Plans.]

APPENDIX W.

—DIAGRAM SHEWING—  
MODE OF SHUTTING OFF  
—SALT WATER—  
THAT MAY BE MET WITH  
—IN THE COURSE OF—  
—BORINGS—

John B. Henderson  
Supt. of Docks  
24.7.83



MADE EARTH

GRAVEL DRIFT CONTAINING  
QUICKSANDS WITH A STRONG  
SUPPLY OF BRACKISH WATER

BLUE CLAY - VERY TENACIOUS  
AND SUBJECT TO SWELLING ON  
EXPOSURE TO ATMOSPHERE.

DARK MOTTLED CLAY NOT SUBJECT  
TO SWELLING, HARDENING ON EX-  
POSURE TO ATMOSPHERE.

HARD CEMENTED GRAVELS WITH  
ALTERNATE LAYERS OF SOFT  
ROCKS, STANDING EXPOSURE TO  
ATMOSPHERE AND WATER WITH-  
OUT ANY EROSION.

SAND CONTAINING IMMENSE SUP-  
PLIES OF SALT WATER WHICH  
RISES TO A HEIGHT OF 100 FEET  
ABOVE POINT OF TAPPING.

DARK MOTTLED CLAY VERY FIRM  
SHOWING A SLIGHT TENDENCY TO  
SWELL BUT STANDING THE ACTION  
OF WATER ADMIRABLY.

SOFT STRATIFIED ROCKS FOR A  
CONSIDERABLE DEPTH WITH  
A LITTLE FRESH WATER.

BLuish GREY MARLS

BLuish MICACEOUS CLAY, RATHER  
SANDY.

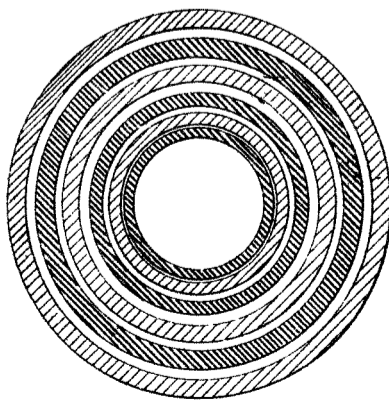
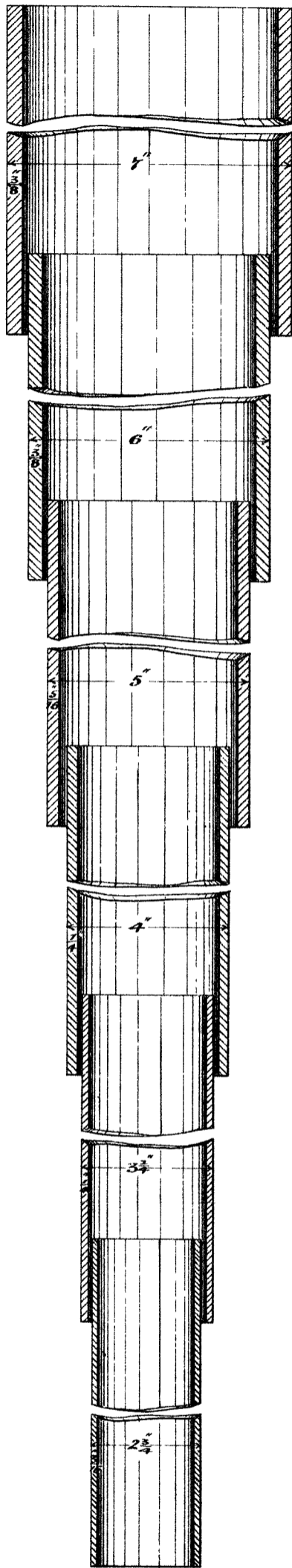
FINE SILT SAND, CONTAINING BRACK-  
ISH OR SALT WATER RISING TO A  
HEIGHT OF 60 FEET ABOVE POINT  
OF TAPPING.

HARD ROCK CONTAINING NO  
WATER.

GRAVEL DRIFTS MUCH WATER  
WORN CONTAINING ABUNDANCE  
OF FRESH WATER.

SECTIONS  
OF  
ARTESIAN TUBES

APPENDIX X.

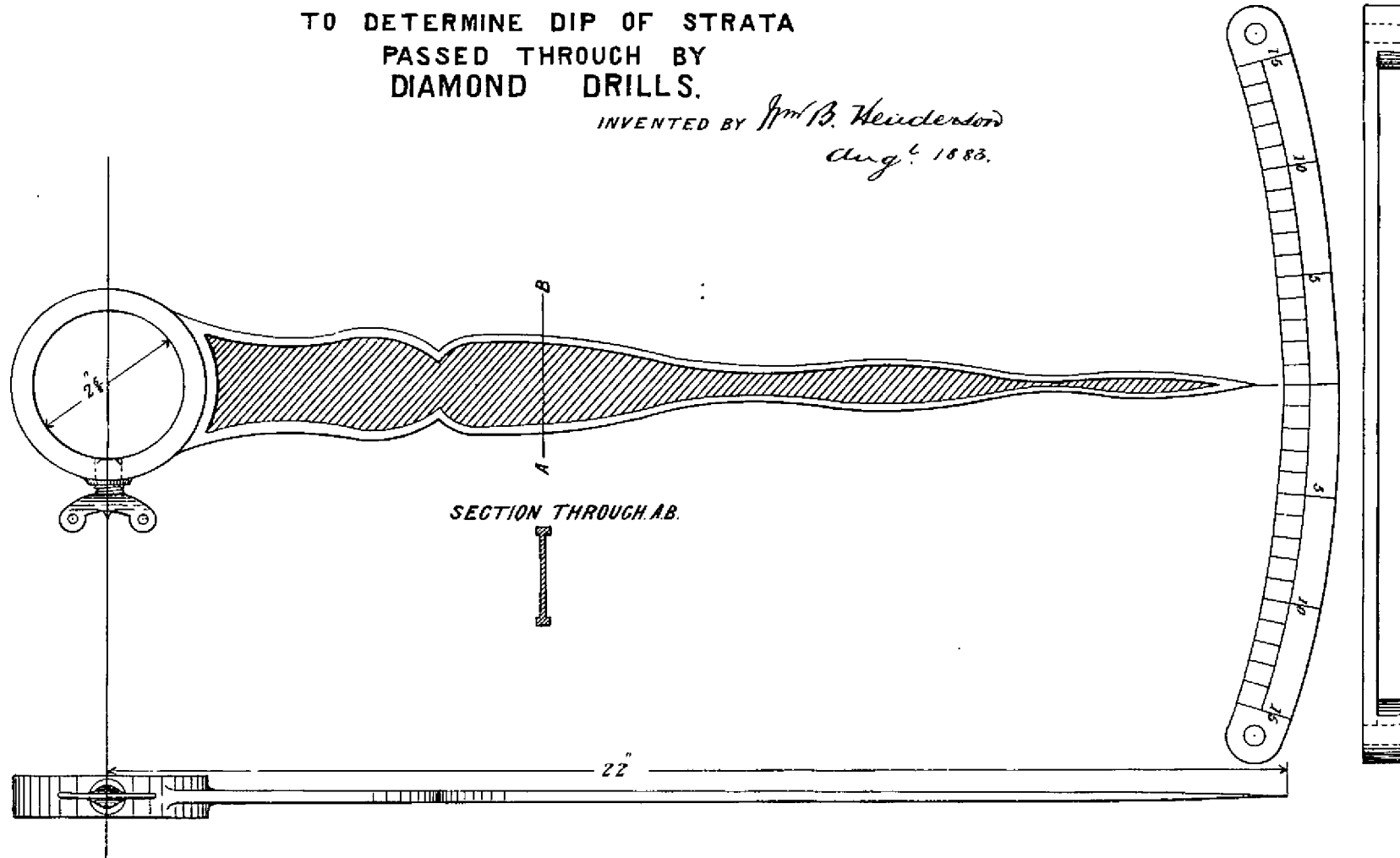


*Mr. B. Henderson*  
*27. 7. 83*

# INDICATOR

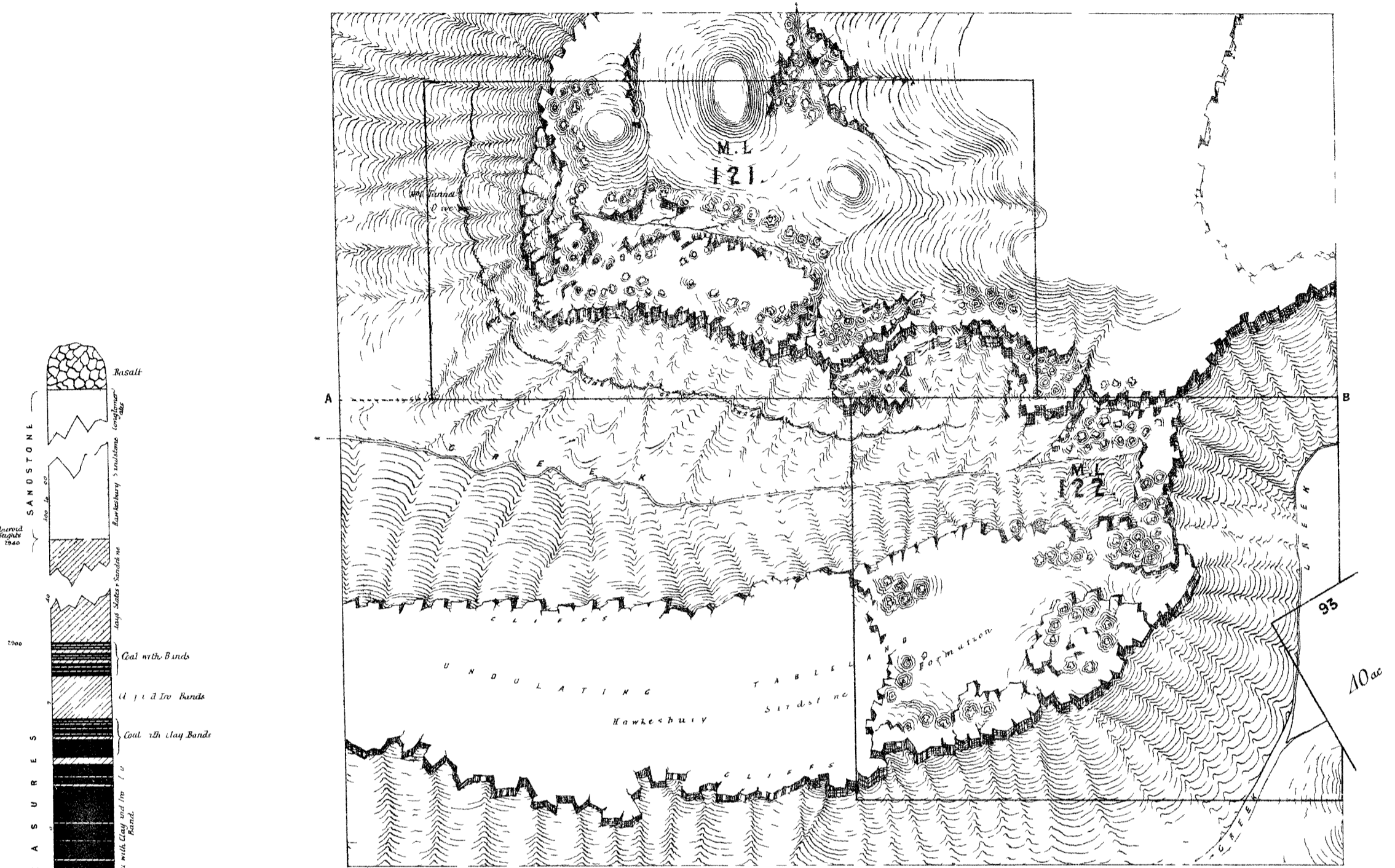
TO DETERMINE DIP OF STRATA  
PASSED THROUGH BY  
DIAMOND DRILLS.

INVENTED BY *J. B. Henderson*  
*Aug. 6. 1883.*

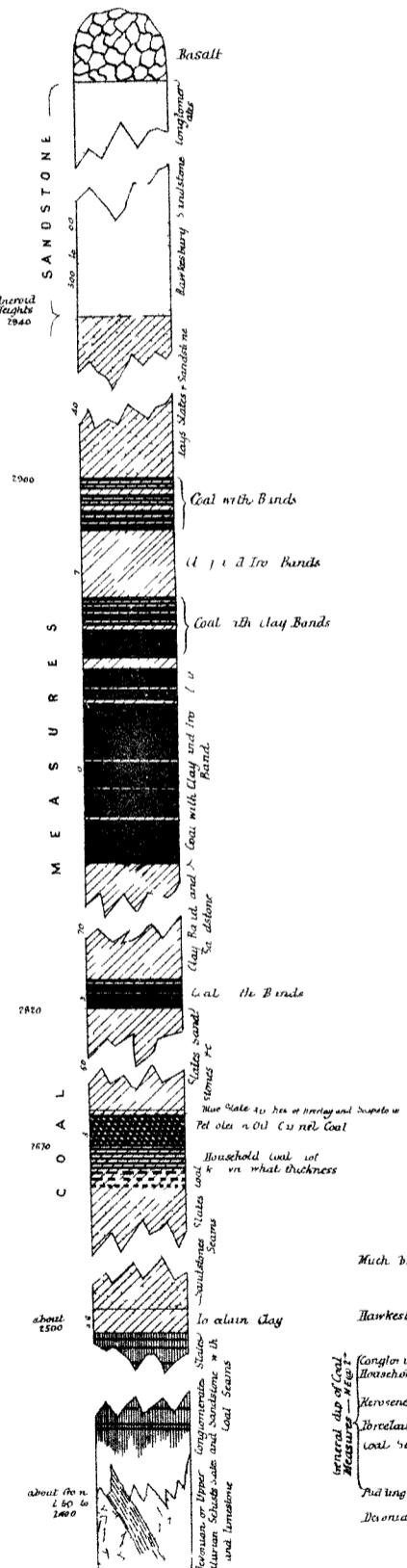


*Sig 646.*

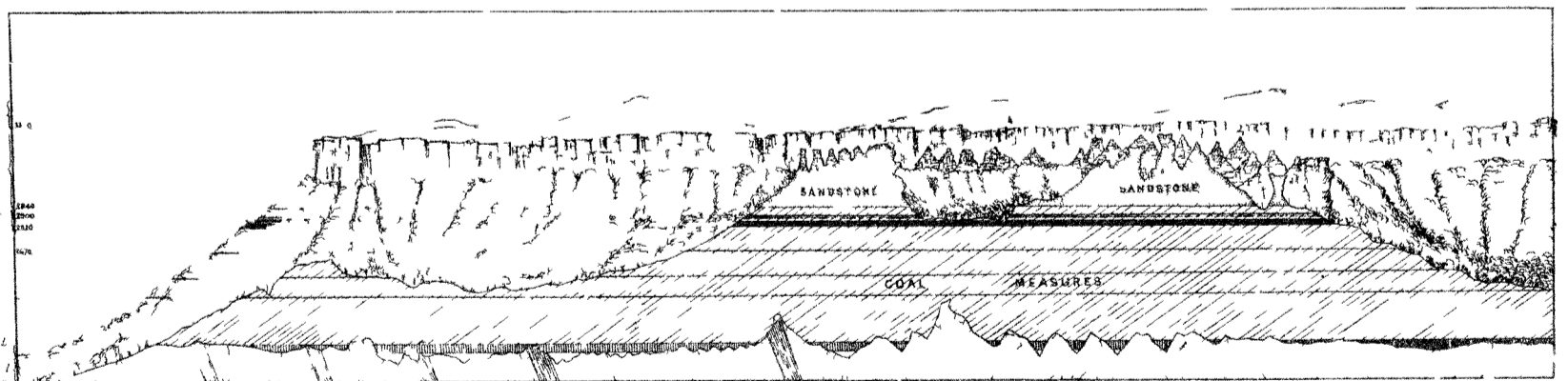
# Sketch showing occurrence of Kerosene Shale at Capertee



— Plan —



Enlarged Section  
(Vertical)



— Section —  
Along line A B

PHOTO LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOV. PRINTING OFFICE  
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINES DEPARTMENT.

(APPOINTMENT OF MR. THOMAS D. MYRING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 November, 1883.*

RETURN in answer to a Question of 15th November, 1883, That there be laid on the Table of this House,—

“Copies of Papers in connection with Mr. Myring’s appointment.”

(*Mr. Coonan.*)

Mr. T. H. Myring to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1883.

I beg respectfully to apply for an appointment in the Department of Mines in connection with the work of rabbit extermination now being carried on in New South Wales, and in making such application I would draw your attention to the following facts:—

I have been an officer of the Department of Lands, Victoria, for the past nine years, and have been obliged to sever my connection with that department in consequence of family matters requiring my presence in Sydney for the next two or three years.

During the past four years I have occupied the position of Private Secretary to the Secretary for Lands, Mr. Monah, who, I may state, personally supervised the working of the “Rabbit Act” in Victoria, one other officer and myself constituting the only staff he employed in the head office. I have, therefore, necessarily, an intimate knowledge of all means and measures taken by the Victorian Government for the destruction of the pest, which knowledge Mr. Bruce, with whom I have had several conversations, thinks would be of service to your department. I may add, I have references and testimonials from the last three (3) Ministers for Lands, and from the Secretary for Lands, Victoria.

Trusting that you will recommend my application for the favourable consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Mines,

I am, &c.,

THOMAS HEWITT MYRING.

The Chief Inspector.—H.W., 29/8/83.

As the work of this Branch under the Rabbit Act is increasing, more particularly the portion to which I have personally to attend, and as it is likely that this increase will continue as the claims for subsidy come in, I would recommend that Mr. Myring, who has had considerable experience in very similar work in Victoria, be appointed on the temporary staff, to assist in checking these claims, and in supervising the inspectors’ reports.—A.B., 29/8/83.

Mr. Myring may perhaps be employed at 10s. per diem temporarily. Submitted.—H.W., 29/8/83. This gentleman should send in his testimonials for inspection.—J. P. ABBOTT, 30/8/83. Mr. Myring informed personally.—H.W., 31/8/83. Testimonials herewith.—A.B., 4/9/83. The Under Secretary for Mines. Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 5/9/83.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

(PERSONS APPOINTED AS RABBIT INSPECTORS AND TO OTHER OFFICES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 April, 1884.*

RETURN in Answer to Part 3 of Question No. 11, Votes No. 10, of Thursday, 25th October, 1883, showing,—

“How many persons the present Government have appointed as Rabbit Inspectors, Forest Rangers, Sheep Inspectors, and Conditional Purchase Inspectors, and to other offices, since they accepted office; and what is the total amount of salaries which will have to be paid per annum to persons appointed to the Civil Service since they took office?”

LIST of Persons appointed as Rabbit Inspectors, Sheep Inspectors, and to other offices under the Stock Branch, Department of Mines.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
RABBIT INSPECTORS.			RABBIT INSPECTORS—continued.		
*T. B. Carne .....	1 May, 1883 ...	£300 per annum.	C. W. Church.....	1 May, 1883 ...	£300 per annum.
*C. H. Battye .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	J. T. Lee.....	1 " " " " " "	" "
*H. Cadden .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	R. Weaver .....	25 " " " " " "	" "
F. N. Aldritt .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	J. J. Croker .....	13 July, " " " " " "	" "
W. Fraser .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	C. Allen .....	7 Aug., " " " " " "	" "
R. H. Clarence .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	SHEEP INSPECTORS.		
J. Phillips .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	H. L. Mater .....	12 Jan., 1883 ...	£250 per annum.
T. Downing .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	J. Mallon .....	2 May, " " " " " "	" "
D. W. R. Cameron ...	1 " " " " " "	" "	M. J. St. Clair .....	8 " " " " " "	" "
A. R. West.....	1 " " " " " "	" "	A. Willows.....	15 " " " " " "	" "
W. R. Blackman .....	5 July, " " " " " "	" "	TEMPORARY CLERKS.		
E. S. Russom.....	1 May, " " " " " "	" "	W. Patchett .....	3 Feb., 1883 ...	10/- per day.
G. Broughton.....	1 " " " " " "	" "	*W. Drake .....	11 April, " " " " " "	" "
C. A. Hinton.....	1 " " " " " "	" "	*T. A. Brereton.....	14 " " " " " "	" "
J. Strachan.....	1 " " " " " "	" "	†J. E. Lewis .....	4 May, " " " " " "	£200 per annum.
T. A. Brereton .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	P. J. Coghlan .....	23 " " " " " "	7/6 per day.
J. B. Battley .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	*C. B. Dwyer.....	23 " " " " " "	" "
H. P. Richardson .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	T. C. Murphy.....	11 June, " " " " " "	" "
W. H. Birt.....	1 " " " " " "	" "	J. E. Higgins .....	12 July, " " " " " "	" "
H. Ross .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	T. H. Myring.....	5 Sept., " " " " " "	10/- per day.
C. B. Dwyer .....	6 July, " " " " " "	" "	H. Hillyar .....	24 Sept., " " " " " "	" "
E. Brady.....	1 May, " " " " " "	" "	C. W. Dargin.....	24 " " " " " "	" "
G. S. N. Grant .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	F. Little .....	12 Oct., " " " " " "	" "
C. Lyne .....	1 " " " " " "	" "	A. Sedgwick .....	1 " " " " " "	£75 per annum.
S. Wiseman .....	11 " " " " " "	" "			
A. M. Giles.....	1 " " " " " "	" "			
E. A. Smith .....	1 " " " " " "	" "			
W. G. Elwin .....	1 June, " " " " " "	" "			

\* Resigned. † Dismissed, 9 May.

## RETURN showing the number of persons appointed, Department of Mines, by present Government.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
O'Connell, Richard	Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, Mt. Gipps, and to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	1883. 1 Feb.	£10 p annum.
De Boos, C.	do do Copeland do	1 do	
Gibson, C. G.	do do Billy's Lookout do	19 March	£20 do
Goomley, P. J.	do do Tomingley do	1 April	£20 do
James, John	do do Adelong do	1 do	£30 do
Gunning, G. A.	do do Mt. McDonald do	19 March	£20 do
Lee, W. T.	do do Trunkay do	15 May	£15 do
Sheahan, J. M.	do do Uralla do	1 do	
Hosking, Wm.	do do Nana Creek do	28 April	£30 do
Hobbs, jun., J. T.	do do Montreal do	1 July	£15 do
Hutton, C. J.	do do Inverell do	1 do	£20 do
Berry, Constable	do do Eurobodalia do	7 June	£10 do
Wilkinson, R.	do do Lionsville do	1 July	£10 do
Badham, C. L. C.	do do Armidale do	1 do	
Tompson, J. H.	do do Tenterfield do	1 do	
Burne, F.	do do Tumut do	1 do	
Leary, H. J.	do do Scone do	1 do	
Oslear, C. E.	do do Braidwood do	1 do	
Osborn, F. S.	do do Cobar do	1 August	
Macfarlane, W. M.	do do Hill End do	1 July	
Troughton, D. E.	do do Forbes do	1 August	
Garland, K. T.	do do Barraba do	1 Nov.	
Cutcliffe, C.	Mining Registrar, Murrumburrah, and to issue Miners' Rights, &c.	1 April	
Zouch, R.	do Temora do	24 May	
Scott, G. F.	do Hay do	1 July	
Moss, W. T.	do Nymagoe do	1 June	
Felan, M., Senior-Constable	do Mt. Hope do	1 Oct.	
Pery, E. A. T.	To issue Miners' Rights, Lithgow	1 March	
Chisholm, W.	do Bourke	1 August	
King, J. L.	do Narrandera	1 do	
Buckley, R.	Bailiff, Warden's Court, Tingha	1 Feb.	£30 p annum
Kinsella, Patrick	do Glan Innes	20 do	£10 do
Forbes, Wm.	do Barmedman	1 March	£10 do
Maden, W. H.	do Tuena	1 May	£10 do
Parker, W. H.	do Dubbo	1 June	£10 do
Baxter, Constable	do Little River	1 May	£10 do
Rowe, J.	do Adelong	1 June	£20 do
Joubert, J. E.	do Wilcannia	1 August	£10 do
O'Connell, Senior-Constable	do Mt. Gipps	1 Sept.	£5 do
Gower, G. H.	Warden, Albert Mining District	1 Feb.	
Baker, James	do Tumut and Adelong Mining District	1 Jan.	
Steel, W. A.	do Mudgee do	9 Feb.	
Fawcett, C. H.	do Hunter and Macleay do	1 July	
Parker, W. F.	do Peel and Uralla do	1 do	
Bray, James	do Clarence and Richmond do	1 do	
Layard, L. F.	do Albert do	1 do	
Woore, J. C.	do Tumut and Adelong do	1 Aug.	
Caswell, W. S.	do Tamboraora and Turon do	1 July	
Keightley, H. M.	do Tumut and Adelong do	1 Sept.	
Makinson, J. F.	do do do	1 do	
Maunsell, G.	do Southern do	1 Oct.	
Rowan, James	Inspector of Collieries	1 May	£250 p annum.
Argent, Thos.	Temporary Clerk	20 Feb.	10s. p diem.
Whittell, H. R.	do Draftsman	13 March	£200 p annum.
Seaver, Jonathan	Mining Surveyor on Staff	1 July	£300 do
Mahony, W. A.*	Temporary Clerk	16 do	7s. 6d. p diem.
Dwyer, P.	Night Watchman	16 do	£2 p week.
Brookes, Mrs.	Office-cleaner	6 August	£30 p annum.
Stone, R. W. H.	Clerk	1 Sept.	£125 do
Hildebrand, C.	Office-cleaner, Geological Survey Branch	17 do	£30 do
Bowles, S.	Plan-mounter	12 do	£200 do
Sager, W. H.	Temporary Clerk	5 Oct.	10s. p diem.
Byrne, P. J.	Messenger	13 do	£100 p annum.
Hunt, F. J.	Temporary Clerk	15 do	£75 do
Gordon, Jas.†	Messenger	26 Sept.	£100 do
Smiles, J. F.	Temporary Draftsman	5 Nov.	£200 do

\* Left the Service. † Resigned.

PERSONS appointed to the Forest Branch, Department of Mines, as Clerks, Forest Rangers, &c., since the present Government took office to 25th October, 1883.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Total amount to be paid per annum.
		£	£
Clerk— Hinwood, W. C.....	1 June, 1883 .....	150	150
Forest Rangers— Cheescbrough, J. ....	1 August, " .....	200	1,200
Cobcroft, E. ....	1 July, " .....	200	
Kidston, T. ....	1 " " .....	200	
Mecham, W. ....	1 " " .....	200	
Shadforth, H. S. ....	1 " " .....	200	
White, T. ....	1 " " .....	200	
Assistant and Junior Forest Rangers— Brunker, F. E. ....	1 " " .....	150	750
Consens, W. ....	1 " " .....	150	
Davidson R. ....	1 " " .....	150	
M'Donald, W. ....	1 " " .....	150	
Wood, H. D. ....	9 August, " .....	75	
Binny, T. F. C. ....	9 " " .....	75	
Messengers— Gordon, J. ....	26 Sept., " .....	100 (resigned.)	100
Byrne, P. J. ....	13 October, " .....	100	
			£2,200

RETURN showing the number of persons appointed to the Occupation of Lands Branch, Department of Mines, since the accession of the present Ministry.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
Clerk .....	William Davis (employed as Temporary Clerk by previous Government from 24th April, 1882).	1 July, 1883 .....	£125.
Temporary Draftsman .....	Joseph Bateman Green .....	1 September, 1883 .....	12s. 6d. per day.

THE number of Conditional Purchase Inspectors appointed has been ten—six to the Permanent Staff, and four to the Temporary Staff. In each case the Inspectors appointed to the Permanent Staff held positions on the Temporary Staff, and those appointed to the Temporary Staff, with one exception, were previously employed in the Head Office on Temporary Clerical Staff.

The appointments to other offices have been as follows:—

	Permanent Staff.	Temporary Staff.
Department of Lands .....	11	4
Conditional Land Sales Branch, Department of Lands ...	22	12
Survey Branch, do .....	65	119
Land Agents, &c. do .....	22	1
	120	136

Total appointments, 256. Total annual salaries payable to persons so appointed, £45,507.

NOTE.—In the majority of appointments to the Permanent Staff they have been transfers from the Temporary Staff, and some of the appointments are by way of promotion.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT EAST MAITLAND.

(APPLICATIONS FOR.)

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

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 14th November, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A copy of Mrs. Lane’s application for a mineral conditional purchase of a portion of land at East Maitland or Newcastle Districts.
- “(2.) Copies of all minutes, memoranda, and recommendations on the subject of such application by the local officer, the Minister for Lands, or any official through whose hands the matter has passed.
- “(3.) Copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Local Office, the Land Office, and the applicant, or any person acting on her behalf on the subject.
- “(4.) A Return showing the date of Messrs. J. and A. Brown’s application for a mineral conditional purchase of the same land, the date of forfeiture, and the date of the subsequent selection by Messrs. J. and A. Brown.
- “(5.) Copies of the several applications by Messrs. J. and A. Brown to select the said land.
- “(6.) Copies of all minutes, memoranda, and recommendations on the subject of such applications by the local officer, the Minister for Lands, and any official through whose hands the matter passed.
- “(7.) Copies of all correspondence on the subject by the local officer, the Crown Lands Office, and the applicants or any persons acting on their behalf.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

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MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT EAST MAITLAND.

No. 1.

Application by Messrs. G. Griffiths and C. C. Skarratt.

D. [Alienation Act, section 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Newcastle.

No. 15 of 1878.

Application by George Griffiths and C. C. Skarratt for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 640 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section No. 19.

Received by me, with a deposit of £320, this 29th day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock a.m.

ALEXANDER LUMSDAINE,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Sir,

Newcastle, 29 August, 1878.

We are desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 640 acres; and we herewith tender the sum of £320, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which we apply.

We are, &c.,  
GEORGE GRIFFITHS,  
15, Bridge-street, Sydney.

C. C. SKARRATT.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

36, Upper William-street, Sydney.

Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Teralba, portion No. 17, 640 acres: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion No. 18; and bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that portion bearing south 80 chains; on the south by a line dividing it from parts of portions Nos. 119 and 120, bearing east 80 chains; on the east by the western boundary of portion No. 61, bearing north 80 chains; and on the north by a line bearing west 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

Minutes on No. 1.

Referred to Mining Branch, for state of mineral lease 75/9 at Newcastle.—T.S., for Surveyor-General, 22 October, 1878. B.C., 24 October, 1878. Mineral lease 95 in the names of Skarratt and Griffiths not cancelled. Rent overdue. Demanded, 18/9/78.—T.C.B., 25/10/78. Chief Draftsman, 25/10/78. Seen, J.N.E. The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, B.C., 28 October, 1878.—T.C.B. G.H. Dealt with in Charting Branch.—H.E.N., 15 November, 1878.

No. 2.

Mr. J. Henderson to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

Newcastle, 9 December, 1881.

I should be obliged by your putting up for auction sale portion No. 17 of the parish of Teralba, county of Northumberland, which has I believe been forfeited, or is about to be, by Messrs. C. C. Skarratt and George Griffiths, who took it up at Newcastle, on the 29th August, 1878, as a mining land purchase.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN HENDERSON.

Minutes on No. 2.

Conditional Sales Branch, for papers if conditional purchase is forfeited.—J.G.B., 14/12/81. Inform conditional purchase is not forfeited.—J.G.B., 31/12/81. Conditional Sales Branch,—Has declaration been received?—R.H.D., 31/12/81. No declaration. Mr. Neate, C.S. Branch,—The three years and three months having elapsed, should not the conditional purchase be declared lapsed, and ought and may not the same be done without further delay?—R.H.D., 13/1/82. Lapsed conditional purchase, now for Inspector.—W.A., 15/6/82. Mr. W. H. McLean, for tracing.—W.H.C., 20/6/82. Tracing for Inspector herewith.—W.H.M'L., 1 August, 1882.

No. 3.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Henderson.

Sir,

Alienation Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney, 31 December, 1881.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, asking that portion No. 17, parish Teralba, may be submitted to auction sale, I have to inform you that the land in question is held under mineral conditional purchase by Messrs. Griffiths and Skarrett.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES OLIVER,  
Under-Secretary.

No. 4.

No. 4.  
Gazette Notice.

Lapsed conditional purchase.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 27 April, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned conditional purchase of land under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 has become lapsed, through non-receipt of the necessary declaration and non-payment of balance or instalment of purchase money as prescribed by the Act, and that the land will be offered for sale as early as practicable, by competition at public auction, if not in the meantime conditionally purchased afresh, to which it will be liable on the expiration of thirty days from the present date.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. of C.P.	Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.	District.	Area.	Section of the Act.	County.	Parish.	Papers.	Lease Application.	Charting Numbers.
*	* *	* *	* *	*	*	* *	*	*	* *	* *
*	* *	* *	* *	*	*	* *	*	*	* *	* *
78-15	Griffiths George and Skarrett Charles C.	20 Aug., 1878	Newcastle.	640 acres.	10	Northumberland.	Teralba..	.....	....	N 425-2,111
*	* *	* *	* *	*	*	* *	*	*	* *	* *

No. 5.

Application by Messrs. James and Alexander Brown.

D.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.  
District of Newcastle.

No. 2 of 1882.

Application by James and Alexander Brown for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 640 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 19 of 25 Vict. No. 1.

Received by me, with a deposit of £320, this 1st day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock.

ALEXR. LUMSDAINE,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Sir,

1 June, 1882.

We are desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 640 acres; and we herewith tender the sum of £320, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which we apply.

We are, &c.,

JAMES & ALEXR. BROWN,

Newcastle.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Teralba, 640 acres, being measured portion 17, south of portion 82 of acres, parish of Stockington, being Messrs. Griffith and Skarratt's mineral conditional purchase 78/15 (Newcastle), lapsed by Gazette of 27th April, 1882, and now applied for hereby.

Minutes on No. 5.

The signatures of the applicants appear to be in the same handwriting. Will the Crown Lands Agent be good enough to state whether both applicants attended in person at the time of tendering this application.—J. W., for Chief Commissioner, B.C., 20 June, 1882. The Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle.

The signature of the applicants is in the same handwriting; that of James Brown, the surviving partner of the firm of James and Alexander Brown, of Newcastle (Alexander Brown being deceased). The applicant did not attend in person. His application was tendered, as such applications may be, through his agent, Mr. Henry Law, who verbally certified to me that the signature was James Brown's, and that he (Mr. Law) had seen him (James Brown) sign the application.—A.L., Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle. Crown Lands Office, 21/6/82.

Submitted that this application be declared void, as applicant did not attend in person at time of tendering application, *vide* Land Agent's memo. attached.—J. W., 23/6/82. The Chief Commissioner. Void. Agent should not have received the application.—A.O.M., 23/6/82.

No. 6.

Application by Alexander Brown, jun.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.  
District of Newcastle.

No. of 18 .

Application by Alexander Brown, junior, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 640 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 19 of 25 Vict. No. 1.

This application was received by me, with the offer of a deposit of £320, this 22nd day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock; but application and deposit refused, the land applied for having been already selected on the 1st instant by James and Alexander Brown, who insisted upon acceptance of their application, though told that the portion was still with reserve 83, in the parish of Teralba.

ALEXANDER LUMSDAINE,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Sir,

Sir,

Newcastle, 22 June, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 640 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £320, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

ALEXR. BROWN, JUN.,  
Bolton-street, Newcastle.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Teralba, 640 acres, being measured portion No. 17, as shown on plan N, 425/2111, and being Messrs. Griffiths and Skarratt's\* lapsed application† 78/115, Newcastle.

\* No intimation to me of the lapsing of this application.

† Query.—If not 78/15.—A.L., C.L.A.

## No. 7.

Mr. F. W. Rutter to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Telegram from Newcastle, addressed to J. and A. Brown, Bridge-street.

LAND Agent here has refused Alick's application and deposit, and indorsed upon it—"Refused, the land having been applied for by James and Alexander Brown."—H. LAW.

In view of the above, I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. Alick Brown, to request that the Land Agent be telegraphed at once to receive the application in question, to be dealt with on its merits by the Secretary for Lands.

Yours, &amp;c.,

FREDK. WILLM. RUTTER,  
Agent for the Applicant,  
22 June, 1882.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

*Minute on above.*

Instruct Land Agent to receive and submit the application, warning the applicant of the objection. Telegraph.—A.O.M., 22/6/82.

## No. 8.

Telegram from Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle.

22 June, 1882.

RECEIVE and submit the application of Alick Brown, warning applicant of the objection.

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 9.

Application by Alexander Brown, jun.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Newcastle.

No. 4 of 1882

Application by Alexander Brown, junior, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 640 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 19 of 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Received by me, with a deposit of £320, this 22nd day of June, 1882, at 3 o'clock p.m. in obedience to telegram from Chief Commissioner Conditional Sales Division, Department of Lands, Sydney,—

ALEX. LUMSDAINE,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Sir,

Newcastle, 22 June, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 640 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £320, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

ALEX. BROWN, JUNIOR,  
Newcastle.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Teralba, 640 acres, being measured portion 17 (in aforesaid parish), as shown on plan 425-2,111, and being Messrs. Griffiths & Skarratt's lapsed\* application 78-115†, Newcastle, 1 of 29th August, 1878.

\* No intimation to me of the lapsing of this application.—A.L., C.L.A.

† Query.—If not 78-15.—A.L., C.L.A.

## No. 10.

Henry J. Withers &amp; Co. to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

9, Macquarie Place, 24 June, 1882.

On behalf of Mrs. Mary Lane, we do ourselves the honor to forward you herewith an application tendered by her, in accordance with the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and the 7th section of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, to the Crown Lands Agent at Newcastle, on the

Enclosures.

15th

Application for 15th June instant, for 640 acres, portion 17, parish of Teralba, and refused by him because the same land had been applied for by Messrs. J. & A. Brown.  
 We respectfully submit that the application made by J. & A. Brown was void *ab initio*; by section 10 of the 1875 Act, no person can act as agent or trustee for another.  
 Declaration by Mary P. Lane on the above. We request that you will void Brown's application as being illegal, and instruct the local Land Agent to receive our client's.  
 The Chief Commissioner, &c., &c. We have, &c.,  
 HENRY J. WITHERS & CO.

*Minutes on No. 10.*

These papers are incomplete. Where is the note of the telegram referred to in Land Agent's memo.?  
 Was the previous conditional purchase notified as lapsed, and when?—A.O.M., 7/7/82.  
 C.P. 78/15, Griffith and Skarrett, was lapsed 27th April, 1882. Application, &c., with 81-12,929.  
 When was reserve 83, parish of Teralba, proclaimed?—W.B., 2/8/82. Mr. George Lewis. Reserve 83 notified 5 July, 1880.—G.L., 2 August, 1882.

[Enclosure A to No. 10.]

C. [Alienation Act, section 10.]  
 Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.  
 District of Newcastle. No. of 1882.  
 Application by Mary Priscilla Lane, widow of late Henry Lane, of Treasury, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 640 acres unimproved Crown Land.  
 This application received by me, with the offer of a deposit of £160, this 15th day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock, but refused, the land applied for having been previously selected.

ALEX. LUMSDAINE,  
 Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Sir,  
 I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 640 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £160, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.  
 I am, &c.,  
 MARY P. LANE,  
 Newcastle.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

Description.

County of Northumberland and parish of Teralba, 640 acres; being portion 17 of 640 acres formerly held by Skarrett and Griffiths as a mineral conditional purchase, now lapsed.

[Enclosure B to No. 10.]

Statutory Declaration.

I, MARY Priscilla Lane (widow of the late Henry Lane), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follow: that on the fifteenth day of June I was at the Lands Office, Newcastle, and I tendered to and requested the Land Agent to receive an application, under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for 640 acres of land known as measured portion 17, parish of Teralba, county of Northumberland; that the Land Agent informed me that Mr. James Brown had selected the land, and that in consequence he could not receive my application. I told him I wished to select the same land, and requested him to take the application; he refused to accept it. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."  
 MARY P. LANE.

Declared at Sydney, this twenty-second }  
 day of June, 1882, before me,— }  
 JAMES S. FARNELL, J.P.

No. 11.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Messrs. J. and A. Brown.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 27 June, 1882.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Newcastle, on the 1st June, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 640 acres of land is void, as the application was tendered by an agent.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,  
 A. O. MORIARTY,  
 Chief Commissioner,  
 per J. B.

[Enclosure to No. 11.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.  
 New South Wales.

Pay Voucher No.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 27 June, 1882.  
 Dr. to Messrs. James and Alexander Brown.

		Amount to be refunded.	
		£	s. d.
For the following refund, viz., C.P. No. 82-2.			
Land Office at Newcastle; date of selection, the 1st day of June, 1882; deposit paid on 640 acres	...	320	0 0
Selection void to the extent of 640 acres.	...		
Deposit to be refunded on 640 acres	...	£	320 0 0

Deposit paid £320.

## No. 12.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Land Agent, Newcastle.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 27 June, 1882.

I am directed to inform you that the application of James and Alexander Brown, on the 1st June, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 640 acres of land, is void, as the applicants did not attend land office in person at time of tendering application.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicants, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to them if required.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
per J.B.

P.S.—You should not have received this application.

## No. 13.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division,  
Sydney, 27 June, 1882.

Sir,

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin, being void, as the applicants did not attend land office in person at time of tendering application, you will be good enough to refund to the selectors the sum of £320, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicants, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
per J.B.

C.P. No. 82-2.  
District—Newcastle.  
Name—James & Alex. Brown.  
Date of Selection—1st June, 1882.  
Area—640 acres.  
Deposit—£320.

## No. 14.

The Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle, to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, Newcastle, 29 July, 1882.

Referring to your communication of the 27th ultimo (to hand 29th ultimo), re application noted in the margin, being void, "as it was tendered by an agent," I now do myself the honor, with special reference to the postscript in the above communication, that I "should not have received this application," to enclose herewith the copy of a memorandum handed to me here, along with sundry similar applications, in 1876.

I may add that the agent who handed in the memo. alluded to was at that date the same gentleman (Mr. Law) who, on the present occasion, represented the Messrs. Brown.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. LUMSDAINE,  
C.L.A.

*Minutes on No. 14.*

As the application of Messrs. J. & A. Brown was received by the Land Agent under the authority of an instruction issued by the late Under-Secretary, I am not prepared to recommend that the voidance of the conditional purchase should be insisted upon, although it has been held and has been for some time the practice of the Department that mineral conditional purchases are within the scope of the 7th section of the Act of 1875 in the circumstances, and on the clear understanding that in the event of any difficulty or loss arising out of the irregularity the purchaser must be at the risk of it. The voidance of the conditional purchase, 82-2, may perhaps be revoked, and the subsequent application refused.\*—A.O.M., 5/8/82. Approved.—JOHN R.

\* The subsequent application by Mrs. Lane was refused receipt by the Land Agent on being tendered, on the ground that the land had previously been conditionally purchased by Messrs. Brown.

C.P. No. 82-2,  
1st June, 1882,  
James & Alexr. Brown, of Newcastle, 640 acres, in county of Northumberland and parish Ter-alba, portion 17 (within reserve 83), being the lapsed mineral conditional purchase of Griffiths & Skarratt. (See Government Gazette, No. 82, 1,691.)

[Enclosure to No. 14.]

Memorandum.

In case of doubt on the part of the Land Agent, Newcastle, as to legality of accepting applications for mining conditional purchases from an agent, instead of from the applicant in person, he is hereby informed that it has been held that mining conditional purchases may be made by agents for the actual purchasers. He will therefore accept any such applications which may be tendered to him by agents.

W. W. STEPHEN.

Department of Lands, 22 May, 1876.

## No. 15.

Mr. J. Fletcher, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir John,

Newcastle, 7 August, 1882.

When last in Sydney I mentioned to you a dispute about a piece of ground applied for by Mr. James Brown, senior, partner in the firm of J. & A. Brown, Newcastle. The case is this: On the 1st of June Mr. Brown applied for 640 acres as a mineral conditional purchase; the agent at Newcastle, acting under

under instructions received, accepted the deposit of £320. The application was not made in person. Mr. Henry Law, manager of the firm, carried the application from the office thereof to the land office after it had been duly signed by Mr. James Brown himself.

Since then Mr. Brown has received a form for a refund of the money so paid, in consequence, as I understand, of Mr. Brown not having lodged the application personally. Upon inquiry, I find that Mr. Lumsdaine, the Land Agent at Newcastle, accepted the application made by Mr. H. Law, on Mr. James Brown's behalf, in consequence of instructions received from the late Under-Secretary, Mr. W. W. Stephen.

I need scarcely point out to you that Mr. Brown's application is a *bona fide* one, and made for the purpose of immediate development. A contract has already been accepted by Mr. Brown for the sinking of a shaft upon the property.

I understand that an application has been made subsequently by another party for the same land, they basing their claim upon the fact that the application was not made by Mr. Brown in person. This second application was however refused by the Land Agent, because the same land had already been applied for by Mr. Brown.

On the receipt, however, of a notification from Mr. Moriarty that the application of Mr. James Brown was informal, Mr. Alexander Brown applied in person for the same land, and the agent accepted the deposit. Therefore, if Mr. James Brown's application is held to be invalid, for reasons stated, and Mr. Alexander Brown's deposit being the only money now in possession of the Government for the land, I submit that, if the application of Mr. James Brown be invalid, the personal application of Mr. Alexander Brown is the only one that can be considered by the Lands Department.

The purchase in this instance is a *bona fide* one, and operations will be commenced in a few days to develop the property, whereas I am confident that the parties who have applied for the land since Mr. Brown's application have done so merely as a speculation; indeed I may further add that the workings of the Minmi Colliery are now in close proximity with the land in question, and will be directly connected with the said land within six months.

Under the circumstances which I have thus referred to, I trust you will give this matter your favourable consideration, and I feel confident that, when all the details are considered, you will decide that if Mr. James Brown's application was informal (because he did not lodge the application himself in the hands of the Land Agent), then that the application of Mr. Alexander Brown (whose money was accepted for the same land, such money being the only deposit made) must necessarily be entertained.

I am, &c.,

JAMES FLETCHER, M.L.A.

#### No. 16.

Henry J. Withers & Co. to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

9, Macquarie Place, 24 August, 1882.

640 acres mineral conditional purchase, J. & A. Brown, by their agent. Newcastle, 1 June, 1882.

Lewis M'Kenzie Hay, 22nd April, 1880, 40 acres mineral conditional purchase declared void, made by an agent.

Referring to the interview Mr. Withers had with you this morning, in which you informed him that the application for 640 acres made by some agent on behalf of the Messrs. Brown had been recommended by you for acceptance, notwithstanding Clause 7 of the Alienation Act of 1875, and the practice of your Department, we do enter this protest, on Mrs. Lane's behalf, against such recommendation being carried out. Your Department is aware that such applications are illegal, and are always refused; see one case noted in margin, and Attorney-General's opinion with conditional purchase 77, 45-603.

Our client in this matter has been treated without consideration or justice; the law has been overridden, and a new one made for Messrs. Brown.

You informed Mr. Withers that the action of the Land Agent in accepting the application had involved the Government, and if Brown did not get the land he would have an action against the Government. When Mr. Withers requested a reconsideration of the case, he was informed that he had better bring an action against Mr. Brown.

You are aware that the application was declared void first, but upon representations by Mr. Brown and Mr. Fletcher that action has been reversed.

We respectfully ask that justice may be done and our client's application accepted.

We have, &c.,

HENRY J. WITHERS & CO.

#### No. 17.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Messrs. J. and A. Brown.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 August, 1882.

M.C.P. 82-2, 1 June, 1882, 640 acres.

With reference to my letter of the 27th June last, informing you of the cancellation of the mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin (and forwarding refund voucher for deposit money), I have now to inform you that, although it has been held and has been for some time the practice that mineral conditional purchases are within the scope of the 7th section of the Act of 1875, yet, in this instance, as the Land Agent received your application under the authority of an instruction issued by the late Under-Secretary, Sir John Robertson has decided that the voidance of the conditional purchase should not be insisted upon.

In the circumstances, and on the clear understanding that, in the event of any difficulty or loss arising out of the irregularity, you must be at the risk of it, the voidance of the conditional purchase will be revoked and the subsequent applications refused.

You will be good enough to return the refund voucher at your earliest convenience, so that the transaction may be completed.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 18.

## No. 18.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Land Agent, Newcastle.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 August, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 29th July last, respecting the application of Messrs. J. & A. Brown, particulars of which are noted in the margin, I am to inform you that, as the application was received by you under the authority of an instruction issued by the late Under-Secretary, the Minister has approved that the voidance of the purchase be not insisted on, although it has been held and has been for some time the practice of the Department that mineral conditional purchases are within the scope of the 7th section of the Act of 1875. In the circumstances, and on the clear understanding that, in the event of any difficulty or loss arising out of the irregularity, the purchaser must be at the risk of it, the voidance of the conditional purchase will be revoked and the subsequent application refused.

This is not to be regarded by you as a precedent for receiving any such applications from an agent in future.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For the Chief Commissioner).

M.C.P. 82-2,  
640 acres, J. &  
A. Brown, 1 June  
1882, Newcastle.  
Forfeited C.P.  
of Messrs.  
Skarratt &  
Griffiths.

## No. 19.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Henry J. Withers & Co.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 August, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 24th June last, requesting that the application of Mrs. Mary Lane to conditionally purchase certain land, particulars of which are noted in the margin, be received, upon grounds which you state, I have to inform you that, after due consideration of the matter, Sir John Robertson has decided that the application of Messrs. J. & A. Brown, having been received by the Land Agent pursuant to instructions from the late Under-Secretary, should not be further questioned. The application of Mrs. Lane cannot therefore be entertained.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For the Chief Commissioner).

M.C.P. 82-2,  
640 acres, J. &  
A. Brown, 1  
June, 1882.  
Forfeited C.P.  
of Messrs.  
Skarratt &  
Griffiths.

## No. 20.

Questions and Answers, *re* Mineral Conditional Purchase made by J. and A. Brown.

31 August, 1882.

Questions:—

(6.) Mineral Conditional Purchase made by J. and A. Brown:—Mr. McElhone asked the Secretary for Lands,—

- (1.) Did Messrs. J. and A. Brown, by their Agent, lodge an application with the Land Agent at Newcastle for a mineral conditional purchase of 640 acres, portion 17, in the parish of Taralba?
- (2.) Was the said application declared void?
- (3.) Has the voidance been revoked?
- (4.) Does he allow an application made by an agent for a mineral conditional purchase?
- (5.) Did Mrs. Mary Lane tender an application to the Land Agent at Newcastle for the same land, and did the Land Agent refuse to accept the application?
- (6.) Have Land Agents any power or authority to reject applications for conditional purchases?
- (7.) Has the Minister given any decision as to who is entitled to the land hereinbefore mentioned?

Answers:—

Sir John Robertson answered,—

- (1.) Yes.
- (2.) Mr. Moriarty, the Chief Commissioner, considered voidance the proper course, and so informed Messrs. Brown.
- (3.) Subsequently Mr. Moriarty found, from the Crown Lands Agent at Newcastle, that the late Under-Secretary for Lands had officially instructed him that any such applications which were tendered to him by agents should be accepted, and that the application in question was so accepted; Mr. Moriarty, therefore, advised that the voidance he had contemplated should not be insisted upon, which I approved.
- (4.) Practically answered by reply to No. 3.
- (5.) Yes, apparently the same land.
- (6.) No; but it is usual for Land Agents, when an application appears objectionable, to say so, and if insisted upon to refer to the Lands Department.
- (7.) No; but in another case of selection by an agent, and even also selected in a wrong district, the Attorney-General lately advised that it would be best to leave the respective parties to their remedies, and thus this case remains.

## No. 21.

Memorandum by Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

With reference to the recent case of Messrs. J. and A. Brown, in which the Land Agent at Newcastle has received a mineral conditional purchase through an agent, he should be informed that although, in the circumstance of that case, it has not been considered necessary to disavow his action or the instruction quoted by him, he must, in all future cases, be guided by the Regulations, which are free from ambiguity on this point. See section 37 of Regulations of 29 May. A.O.M., 6/9/82.

Minute on No. 21.

Mr. F. Urgent.—W.B., 6/9.



## No. 22.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Land Agent, Newcastle.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

With reference to the recent case of Messrs. J. and A. Brown, in which you have received a mineral conditional purchase through an agent, I am to inform you that although, in the circumstances of that case, it has not been considered necessary to disavow your action or the instructions quoted by you, you must in all future cases be guided by the Regulations, which are free from ambiguity on this point.— See sections 37 and 1, Regulations of 29 May, 1880.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

*Sections referred to.*

Section 37.

APPLICATIONS for conditional purchase for the purposes of mining (other than gold-mining) of unimproved lands, or of lands held by the applicant under any lease from the Crown for mining purposes, shall be subject to all the conditions set forth in the foregoing sections—1 to 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, and 20 of these Regulations, inclusively, but the deposit to accompany the application shall be 10s. per acre, the full price of the land being £2 per acre; and instead of the conditions of residence and improvement applicable to ordinary conditional purchases, will be conditional on an average expenditure of £2 per acre in mining operations (other than gold-mining) being incurred upon the land within three years. The term allowed for improvements may be extended by the Minister to five years, on his being satisfied that at the end of three years from the date of the purchase not less than twenty-four shillings per acre has been expended in mining operations, other than for gold, and provided that the balance of purchase money, or interest thereon, shall have been duly paid.

Section 1—mentioned in section 37.

Applications for conditional purchase of unimproved land shall be in the form marked C hereto appended, and shall be tendered in person by the applicant, to the Land Agent of the district, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., on any Thursday not being a general holiday. Not more than one application will be received on the same day from the same applicant.

*Form alluded to in Section 1.*

C. [Alienation Act, Sections 13, 14, and 19.]

APPLICATION for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Application by \_\_\_\_\_ for the conditional purchase, without competition, of \_\_\_\_\_ acres

roads, unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £ \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands  
at \_\_\_\_\_

Sir, I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres \_\_\_\_\_ roads; and I herewith tender the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ being a deposit at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

To the Agent for the \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)  
Sale of Crown Lands \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ (Address and nearest Post Town)

County of \_\_\_\_\_ Description:—  
parish of \_\_\_\_\_, acres.

## No. 23.

## Minute by Secretary for Lands.

REFERRING to the answers given by me to Mr. McElhone, in the Assembly, on 31st August ultimo, I have had a conversation with the Attorney-General on the subject of his opinion on a case therein alluded to.

The Attorney-General did not appear to remember that in that case, *Elder & Lewis v. Frazer and Company*, the mineral conditional purchase had been taken by an agent, which it was; but I observe that this point was not submitted to the Attorney-General.

It will be well now, however, to put the following papers together:—

1. A copy of the letter of Mr. Moriarty to Messrs. J. and A. Brown, with regard to the voidance of their application, which letter, I am informed by Mr. Moriarty, was considered by him merely as a departmental notice from himself.
2. The minute of the Chief Commissioner on the subject of Brown's claim, approved by me, and his letter to Messrs. J. and A. Brown in consequence thereof.
3. The applications respectively of Brown and of Lane.
4. A Parliamentary slip, showing the answers to Mr. McElhone's questions before alluded to.
5. A copy of Mr. Attorney-General Forster's opinion, dated 20th December, 1877, and
6. A copy of Mr. Reid's question for the 12th instant.

I will then write a memo. asking the Attorney-General to give me his opinion as to the proper course to be taken in regard to the claims of Brown & Co. and of Lane respectively. (Papers herewith.)

I shall be glad if my honorable colleague the Attorney-General will take this matter into consideration and advise me.

The question of whether or not it is imperative that a mineral conditional purchase should be taken up in person by the applicant is becoming of the greatest possible importance.

JOHN ROBERTSON,  
11/9/82.

*Minutes on No. 23.*

Secretary to the Attorney-General.—A.O.M., B.C., 12 September, 1882. Submitted.—W.W.S., 12 September. See now copy of Attorney-General's memo. herewith.—W.W.S., 19 September, 1882. Chief Commissioner Conditional Sales, B.C.

[Enclosure

## [Enclosure A to No. 23.]

## Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Subject: *Re J. and A. Brown's mineral conditional purchase.*

Crown Law Offices, Sydney, 19 September, 1882.

IN the case of *Brown v. Patterson and others*, tried on the 15th instant, before Mr. Justice Faucett, and reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 16th instant, it was held that an application for a mineral conditional purchase was valid, although not made by the applicant in person. Leave was reserved to the defendants to move the full Court on this and other points, so that we shall before long have an authoritative decision as to the construction to be put upon the seventh section of the Lands Acts Amendment Act.

In the meantime further action in the Messrs. Brown's case should be withheld.

ROBERT WISDOM, A.-G.

*Minute on above.*

Approved.—JOHN R.

## [Enclosure B to No. 23.]

## Memo. by Secretary for Lands.

ON 9 March, 1876, the Surveyor-General submitted the following to Mr. Garrett:—Whether, in view of the seventh clause of the Act 1875, mineral conditional purchases are valid, as having been made by agents, instead of having been tendered personally by the applicant.

On 3rd May, 1876, Mr. Garrett answered:—The applications may be received, question raised by the surveyor having been considered and decided.

The next thing is the opinion of the Attorney-General, Farnell, Fitzpatrick's Government.

JOHN R.

## [Enclosure C to No. 23.]

## Opinion of the Attorney-General.

I THINK it is not imperative, under section seven of the Lands Acts Amendment Act, or under any other section, that applications by lessees for the conditional purchase of land held by them under mineral lease should be made in person.

The seventh section of this Act is in *pari materia* with the sixth; the application therein required to be in person is such as is required by the thirteenth section of the Lands Alienation Act of 1861, in case of lands open for conditional sale by selection, and the provision requiring personal application is framed in the same spirit as the residence condition, and with a similar object.

December 20, 1877.

W. J. FOSTER, A.-G.

## No. 24.

## Questions asked by Mr. Reid, M.P., with Answers by Secretary for Lands.

TUESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

## Questions:—

## 4. MR. REID asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—

(1.) Referring to answers given by the Minister, on the 31st ultimo, to questions asked by the Honorable Member for the Upper Hunter, in reference to a certain conditional purchase of Crown Lands at Newcastle,—Has the Minister any objection to lay upon the Table of this House a copy of the letter from the Department of Lands, in which the Crown Lands Agent at Newcastle was officially instructed to accept applications of intending free selectors of mineral conditional purchases when made by an agent and not by the selector in person?

(2.) Have any other Crown Lands Agents in the Colony received similar instructions; and if so, whom?

(3.) If not, will he say why this instruction was only given to the Crown Lands Agent in Newcastle?

(4.) Has the Minister any objection to lay upon the Table a copy of the Ministerial authority; or, if there was none such, name the Regulation or provision of the Land Laws under which the official instructions referred to were issued by the Department of Lands?

## Answers:—

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON answered,—

(1.) There is no objection, and I now lay upon the Table a copy of the memorandum alluded to.

(2.) There does not appear to have been any general instructions of similar purport.

(3.) It is probable that this memorandum was issued on request of the Agent who, as it happens, was the same as in the present instance.

(4.) The intimation is obviously based on the view that the 7th clause of the Amending Act of 1875 was not intended to embrace conditional purchases for mining purposes, as to which doubts have existed, and I have now submitted the point for legal advice.

*Minute on No. 24.*

I should like Mr. Moriarty to see into this matter, and I will confer with him upon it on Monday.

JOHN R.

## No. 25.

## Mrs. Mary P. Lane to The Land Agent, Newcastle.

Form of Application for conversion of Conditional Purchase into Mining Purchase.

I.—[Alienation Act—1861.]

Sir,

Sydney (present address.)

I am desirous of converting the undermentioned conditional purchase, under clause 13 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, into a conditional purchase for purposes of mining other than gold-<sup>25 Vic. No. 1.</sup> mining, under clause 19 of same Act; and I hereby tender a further deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre thereupon.

Name

Name of original selector, Mary Priscilla Lane ; date of original selection, 15th June, 1882\* ; county of Northumberland, parish of Teralba, 640 acres, situated at Teralba, being portion No. 17, bounded on the east by Cork's selection of 320 acres, on the west by portion 18.

14th September, 1882.  
The Land Agent for the district of Newcastle.

MARY PRISCILLA LANE.

Applicant, who tenders the application in person, insists upon my accepting this application, as also the money for same (£160). Accepted under protest.

ALEXANDER LUMSDAINE,  
Crown Lands Agent,

\* Applicant, within given date, tendored (in person) application from herself, and as a widow, for the land specified, but application was refused by me here, as the portion had been already selected on the 1st June, 1882, by J. and A. Brown.  
A.L., C.L.A.

### No. 26.

#### Questions asked by Mr. Reid, M.P., with Answers by Secretary for Lands.

TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

##### Questions :—

4. Mr. Reid asked the Secretary for Lands,—

(1.) Referring to answers given by the Minister, on the 31st ultimo, to questions asked by the Honorable Member for the Upper Hunter, in reference to a certain conditional purchase of Crown Lands at Newcastle,—Has the Minister any objection to lay upon the Table of this House a copy of the letter from the Department of Lands, in which the Crown Lands Agent at Newcastle was officially instructed to accept applications of intending free selectors of mineral conditional purchases when made by an agent and not by the selector in person ?

(2.) Have any other Crown Lands Agents in the Colony received similar instructions ; and if so, whom ?

(3.) If not, will he say why this instruction was only given to the Crown Lands Agent in Newcastle ?

(4.) Has the Minister any objection to lay upon the Table a copy of the Ministerial authority ; or, if there was none such, name the Regulation or provision of the Land Laws under which the official instructions referred to were issued by the Department of Lands ?

##### Answers :—

Sir John Robertson answered,—

I requested my honorable colleague the Attorney-General to advise me upon the legal point involved in this question, as to which some uncertainty has prevailed, and I have to-day received his advising, which is to the effect that, in a recent case tried before Mr. Justice Faucett, it has been held that an application for a mineral conditional purchase was valid although not made by the applicant in person ; but as leave was reserved to move the full Court on this and other points, it is probable that an authoritative decision will be given as to the construction of the law. The Attorney-General consequently advises that in the meantime further action in the case of Messrs. Brown should be withheld.

### No. 27.

#### Questions asked by Mr. Reid, M.P., with Answers by Secretary for Lands.

TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

##### Questions :—

I. Applications for Mineral Conditional Purchases :—Mr. Reid asked the Secretary for Lands,—

(1.) Referring to answers given by the Minister, on the 31st ultimo, to questions asked by the Honorable Member for the Upper Hunter, in reference to a certain conditional purchase of Crown Lands at Newcastle,—Has the Minister any objection to lay upon the Table of this House a copy of the letter from the Department of Lands, in which the Crown Lands Agent at Newcastle was officially instructed to accept applications of intending free selectors of mineral conditional purchases when made by an agent and not by the selector in person ?

(2.) Have any other Crown Lands Agents in the Colony received similar instructions ; and if so, whom ?

(3.) If not, will he say why this instruction was only given to the Crown Lands Agent in Newcastle ?

(4.) Has the Minister any objection to lay upon the Table a copy of the Ministerial authority ; or, if there was none such, name the Regulation or provision of the Land Laws under which the official instructions referred to were issued by the Department of Lands ?

##### Answers :—

Sir John Robertson answered,—

I shall have no objection to lay the papers referred to upon the Table ; indeed, I intend to do so ; but, as I informed my honorable friend some time ago, the question is now before the Law Courts, and I think it better to withhold the papers until the matter is decided.

## No. 28.

Mr. W. W. Stephen to The Secretary for Lands.

My dear Sir John,

19 September, 1882.

As I dealt with and have a distinct recollection of the case referred to in Mr. Reid's questions for to-day *re* mining conditional purchases, will you allow me to state, with regard to question No. 3, what really was the reason of the instruction therein alluded to being only given to the Land Agent at Newcastle, as it is not likely that any person now in the Department of Lands is cognizant of the facts, which are as follows :—

A gentleman called on me one day (I forget who he was), and stated that the Land Agent at Newcastle had refused, or stated that he would refuse, applications for mining conditional purchases, if tendered by an agent, but that he would of course so accept them if instructed from head-quarters that application in person was unnecessary. As the gentleman wanted particularly to have some application lodged (the principal being absent), I sent the memo. or instruction referred to in Mr. Reid's questions.

I did so because in my own mind I felt certain, having been present when the clauses of the Act of 1875 were being discussed (*i.e.*, during its preparation), that clauses 6 and 7 related solely to ordinary conditional purchases under the 13th or residence clause, and that in making the provision for compulsory personal application, mining conditional purchases were never mentioned or thought of. Having no doubt, therefore, that the 7th section was meant to be taken in conjunction with the 6th, I felt no hesitation in instructing the Land Agent as I did ; and in the correctness of this action I have been upheld by Mr. Attorney-General Foster (whose opinion, however, I have for the first time now seen with the papers sent by you to Mr. Wisdom), and also by the judgment given last week by a Judge of the Supreme Court, although no doubt the point has been reserved for the full Court.

It will thus be seen that this instruction was given specially to the Land Agent at Newcastle, because by him alone was special objection made to receiving application for mineral conditional purchases from an agent ; and no occasion arose for sending similar instructions to the other Crown Lands Agents, as to which Mr. Reid asks in his question No. 2.

Hoping you will excuse my troubling you with this, as it is a matter in which I naturally feel some interest,—

I remain, &c.,  
W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 29.

Questions asked by Mr. Jacob, M.P., for Mr. Reid, M.P., with Answers by the Secretary for Lands.

24 OCTOBER, 1882.

Questions :—

- (6.) Conditional Purchases made by Agents :—*Mr. Jacob*, for Mr. Reid, asked the Secretary for Lands,—
- (1.) Has there been a uniform practice in the Department of Crown Lands as to the recognition of conditional purchases (whether mineral or otherwise) when taken up by means of agents ?
  - (2.) If not, what were the differences in the practice, and the respective periods of the same ?
  - (3.) If the practice has been uniform, what has it been,—to pass the selections, or to declare them void ?
  - (4.) What course in this matter will be pursued by the Department of Lands for the future ?

Answers :—

Sir John Robertson answered,—

- (1, 2, and 3.) The practice cannot be said to have been entirely uniform, because it varied with changes in the law at different periods. Up to 1875 it was customary to recognize all conditional purchases, whether made by agents or not. Since that year no original conditional purchase, except for mineral purposes, has been recognized unless made by the applicant in person ; but, under legal advice, applications for additional conditional purchases and for conditional purchases for mining have from time to time been received from agents. With regard to the latter, since March, 1881 (in consequence of an opinion expressed by the late Minister for Lands), the practice has been to require that the purchases should be applied for in person.
- (4.) Should the new Land Bill become law, there will be no more new mineral conditional sales, but mineral lands will only be obtainable on lease. Additional conditional purchases may be made by an agent, but not so the original conditional purchase in virtue of which the additional are sought.

## No. 30.

Return showing memorandum issued by Mr. W. W. Stephen to the Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle, in 1876.

1882, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

Conditional Purchases—Application for, by Agents.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1882.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 27th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—“A copy of the letter addressed “to the Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle, by the Department of Lands, instructing him to accept “applications for conditional purchases not tendered in person ; also, copy of Ministerial or other “authority for the issue of the instruction referred to.”

(*Mr. Reid.*)

MEMO.

## MEMO.

Department of Lands, 22 May, 1876.

IN case of doubt on the part of the Land Agent, Newcastle, as to legality of accepting applications for mining conditional purchases from an agent, instead of from the applicant in person, he is hereby informed that it has been held that mining conditional purchases may be made by agents for the actual purchaser. He will therefore accept any such applications which may be tendered to him by agents.

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 31.

## Questions asked by Mr. Jacob, M.P., for Mr. Reid, M.P., with Answers by the Secretary for Lands.

TUESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1882.

## Questions:—

(3.) Application for Mineral Conditional Purchases:—*Mr. Jacob*, for *Mr. Reid*, asked the Secretary for Lands,—

(1.) Referring to answers given by the Honorable the Minister to questions asked by me on the 24th ultimo, if the practice of the Department of Lands, in reference to applications for mineral conditional purchases, was, before March, 1881, to accept them although tendered by agents,—

Will he say why, and upon whose recommendation, was the following mineral conditional purchase declared void: Mineral conditional purchase, forty acres, taken up at Hay, on the 22nd April, 1880, in the name of Lewis M'Kenzie, by his agent Mr. Turnbull?

(2.) If the practice since March, 1881, has been, as stated by the Minister, to require that mineral conditional purchases should be applied for in person,—Will he say why, and upon whose recommendation, was the avoidance of a mineral conditional purchase made a few months ago at Newcastle for Messrs. J. & A. Brown, by their agent, reversed?

## Answers:—

Sir John Robertson answered,—

(1.) The conditional purchase of Lewis M'Kenzie was declared void by the late Minister for Lands, Mr. Hoskins, upon the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, pursuant to that Minister's decision in a similar case mentioned by me in reply to the Honorable Member's previous question.

(2.) The course taken with respect to the conditional purchase of Messrs. J. & A. Brown, and the reasons for it, were very fully stated by me in my replies to Mr. McElhone's and to Mr. Reid's previous questions, on the 31st August and 19th September last.

## No. 32.

## Messrs. H. J. Withers &amp; Co. to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

9, Macquarie Place, 13 November, 1882.

Permit us to direct your attention to the judgment given by the full Court, in *Brown v. Patterson*, on Friday last, by which all conditional purchases made through agents are declared void *ab initio*.

This decision is not unexpected; we are aware that it is in accordance with the practice of the Department even so late as last October; the only exception being an application by J. and A. Brown, by their agent at Newcastle, on the 1st June last. This case appears to have had some special merit, your Department having ignored both law and practice in dealing with it; everything has been done to compel our client to relinquish her claim to the land in dispute; in fact we were informed that if she wanted any further satisfaction, she had better go to the Supreme Court. Fortunately others have gone there, and obtained what your Department refused to give our client—justice. We respectfully deny that any official instructions were ever issued to the Land Agent at Newcastle, by the late Under-Secretary for Lands, authorizing him to receive all applications made by agents. We admit that Mr. Stephen gave Mr. J. de V. Lamb a memorandum telling the Land Agent he might receive certain applications made for Mr. Lamb by some Newcastle agent. That memo was sent by Mr. Lamb to his agent, but there is no record in your Department of this memo., excepting the copy sent by the Land Agent before the reversal of avoidance of Brown's application took place.

Our client has been put to great personal inconvenience by the action taken; she has been obliged to reside on the land and maintain her right thereto; although she applied on the 14th September last to convert her 13th section application into a 19th section, nothing has been done towards completing it.

We have, &amp;c.,

HENRY J. WITHERS &amp; CO.

[Enclosure to No. 32.]

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 16 September.

*Brown v. Patterson.*

This was a motion for a new trial.

The action was for trespass. The plaintiff claimed under an additional mining conditional purchase made in 1879. The defendants claimed part of the land under miners' rights. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £25, leave being reserved to enter a verdict for the defendants, on the ground, among others, that the plaintiff's application had not been made in person.

Mr. Owen, Q.C., and Dr. Donovan, by Messrs. Slattery and Heydon, for the plaintiff; Mr. Pilcher and Mr. O'Connor, by Messrs. Shorter, Fitzgerald, and Asher, for the defendants.

The arguments were heard and concluded on Monday last.

The Court to-day delivered judgment.

Sir J. Martin, C.J., said this was an action of trespass to land, the declaration being in the ordinary form. The defendants pleaded the two usual pleas—not guilty and not possessed, and a third plea, that defendants went into possession of the land trespassed upon by the authority of a miner's right and by the authority of an Act of Parliament, and

and treating this as Crown Lands, by which they were entitled to go into possession of the land. At the trial it was proved that the plaintiffs were possessed of this property, and claimed to be entitled to it by virtue of a mineral conditional purchase, the application for which was not made in person; and the contention on behalf of the defendants was that, inasmuch as the mineral conditional purchase was not applied for in person it amounted to nothing, and no property passed to the person making the application, and that the land remained Crown Lands, and the defendants were entitled, under the miners' rights, to go into possession of the land. His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, who presided at the trial, held, as the most convenient course to pursue under the circumstances, that the application for a mineral conditional purchase need not be made by the applicant in person; but, by consent, leave was reserved to enter the verdict for the defendants. There are other points in the case which we need not go into now. From the view which I take of this main point I need not consider any of the other points taken except one, and that is that, supposing the ruling of His Honor was erroneous, there was a waiver by the Crown of the performance of the condition that the application should be made in person. There was a great deal of argument on this point, and we are told that a decision contrary to the ruling of His Honor at nisi prius would have important consequences; that for several years past—that is to say, from the passing of the Amendment Act of 1875 until a very recent period—a great many applications had been made not in person, and had during that period been recognized as properly made; and that persons had acquired rights and possessed large properties; and we are told that such a decision would unsettle the rights to large and valuable properties in the Colony. It is very much to be regretted that the decision of the Court should have the effect of depriving persons of property which, by the course of action pursued by people administering the land laws, they were led to believe had been applied for in accordance with the law,—it is very much to be regretted if these people will be deprived of land which they had reason to think they were entitled to. We are not aware that there are a large number of persons in such a position. We do not know that the persons charged with the administration of the Land Acts have dispensed with a personal application being made for a mineral conditional purchase. Whether that be so or not, we are here to interpret these Acts of Parliament like any other Acts of Parliament, and we are not concerned with the consequences of any decision we may arrive at in so interpreting the Acts. There is, no doubt, a well-known case with reference to the law as to voluntary conveyances, which was acted upon continually for a long period; and that decision having been afterwards held to be erroneous, it was not overruled, on account of the long period during which it had been accepted as law, and the valuable property which would be affected by overruling it. But this is not a case of that sort. This is not the case where a wrong decision of the Court has been acted on, but we are asked to interpret an Act of Parliament. We have heard an exhaustive argument, and the points in the case have been put in every possible way. It has been suggested that we ought to have a fuller Bench to determine the points involved in this case. That would only be necessary in the case of a difference of opinion, and, as we concur, there is no need for a third Judge to sit in the case. Now, in order rightly to understand this matter, reference must be made to the original Alienation Act of 1861. By the 13th section, power is given to any person, within certain limits and in certain localities, to make the conditional section of a certain area of land, by delivering a written application to a Land Agent at a land office. So wide was this power held to be, that any person in existence, an infant just born, however absurd that may appear, might be an applicant for a conditional purchase under this section, although a subsequent section of the same Act required that before complete title was obtained certain other things should be done,—the person has to go into possession, make improvements, and make a declaration as to residence and improvements; all these things might have been done by an infant just born—an agent might have done them on behalf of an infant just born. This relates to every kind of conditional purchase; and except under the 13th section no conditional purchase can be made. This section speaks of residence and improvements, an occupation for three years, and expenditure of certain money for the land. The Legislature thought that not only should there be right to make conditional purchases for the occupation and improvement of the Crown Land, but that the right of making conditional purchases should be exercised as well for purposes of mining. (His Honor read the 19th section.) That is equivalent to saying that the power to make selections given by the 13th section should be held to include the right to make conditional purchases for mining purposes; and then the section goes on to say that certain conditions in the 13th section shall not be requisite in mining conditional purchases under the 19th section, so that a selection made under the 19th section is made under the 13th. For a long time a conditional purchase might be made by an agent,—there was no necessity for the applicant to present his application in person. The Legislature afterwards, in 1875, passed an Act which made many amendments in the Crown Lands Act, and these amendments chiefly had reference to conditional purchases made under the conditions of residence and improvement, nearly all the clauses relating to purchases of that kind. One of the things which the Legislature did was to get rid of the absurdity of allowing an infant in arms to become the conditional purchaser by means of an agent. It was, I suppose, considered an abuse, and not what the Legislature had intended. By this new enactment the word "person" is declared to be, in all future purchases, a person over the age of sixteen years. The right which before existed of making a purchase by an agent was also taken away. These are the 6th and 7th sections of the Act of 1875. The words used in the 7th section are, "Every application for a conditional purchase must be tendered in person by the applicant to the Land Agent of the district." The Legislature does not say that every application other than an application for a mining conditional purchase must be in person, but it says "every application." It does not follow that, because a number of alterations are made by this Act, having reference to residential conditional purchases, we are to read it as having relation to these selections only, for applications must be made by and in the mode prescribed by the 13th section of the Act of 1861. The words "every application" comprise an application for a mining conditional purchase. The application here was not tendered in person; that being so, I am of opinion that the application, having been made in direct violation of the law, it amounted to nothing. The Legislature required it to be made in person, and the Act, giving power to persons to take up land on payment of certain sums of money, must be complied with in all particulars. Then it is said that, under the 10th section of the Act of 1880, the Government, or some one acting on their behalf, having received the deposit from the applicant, this is a waiver of this condition to make the application in person. I am of opinion that this is not a condition; it is not a condition, precedent or subsequent. That would be my opinion, without considering the words following: "annexed by law to the estate or interest of a conditional purchaser." Clearly it is not a condition annexed to the estate, but it is a condition upon which the estate arises. If the Crown could waive it, it is a condition of that sort, but not otherwise. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the verdict was erroneous, and that, as we have the power, by consent of the parties, to enter a verdict for the defendants, the verdict should be entered accordingly.

Mr. Justice Faucett delivered a judgment concurring in the decision arrived at by His Honor the Chief Justice.  
Rule absolute to enter a verdict for the defendants.

W. P.

### No. 33.

#### Mrs. Mary P. Lane to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Teralba, via Minmi, 15 November, 1882.

I have been residing on my selection at Teralba for some months, hoping that you would inform me that my right to it was upheld by your Department. I applied some time back to convert it into a mineral conditional purchase, but I have never had any communication in reference to it. Now that the Supreme Court have given judgment and decided that no land can be taken up by agents, I feel sure that you will act in fairness to me, and not allow others to take land to which I am advised they have no title.

You know I believe the justness of my claim, and now that it has been legally decided by the Court, I think that when I appeal to you that I shall not do so in vain.

Yours, &c.,

MARY LANE.

Minute on No. 33.

Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 21/11/82.

No. 34.

## No. 34.

## Mr. F. W. Rutter to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir,

The Exchange, Sydney.

I have the honor, on behalf of my client, to protest against any action (other than voidance) being taken upon the adverse claim made by Mrs. Lane with respect to my client's mineral conditional purchase of 640 acres, which forms the subject of the correspondence noted in the margin, in view of the decision of the Secretary for Lands in the case, in favour of my client, who is in possession of the land, and determined to hold it at all hazards, as he lately told me.

Yours, &amp;c.,

FREDK. WILLM. RUTTER.

## No. 35.

## Messrs. H. J. Withers &amp; Co. to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

9 Macquarie Place, 8 February, 1883.

On behalf of Mrs. Mary Lane, we do ourselves the honor to bring under your notice a case which has been in the Conditional Sales Branch of your Department for upwards of seven months, without any final action being taken. We protested against Messrs. Brown's selection, and it was declared void; but one of those gentlemen and Mr. Fletcher attended at your Department, the voidance was there reversed, and we were informed that Messrs. Brown's right to the land must not be further questioned. We have since been unable to get replies to letters (see the papers), or obtain any information from the Chief Commissioner, excepting that no further action would be taken.

We regret to inform you that a most unusual course has been pursued in this case. Letters are registered but never connected, and it is impossible to know what papers are in the case. By the records they appear to have been in one office room for upwards of five months. Why such has been allowed we are at a loss to understand, especially as the practice was and is to declare all selections by agents void. Further, the Full Court have decided that such selections are void *ab initio*.

In other cases we think it is usual, when such a decision has been given, to submit the case to the Minister; but notwithstanding that the decision was given two months prior to Sir John Robertson leaving the Department, no attempt was made to get a decision.

We know that Sir John left the Department under the impression that he had decided the case in our client's favour, but it now appears the opportunity was never given.

We respectfully submit that the action taken on this case has been so extraordinary that it requires special inquiry.

On behalf of our client, we do ourselves the honor to request that you will cause all papers, minutes, &c., to be submitted to you; and we feel certain that, upon perusal of the papers, you will not allow such injustice to continue as our client has been subjected to.

We have, &amp;c.,

HENRY J. WITHERS &amp; CO.

*Minutes on No. 35.*

Is there any good reason why this case should be delayed.—J.S.F., 2 March, 1883. The Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 16/2/83. Place with papers, for submission to Chief Commissioner.—W.B., 19/2/83. Further action in this matter has been deferred, by advice of the late Attorney-General, pending decision of the legal point involved. The parties have been fully advised of decision, and I certainly am not disposed to keep up a correspondence as to the merits from their respective points of view.—A.O.M., 27/2/83. We had better wait until Mr. Dalley returns the papers in regard to the appeal.—J.S.F., 28/2/83. If the Bill now before Parliament passes into law, the selection of Messrs. Brown will be a valid one.—A.O.M., 5/4/83. The selection by A. & J. Brown having been taken by an agent is invalid, and therefore void. The application of Mrs. Lane will therefore stand good.—J.S.F., 7/4/83.

Mr. Geo. Lewis.—It would appear that portion 17, parish of Teralba, county of Northumberland, was open to conditional purchase at date of Mrs. Lane's conditional purchase application on 15th June, 1882, as it seems apparently never thrown into Reserve 83, notified 5th July, 1880. Is this the case?—J. H. CHISHOLM, 7 May, 1883.

Portion 17, parish of Teralba, has not been thrown into Reserve 83. The Reserve Branch does not appear to have been apprised of the lapsing of mineral conditional purchase 78-15, until 27th September, 1882, subsequent to conditional purchase application by Mary P. Lane.—C.J.S., 16/5/83.

## No. 36.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Messrs. H. J. Withers &amp; Co.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 11 April, 1883.

Replying to your letter of the 8th February, on behalf of Mrs. Mary P. Lane, relative to the conflicting selections noted in the margin, I have now the honor to inform you that the Minister, to whom the case has been specially submitted, has given a decision confirmatory of the action of voidance taken with respect to the selection of Messrs. Brown, and that Mrs. Lane's application will be allowed to stand on its merits.

I have &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Newcastle,  
M.C.P., 82/2, 640  
acres, J. and A.  
Brown, 19 sec-  
tion.  
C.P. 32/3, 640  
acres, 13 section,  
M. P. Lane.



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## No. 37.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Messrs. J. and A. Brown.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 11 April, 1883.

Adverting to my letter of the 30th August last, conveying to you the decision of the late Secretary for Lands respecting the conflicting selections noted in the margin, I have now to apprise you that on a re-submission of the case, at the instance of the agents of Mrs. Lane, the Minister for Lands has decided that the voidance of your mineral selection must be upheld, the application having been tendered by an agent; and that Mrs. Lane's application for the conditional purchase of the land shall stand on its merits.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Newcastle,  
M.C.P., 82/2, J.  
and A. Brown,  
void.C.P. 82-3, 13 sec-  
tion, M. P. Lane

## No. 38.

## The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 13 April, 1883.

As, under the decision of the Secretary for Lands upholding the voidance of Messrs. J. and A. Brown's mineral selection noted in the margin, the later application by Mrs. M. P. Lane for the land as a conditional purchase is to stand on its merits, I send you herewith, for acceptance and entry in your official register, on payment of the necessary deposit money, the application made by Mrs. Lane, which you will be good enough to return to this office on completion of such action.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Newcastle,  
C.P. 82-2, 1 June,  
1882, 640 acres,  
J. and A. Brown.  
Enclosure.  
C.P. application,  
82-2a, M. P. Lane.  
To be returned.

## No. 39.

## Notification by Mrs. M. P. Lane.

H.

[Alienation Act, sections 13, 14, 19, 21, and 22.]

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.  
Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by Mary Priscilla Lane (widow), in the district of Newcastle.  
I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the district of Newcastle, that I have, in consideration of the sum of 10s., this day alienated to Mary Priscilla Lane and David Wilson, both of Sydney, the 640 acres of land, situated in the county of Northumberland, parish of Teralba, portion 17, which was selected at Newcastle by myself as a conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 15th day of June, 1882, since converted into a mineral conditional purchase under the 19th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act. Date of the conditional purchase application, 14th September, 1882.

MARY PRISCILLA LANE,

of Sydney.

Dated at Sydney, this 4th May, 1883.

JAMES DEVLIN, J.P.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Newcastle.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office. Fee of 12s. 6d. paid, including 7s. 6d. for registration fee, and 5s. stamp duty, and a further fee of 15s. for stamp duties, on 11/6/83.

ALEXR. LUMSDAINE,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

District of Newcastle, Land Office, }  
Newcastle, 7th May, 1883. }

## No. 40.

## Messrs. J. &amp; A. Brown to The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Sir, Sydney, 8 May, 1883, 24, Bridge-street.

Will you kindly let us have a duplicate form, to enable us to obtain refund of £320 paid by Mr. James Brown as deposit for the conditional purchase of 640 acres of land at Newcastle; the previous form issued having been lost, as per enclosed declaration.

We are, &amp;c.,

J. &amp; A. BROWN,

(Per H. G. CURNOW.)

27 June, 1882,  
C.P., 82/2,  
Newcastle.*Minutes on No. 40.*

After action send papers to Charting Branch. 16/5/83. Mr. Bailie,—Inquire if money is available.—W.B., 16/5. Deposit available at Treasury.—J.B., 17th May, 1883. For duplicate.—W.B., 17/5. A.O.M., 17/5. Duplicate issued, 23rd May, 1883. C.S. Branch,—Before sending this case to Charting Branch, action should be taken respecting payment of deposit by Mrs. Lane, on conditional purchase application, registration of the same, and coming through the Land Agent as usual; also with regard to application to convert the conditional purchase into a mineral conditional purchase. It is presumed that the voidance of all conditional purchases clashing with Mrs. Lane's has been noted on application.—D. H. CHISHOLM (for the Surveyor-General), 16 June, 1883.

£320 deposit reported by Treasury, 7 May, 1883. Now as to change of section of Lane's conditional purchase 82-2A. Case submitted.—W.B., 26/7. The Chief Commissioner. Approved.—J.S.F., 27/7/83.

## [Enclosure to No. 40.]

Declaration by James Brown.

I, JAMES BROWN, of Minmi, representing J. and A. Brown, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I cannot now find the refund voucher sent me for my deposit on the mineral conditional purchase lodged at Newcastle on 1st June, 1882, per Mr. Law, which was established by Sir John Robertson, and since again disallowed. I have not hypothecated it—it is simply mislaid. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, this sixteenth }  
day of April, 1883,—

C. F. STOKES, J.P.

JAMES BROWN,  
Representing James and Alexander Brown.

## No. 41.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Mr. H. Curnow.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 17 May, 1883.

I have to enclose a duplicate form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable applicant at once to obtain the refund of the deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
(Per J.B.)

## [Enclosure to No. 41.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

(Duplicate.)

Pay Voucher No.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.  
New South Wales.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 17 May, 1883.

Dr. to Messrs. J. &amp; A. Brown.

For the following refund, viz., C.P. No. 82-2.

Land Office at Newcastle; date of selection, 1st day of June, 1882; deposit paid on  
six hundred and forty (640) acres.....

Selection withdrawn or void to the extent of 640 acres.

Deposit to be refunded on 640 acres.....£

Amount to be refunded.

£ s. d.

320 0 0

320 0 0

## No. 42.

Memorandum by Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

Conditional purchases.

WILL the Chief Commissioner be good enough to cause an early reply to be given to \*Treasury letter of 8 May last, respecting the conditional purchase noted in the margin, in order that an entry may be made in the registers of this Department.

Information is also requested respecting a selection (C.P. 82-3A) taken up in the same name and on the same date, viz., 15 June, 1882, and for which the sum of £160 has been passed to Suspense Account.

G. E.

Treasury, B.C., 10/7/83.—W.H.B.

\* Not with  
papers.  
Mary Lane,  
Newcastle,  
C.P. 82-2A,  
15 June.

## No. 43.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to Mrs. Mary P. Lane.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

With reference to the conditional purchase of 640 acres, made by you at Newcastle, on 15th June, 1882, I am directed to inform you that the section of the application has been changed from 13 to 19.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
(Per J. B.)

## No. 44.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Crown Lands Agent, Newcastle.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

With reference to the conditional purchase of 640 acres, made by Mary Priscilla Lane, at Newcastle, on 15th June, 1882, I am directed to inform you that the section of the application has been changed from 13 to 19.

2. I am therefore to request that you will make the necessary alterations in the books of your office.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
(Per J.B.)

No. 45.

No. 45.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales to The Under-Secretary for Finance  
and Trade.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

With reference to the conditional purchase of 640 acres, made by Mary Priscilla Lane, at Newcastle, on 15th June, 1882, I am directed to inform you that the section of the application has been changed from 13 to 19.

2. I am therefore to request that you will make the necessary alterations in the books of your office.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
(Per J. B.)

[Plan.]

[1s. 6d.]

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Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.



av<sup>y</sup> 81.12929.

Plan

Enclosure to No 2

Showing portion 17 in the  
Parish of Teralba

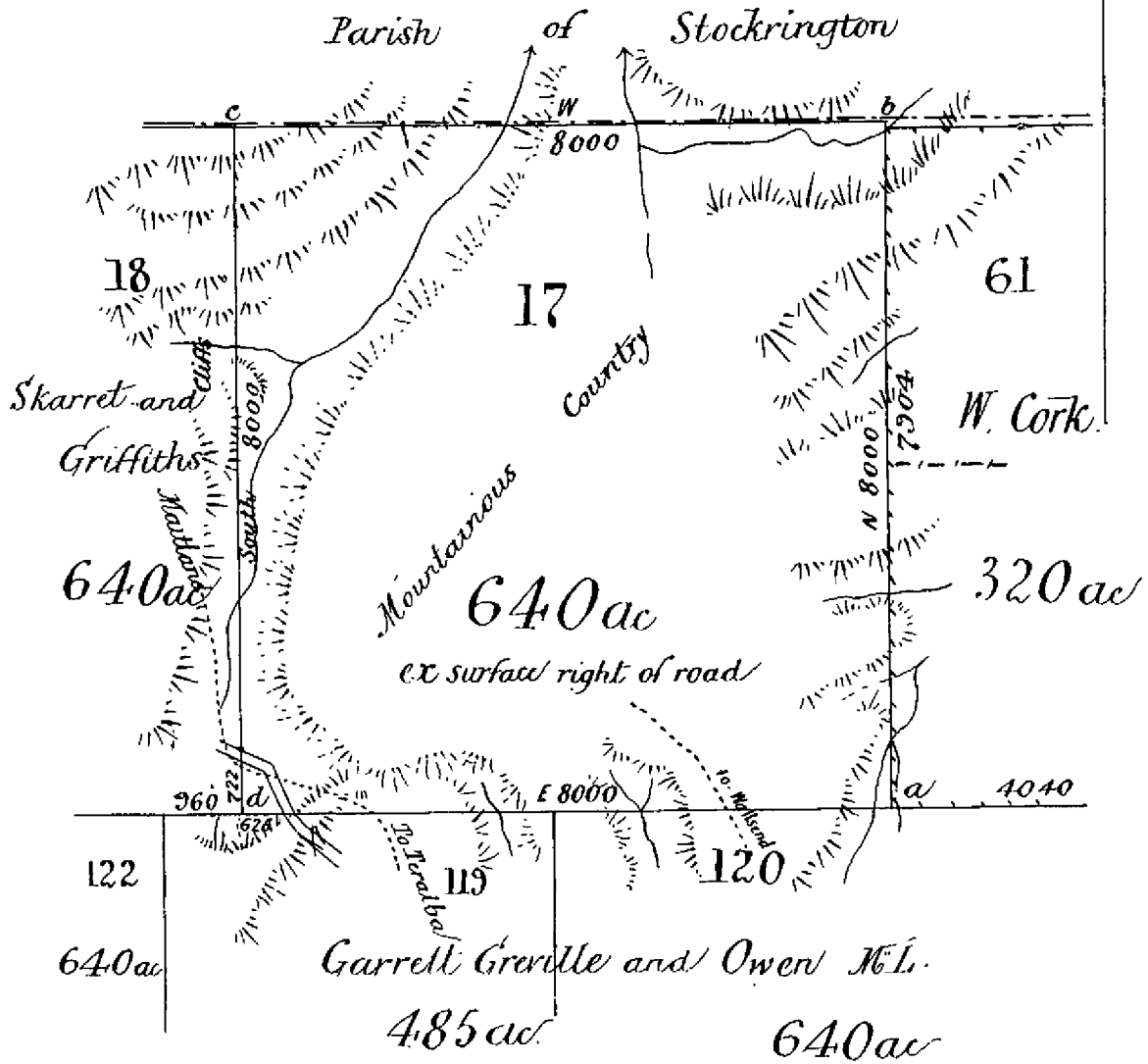
Land Dist Newcastle

County of Northumberland

Scale 20 chains to an Inch

Applied for by George Griffiths & C. C. Skarrett, under the  
19<sup>th</sup> clause of the Mineral Act of 1874.

M.C.P. N<sup>o</sup> 78.15 August 29<sup>th</sup>



Reference to Corners				
Cor	Bearing	From	Links	N <sup>o</sup> on Tree
a	old corner			17
b	Spotted gum			17
c	288° 30'	J <sup>th</sup> Tree	25	17.18
d	33° 40'	Bloodwood	28	17.18

CP  
Tracing Branch

W H M<sup>c</sup> Lean.

1 August /82  
S.G.O.

Date of Survey 15<sup>th</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 1875

Value of Improvements Nil

(Signed)

Clarendon Stuart

Licensed Surveyor.

(Sig. 132-)

Traced by H M<sup>c</sup> Cluskey

Examined by W de B H

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT  
PHEASANT'S CREEK.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1884.*

RETURN (in part) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 23rd January, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, minutes, and other correspondence relative to the claim of Matthew M'Ivor and others, as to the possession of a certain Tin-mine at Pheasant's Creek, New England, measured portion No. 9, lease No. 1,415.”

*(Mr. Fletcher.)*

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23. The Under Secretary for Mines to the Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, stating that the Secretary for Mines has authorized the issue of the lease No. 1,415. 10 August, 1882	11
24. Office memo.—Send telegram to Mr. Warden Martin, asking if any objection to suspend work upon lease No. 1,415. 7 September, 1882	11
25. Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden Martin, Glen Innes, to above effect. 7 September, 1882	12
26. Telegram from Mr. Warden Martin, Glen Innes, to the Under Secretary for Mines, in reply to above; minutes thereon. 8 September, 1882	12
27. The Under Secretary for Mines to G. E. Cass, Esq., M.P., informing him that permission has been granted to suspend labour for six months from this date, upon the land held under mineral lease No. 1,415. 8 September, 1882	12
28. W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary for Mines, requesting him not to register or have any dealings with, especially transfer of, mineral lease No. 1,415; minute thereon. 21 September, 1882	12
29. The Under Secretary for Mines to W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., in reply to above. 27 September, 1882	12
30. Copy of subpoena to the Under Secretary for Mines, to appear at Armidale Supreme Court; case, King v. M'Ivor. 2 October, 1882	12
31. W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary for Mines, with reference to subpoena; minute thereon. 3 October, 1882	13
32. Telegram from Mr. R. T. Kirby to the Under Secretary for Mines, asking that Mr. Binny may allow M'Ivor's attorney to take extracts of papers, &c.; minutes thereon. 12 October, 1882	13
33. Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. T. Kirby, in reply to above. 12 October, 1882	13
34. Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. C. Binny—Supply Mr. Kirby with extracts, &c. 12 October, 1882	13
35. Mr. Matthew M'Ivor to the Secretary for Mines, cautioning him against granting a title to G. K. King of portion No. 9, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, &c.; minutes thereon. 18 October, 1882	13
36. Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne to the Secretary for Mines, applying for cancellation of mineral lease No. 1,415, &c., with copy of Judge's notes, King v. M'Ivor, at Armidale; minutes thereon. 13 November, 1882	14
37. The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne, in reply to above. 20 November, 1882	15
38. Mr. Matthew M'Ivor to the Under Secretary for Mines, forwarding £23 5s., being payment of balance of year from 9th May, 1883, to 31st December, 1883, on mineral lease No. 1,415; minutes thereon. 28 December, 1882	15
39. The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. M. M'Ivor, in reply to above. 3 January, 1883	15
40. The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, to the Under Secretary for Mines, forwarding copy of a communication received from Mr. G. K. King, through his agent, Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne, and asking for further information as to mineral lease No. 1,415. 6 January, 1883	15
41. The Under Secretary for Mines to the Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, in reply to above. 27 January, 1883	16
42. The Warden's Clerk, Glen Innes, to the Under Secretary for Mines, forwarding original depositions, &c., made in the Warden's Court at Glen Innes, on the 30th August, 1882, &c. 5 March, 1883	16
43. Copy of subpoena to the Under Secretary for Mines to appear at Supreme Court, Sydney—Gaffney v. M'Ivor. 9 March, 1883	17
44. Copy of subpoena to the Under Secretary for Mines to appear at Supreme Court, Sydney—Gaffney v. M'Ivor. 19 March, 1883	17
45. Mr. R. T. Kirby to the Secretary for Mines, forwarding transfer of mineral lease No. 1,415, for registration; minutes thereon. 22 March, 1883	18
46. The Under Secretary for Mines to W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., calling his attention to No. 29, and requesting an early reply. 10 April, 1883	18
47. W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary for Mines, in reply to above; minutes, &c., thereon. 11 April, 1883	18
48. The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, to the Under Secretary for Mines, calling attention to No. 22, and asking whether G. K. King was the holder of mineral leases Nos. 1,237 and 1,238 on 25 May, 1882; minutes thereon. 10 May, 1883	18
49. The Under Secretary for Mines to the Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, in reply to above. 25 May, 1883	19
50. Transfer of mineral lease, Charles Cowper, Sheriff, to G. K. King, under and by virtue of a writ of <i>feri facias</i> . 26 May, 1883	19
51. Mr. R. T. Kirby to the Secretary for Lands, applying for compensation for M. M'Ivor, in connection with mineral lease No. 1,415; minutes thereon. 31 May, 1883	19
52. The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. G. K. King, stating that the Minister cannot sanction the transfer of mineral lease No. 1,415 from Charles Cowper to himself. 8 June, 1883	20
53. The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. T. Kirby, in reply to No. 51. 11 August, 1883	20
54. Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne to the Secretary for Mines, renewing his request for cancellation of mineral lease No. 1,415, and forwarding certified copy of the record of the Supreme Court in ejectment case, King v. M'Ivor. 24 August, 1883	20
55. The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne, in reply to above. 7 September, 1883	21



## CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK.

## No. 1.

## Application by M. M'ivor and party.

Mineral Lease Regulations.—Schedule 2.—Application for mineral leases.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, Sydney.

Sir,

Glen Innes, 27 July, 1881.

We hereby make application for a mineral lease of that piece or parcel of land situated county Clive, parish of Moogem, containing 20 acres, of which we took possession on the 27th day of July, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for tin, by erecting posts and cutting L trenches at each angle thereof. The previous survey is accepted, being measured block No. 9.

Notice of our intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the Regulations in that behalf, and no person occupies a right to the land aforesaid. We also hand herewith £5, being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, paid on the 17th day of May last.

We hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if we shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Secretary for Mines for the time being may deduct from the sum of £5 deposited as aforesaid any cost to which in his opinion the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted, we shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within one month from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than four men during the first six months of the term thereby created, and not less than four men during the remainder of such term; and shall and will, at any time when called upon in terms of the Regulations relating to Mineral Leases to do so, execute and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of fourteen days after being so called upon, we shall and will forfeit the said sum of £5 and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

We have, &amp;c.,

MATTHEW M'IVOR &amp; PARTY,

Glen Innes.

This application was received by me this 5th day of August, 1881, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and is numbered 27 of 1881.—PERCY C. WELLS, Warden's Clerk.

## No. 2.

## Mr. Warden Martin's Report.

Application No. 27, at Glen Innes, for a mineral lease.

By whom application was received—Warden's Clerk. At what place—Glen Innes. Date and hour when received—5th August, 1881. Receipt for first year's rent, No. 16, date—17th May, 1881. To whom receipt was issued—M. M'ivor. Previous survey accepted. Is the time proposed for commencing work reasonable?—Yes. Is the number of men proposed to be employed reasonable?—Yes.

G. MARTIN,

Warden.

## No. 3.

## Office description.

Application No. 81/27, at Glen Innes. Applicant's locality—New England, Rocky or Pheasant Creek.

Description.

20 acres, county of Clive, parish of Moogem, portion 9: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion No. 8, on the south bank of the Rocky or Pheasant Creek; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that portion bearing south 16 chains and 33 links; thence on the south by part of the north boundary of portion No. 6 bearing east 16 chains and 44 links to the Rocky or Pheasant Creek before mentioned; and thence on the east and north-east by that creek downwards to the point of commencement.

Examined.—W.S.C.

## No. 4.

## Messrs. Cass, Kirby &amp; Co. to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 April, 1882.

We have the honor to request that you will favour us with information as to whether Matthew M'ivor's lease has been issued yet for his 20 acres, Pheasant Creek.

Also, will you kindly favour us with date of application, and oblige,—

Yours, &amp;c.,

CASS, KIRBY, &amp; CO.

Urgent. Inform.—H.W., 19/4/12.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Messrs. Cass, Kirby, &amp; Co.

Gentlemen,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 21 April, 1882.

With reference to your two letters of the 18th instant, I have the honor to inform you, with respect to Matthew M'Ivor's lease (81-27 M., Glen Innes) that action is being taken, and the date of application is the 5th August, 1881.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &amp;c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,

(For the Under Secretary).

## No. 6.

Memorandum recommending minute for Executive Council.

Department of Mines—New England Mining District.

See No. 1.

APPLICATION No. 81-27, Glen Innes, for a mineral lease submitted herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Mines.

The plan and description have been checked. No objections appear to have been made. The number of men proposed to be employed appears reasonable. The time for commencing work appears to be reasonable. Application No. 81-27, Glen Innes, New England Mining District, approved of.

Minute for the Executive Council, 1/5/82.—A.R.

## No. 7.

Minute for Executive Council.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 1 May, 1882.

THE applications for mineral leases of Crown Lands specified in the annexed Schedule are submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in terms of the Mining Act of 1874.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

Schedule alluded to.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.	Period.
Glen Innes. 81-27 *	M. M'Ivor .....	NEW ENGLAND MINING DISTRICT.] Parish of Moogem, county of Clive ...	acres 20 *	years 20 *

The Executive Council advise that the several applications for mineral leases herein specified be approved.—E. W. MCKENSY, Acting Clerk of the Council.

Minute 2/5/82. Approved.—A.L., 2/5/82. Confirmed, 9/5/82.

## No. 8.

Mineral lease.

No. 1,415, dated 9 May, 1882. Her Majesty the Queen to Matthew M'Ivor.

THIS indenture, made the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Matthew M'Ivor, of Glen Innes, in the Colony of New South Wales (hereinafter called the lessee), of the other part, witnesseth that, in consideration of the sum of £5 paid by the said lessee, on the fifth day of August, 1881, and of the rents hereinafter reserved, and of the covenants and provisoes hereinafter contained, Her Majesty doth by these presents grant and demise unto the lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees, all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement twenty-five acres, and more particularly described and delineated in the Schedule hereto or in the plan hereunto annexed and numbered 9, except the surface of that portion thereof bounded by lines coloured red, containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres more or less, and all those mines, veins, seams, or deposits of [the mineral or metal proposed to be worked] in, on, and under the said land (hereinafter called the said mine), together with all and singular the shafts, levels, drifts, works, ways, fixtures, erections, liberties, easements, advantages, and appurtenances which are now or at any time during the term hereby granted may be held, occupied, or enjoyed therewith, for the purposes of mining upon and under the said land for tin; and also with full power for the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees, and his and their agents and workmen (including contractors, tributors, and so forth), to dig, sink, drive, make, and use excavations, pits, shafts, levels, tunnels, watercourses, and other works necessary for winning and raising the tin in, on, or under the said land, and to take and appropriate the same during the term hereby granted, and to make and construct on the said land races, drains, dams, reservoirs, roads, and tramways, and also to erect on the said land all buildings, engines, furnaces, pumps, machinery, and appliances necessary for the purpose of winning and obtaining the tin in, on, or under the said land, and for effectually carrying on the works of the said mine; and also to erect on the said land such offices, cottages, and dwelling-houses, for the use of the agents, workmen, and persons employed in the said mine and works as the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees shall think proper: To hold the said land, mine, and premises, with the appurtenances (subject nevertheless to the reservation or exception of that portion of the surface of the said land shown on the plan aforesaid bounded by lines coloured red, and to such rights and interests as may be lawfully subsisting therein at the date of these presents), unto the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees, from the date hereof, for the term of nineteen years two hundred and thirty-six days next ensuing, for the purpose of mining therein or thereon for working or winning the said tin, and for no other purpose; yielding and paying therefor, unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, yearly and every year during the said term, the yearly rent of £5 in advance, the first year's rent having been paid as aforesaid on the fifth day of August,

August, 1881; the next payment, being the rent of the said land for seven months twenty-three days, at the rate of fivepence per acre per month, from the ninth day of May to the thirty-first day of December, 1883, shall be made to the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney, on or before the thirtieth day of November, 1882; and thereafter on or before the thirtieth day of November in each and every year, the yearly rent aforesaid (being the rent of the land hereby demised for the year commencing the first day of January next after each such payment) shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer aforesaid, clear of all rates, taxes, and assessments to which the said land, mine, and premises are now or at any time during the said term may be subject or liable: Provided always and it is hereby agreed that if the said yearly rent shall be in arrear for thirty days after the same shall have become payable, whether such rent shall have been legally demanded or not, any officer appointed or authorized thereto by the Secretary for Mines may, by himself or his agent, enter upon the said land, and seize and distrain all minerals, metals, and ores actually got and raised from the said mine, and all machinery, apparatus, tools, waggons, carts, carriages, engines, plant, and all other goods, chattels, and effects whatsoever in, upon, and about the said land and premises; and in every distress thus made may take away, sell, and dispose of, as in cases of distress for rent reserved in common leases, and out of the moneys arising thereby retain so much as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said arrears, and which shall at the time of such sale be unpaid, and all expenses incurred by him or them in or in respect of such seizure, distraint, removal, and sale; and if there be any surplus, such officer shall pay the same to the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees, and the acceptance or receipt of rent by or on behalf of Her Majesty, after breach of any covenant hereinafter contained, shall not be or be deemed a waiver of the right of Her Majesty or of the Secretary for Mines, or other officer on behalf of Her Majesty, to enforce observance of such covenant: And if the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees, shall mine for or win from the said land, mine, and premises any gold or any earth, rock, stone, quartz, clay, sand, gravel, or soil, containing gold or any mineral or metal with which gold is associated or combined, without the express sanction first had and obtained of the Secretary for Mines for the time being, the Governor with the advice of the Executive may declare these presents void, and thereupon all the right, title, and interest of the lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees under these presents, shall cease and determine both at law and in equity: And the said lessee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and transferees, covenant with Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees, shall and will, during the said term, pay unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the rent hereby reserved, at the times and places hereinbefore appointed for payment thereof, clear of all deductions.

2. And shall and will, after the expiration of one month from the date of delivery hereof, upon and during all lawful working days, except when prevented by inevitable accident or during the execution of repairs, make, construct and work the said land, mine, and premises, in the best and most effectual manner and to the best advantage without interruption, and shall and will diligently explore and search for tin in, on, and under the said land, mine, and premises.

3. And shall and will after the expiration of the said one month, employ in the construction of the works or in mining operations on or under the said land, during the first six months of the said term, and during the usual hours of labour, four able and competent workmen and miners at the least, and during the remainder of the said term and during the usual hours of labour shall and will employ as aforesaid not less than four such workmen and miners, unless prevented by inevitable accident or during the execution of repairs, so that within the first three years of the term hereby created there shall be expended upon the said land, mine, and premises such a sum of money as shall be equal to £5 sterling upon each and every acre hereby demised: Provided that the lessee, or if there be more than one lessee each lessee, who shall work as aforesaid shall count as and be deemed for the purposes of these presents to be a workman or miner employed as aforesaid.

4. And shall and will during the said term effectually drain the said mine, and pump all water likely to cause injury thereto or which would prevent or interfere with the working thereof; and if the said mine shall be affected, or shall be liable to be affected by the same flow or body of water as any other mine or mines contiguous thereto, shall and will, if and whenever requested so to do, contribute with the lessee or lessees or owner or owners of such other mines a reasonable proportion of the machinery and labour necessary to free and keep such mine or mines free from water to a workable extent; or if the said mine shall be kept free from water to a workable extent, either wholly or partially, by means of the machinery and labour of a contiguous mine or mines, or by reason of any works constructed or money expended by the lessee or lessees, owner or owners of such contiguous mine or mines, then shall and will pay to such lessee or lessees, owner or owners as aforesaid, a reasonable proportion of the cost of such machinery, labour, or works, or a reasonable proportion of the money so expended; and the Secretary for Mines for the time being may, if and whenever he shall think fit, depute some efficient person who shall have access to and inspection of all such mines, to determine when the said mine is so freed or kept wholly or partially free from water, and what are the reasonable proportions of such expenses aforesaid, and to whom and when the same are to be paid, such decision to be final and conclusive on all parties.

5. And shall and will make such provision for the disposal of the detritus, dirt, waste, or refuse of the said mine that the same shall not be an inconvenience, nuisance, or obstruction to any roadway, river, creek, or private or Crown lands, or shall not in any manner occasion any public or private damage or inconvenience.

6. And shall and will erect and keep erected during the said term a post painted white at each angle of the said land, and at such points along the boundary lines as shall be necessary, so as plainly and accurately to define the boundary lines and angles of the said land, and each such post shall be fixed firmly in the ground, and shall project above the surface thereof not less than 3 feet.

7. And shall and will, as often as required so to do during the term, make and deliver to the Secretary for Mines for the time being, or any officer appointed or instructed to collect, obtain, or receive the same, all such true and proper plans and sections, returns and statistics of the workings and operations of the said mine, made up to the last day of the preceding month (the truth and accuracy of which shall be verified by the statutory declaration of the lessee for the time being, or the manager or other officer having the charge, control, and direction of the works of the said mine), as the Secretary for Mines shall from time to time direct; and shall and will, whenever required by the Secretary for Mines so to do, deliver to any officer appointed or instructed as aforesaid samples of the minerals, metals and ores, or any of them, found in or upon such mine and land.

8. And shall and will, during the said term, make proper and reasonable compensation to the occupier or occupiers, lessee or lessees from the Crown of any adjoining land, in respect of any damage which may be sustained by him or them by reason of the working of the said mine or the carrying on of the works thereof or connected therewith, such compensation to be determined by the Secretary for Mines, or by some person authorized by him so to do.

9. And shall and will permit any mining surveyor or other person duly authorized in that behalf, with all proper or necessary assistants, at all reasonable times during the said term, quietly to enter into and upon the said land, mine and premises, to survey and examine the state and condition thereof, and for the purposes aforesaid to descend all pits and shafts, and to enter into and use all adits, levels, galleries, drives and excavations, and to use all roads, ways, engines, ropes, machinery, gear, appliances, materials, labour, and other things in or on the said land and mine which shall be by him deemed necessary, without making any compensation for the same, so nevertheless that in so doing no unnecessary interference is caused with the carrying on of the said mining works.

10. And further, shall and will, at all times during the said term, keep and preserve the said mine and premises from all avoidable injury or damage, and also the levels, drifts, shafts, watercourses, roads, ways, works, erections, and fixtures therein and thereon, in good repair and condition, except such of the matters and things last aforesaid as shall from time to time be considered by a mining surveyor or other proper officer authorized by the Secretary for Mines to inspect and report upon such matters and things to be unnecessary for the proper working of the said mine or any contiguous mine, and in such state and condition shall and will, at the end or sooner determination of the said term, deliver peaceable possession thereof, and of all and singular the premises hereby demised, to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or to the Warden or other officer authorized to receive possession thereof: Nevertheless, the Secretary for Mines may if he think fit permit the lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees, within six months after possession shall have been received as aforesaid, to enter upon the said land and to remove therefrom such machinery, plant, and apparatus as shall have been erected and fixed upon such land, and such earth, rock, ore, mineral, or metal as shall have been won from and raised to the surface of such mine.

11. And shall not nor will use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, the said land or any part thereof for other than mining purposes, or for pasturage, or as sites for dwellings or garden ground for the persons employed in, on, or about the said mine.

12. And shall not nor will mine in or upon the said mine, land and premises, for any mineral, metal, or ore other than tin, without the express sanction of the Secretary for Mines.

13. And shall not nor will transfer, underlet, or part with possession of the said land, mine, and premises or any part thereof, or mortgage, charge, or encumber the same, without the license first had and obtained of the Secretary for Mines for the time being: Provided always that no such license shall be necessary in cases where by operation of law or otherwise a sale of the said land, mine, and premises, or any part or parts thereof, is made by any person or persons entitled to sell the same for the benefit of the creditors, or a creditor of the lessee or his transferees, or in cases where the lessee or his transferees desire to let the said mine and premises, or any part thereof, to be worked on tribute.

14. And shall not nor will close up or obstruct any adit or adits to or from any contiguous mine or mines, whereby fresh air is admitted or ventilation promoted.

15. And shall not nor will plead acceptance of rent by or on behalf of Her Majesty, as a waiver of the right of Her Majesty or of the Secretary for Mines, or other officer on behalf of Her Majesty, to enforce obedience of the covenants herein contained, or of the right of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to declare these presents void for breach of any such covenant: Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared in manner following:—

16. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, and assigns, to make and use in, on, or under the said land, any levels, drifts, leads, shafts, watercourses, adits, roads, ways and passages, for freeing and keeping free any other lands or mines from water, or for conveying water to any other lands or mines for mining purposes, or for supplying any other mines with fresh air, or for effectually working any other mines, or for any public purpose whatsoever, causing as little damage, obstruction, or interference as possible to or with the said mine and the works thereof: And if at any time during the term hereby created any part or parts of the land hereby demised, or any part or parts of the surface thereof, shall be required for the purpose of any township, village, railway, road, canal, watercourse, reservoir, or for any other public purpose, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being with the advice of the Executive Council, on giving three months' notice of his intention so to do, to cause to be set out the part or parts of the said land or of the surface thereof which shall be so required; and as soon as the same shall be so set out, such part or parts of the said land or of the surface thereof shall cease to be included in the land hereby demised, and the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees, shall not be entitled to any abatement of rent or any compensation whatever in respect thereof.

17. And if the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary for Mines for the time being that the said mine is unworkable from any cause whatsoever, or that the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees, is or are unable by reason of sickness or other sufficient cause to work in such land or mine, or that the supply of water is insufficient to allow the working of the said land, mine, and premises to be profitably carried on, the said Secretary for Mines may grant permission to suspend work therein or thereon for any period not exceeding six months, without the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees incurring in respect thereto any forfeiture or penalty for breach of any covenant herein contained.

18. And lastly, that if the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees shall at any time during the said term fail to use such land *bona fide* for the purpose for which it has been demised, or if and whenever the said rent shall be in arrear for thirty days after the time appointed for payment thereof, whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not, or if and whenever there shall be a breach of or non-compliance with the covenants and provisoes herein contained, by the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees, and the lessee, his executors, administrators, or transferees shall not have obtained from the Secretary for Mines for the time being permission to suspend work as aforesaid, in case the breach shall have been for the non-compliance with the covenants for the employment of workmen or miners or for the working of the mine, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, who alone and finally shall judge and determine the matter upon the evidence or reports submitted by the Secretary for Mines for the time being, may declare these presents void, and upon publication in the Government Gazette of  
notice

notice of such declaration, all the right, title, and interest of the lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees under these presents, shall cease and determine both at law and in equity; and the production of a copy of the Government Gazette containing a notice purporting to be signed by the Secretary for Mines, declaring the lease void, shall be conclusive evidence in all Courts whatsoever in the Colony of New South Wales of a breach of or non-compliance with the covenants and provisoes herein contained, sufficient to authorize and sustain such declaration having been lawfully made, and that the interest created hereunder has been lawfully determined; and thereupon it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or Her or their agents or officers, or for any bailiff or other person duly authorized thereto, or for any holder of a mineral license who has the permission of the Secretary for Mines for the time being, without any previous demand whatsoever, to enter forthwith into and upon the said land and premises hereby granted, and the same to repossess and enjoy as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if these premises had not been made, and the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees to expel and remove, without any legal process, and as effectually as the Sheriff might do in case judgment in ejectment had been obtained and a writ of *habere facias possessionem* had been issued on such judgment; and in case of such entry and any legal proceeding taken in respect thereof; the defendant or defendants in any such proceeding may plead leave and license in bar thereof; and these presents shall be conclusive evidence of such leave and license by the lessee, his executors, administrators, and transferees, or other the person or persons, plaintiff or plaintiffs in such proceedings, for such entry or other matters complained of in such proceedings.

In witness whereof, His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, hath, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, caused the Seal of the said Colony to be affixed to this Grant, and also set his hand, at Government House, Sydney, in the said Colony, the day and year first above written, and the lessee has also set his hand and seal, the twenty-fourth day of July, 1882.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the within-named

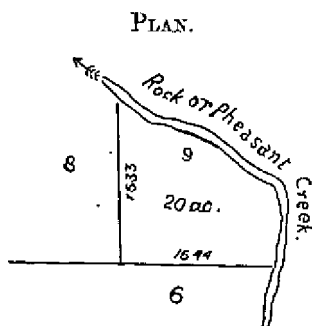
MATTHEW M'IVOR,  
By his Attorney,  
R. T. KIRBY,  
in the presence of  
T. C. BINNY, Registrar.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

MATTHEW M'IVOR,  
By his Attorney,  
R. T. KIRBY.

#### SCHEDULE.

Twenty acres, Rocky or Pheasant Creek, county of Clive, parish of Moogem, portion 9. Commencing at the north-east corner of portion No. 8, on the south bank of the Rocky or Pheasant Creek; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that portion bearing south 16 chains 33 links; thence on the south by part of the north boundary of portion No. 6, bearing east 16 chains 44 links to the Rocky or Pheasant Creek beforementioned; and thence on the east and north-east by that creek downwards to the point of commencement.



Registered in the Department of Mines, at Sydney, this first day of June, A.D. 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and numbered in the Register 1,415.

T. C. BINNY,  
Registrar.

#### No. 9.

#### Power of Attorney.

#### Mineral Lease Regulations.—Schedule 12.

Know all men by these presents that I, Matthew M'IVOR, miner, of Glen Innes, do hereby make, nominate, constitute, and appoint, and in my place or stead put, Roger Thos. Kirby, of Sydney, to be my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name, and as my act and deed, to sign, seal, and take delivery of the mineral lease for which I, on the 5th day of August, 1881, made application (No. 27/81, at Glen Innes), under the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," and the Regulations made thereunder, and which has been or shall be granted and issued by the Governor; and for me and in my name to enter into all such covenants and agreements as he shall be required to enter into in and by the said lease, and generally

M.L. 1415.

generally for me and in my name to do, execute, and perform all such other acts, deeds, and things as may be necessary or may be required to be done, executed, or performed in and about the application for and execution of such lease; and I do hereby ratify and confirm all and whatsoever the said Roger Thos. Kirby shall lawfully do or cause to be done in or about the premises, by virtue of this power.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 13th day of May, 1882.

MATTHEW M'IVOR.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed, in the presence of

MORETON H. FITZHARDINGE,  
Solicitor,  
Glen Innes.

### No. 10.

#### Gazette Notice.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 2 June, 1882.

Notice to Applicants for Mineral Leases.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned applications for mineral leases of Crown Lands have been approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

Application No.	Lease No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.	Date of commencement of rental.	Date of application.
Glen Innes 81/27	1415	M. M'Ivor	County of Clive, parish of Moogem	a. r. p. 20 0 0	9 May, 1882.....	5 Aug., 1881

### No. 11.

#### Transfer of Mineral Lease.

Mineral Lease Regulations.—Schedule 13.

I, MATTHEW M'IVOR, of Glen Innes, in the Colony of New South Wales, being registered as the lessee of all that mineral lot demised by a certain mineral lease granted by Her Majesty the Queen to M. M'Ivor, and dated the 9th day of May, 1882, and numbered in the Register 1,415, in consideration of the sum of £100 paid to me by the transferees, the receipt of which sum I hereby acknowledge, do hereby transfer to the said T. M. Slattery and J. V. Hinton all my right, title, and interest in and to the mineral lot demised as aforesaid. And we do hereby accept transfer of the right, title, and interest of the said Matthew M'Ivor, in and to the demised land aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," and the Regulations made thereunder; and we do hereby agree to be bound by all and singular the terms, conditions, covenants, provisoes, restrictions, and reservations contained in the said lease.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our respective names, this 7th day of July, 1882.

Witness to signature.	Transferror.	Transferees.
Moreton H. Fitzhardinge, Solicitor, Glen Innes.	Matthew M'Ivor.	T. M. Slattery. J. V. Hinton.

### No. 12.

#### Messrs. Cass, Kirby, & Co. to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Having purchased from Mr. Matthew M'Ivor his mineral lease 1,415, for measured portion No. 9, situate at Pheasant Creek, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, the said lease having been executed yesterday and transferred to-day, we have the honor to request that you will, for the following reasons, grant us six months' suspension of labour from the 11th August next.

We have, &c.,  
CASS, KIRBY & CO.,  
Agents for  
GEO. E. CASS and WALTER LEE.

That any labour expended on the ground until machinery has been erected would be money wasted, and as we anticipate having to send to England for a portion of the machinery we require, we do not think we shall be able to have it on the ground at an earlier date.—C.K. & Co.

Mineral lease 1,415 executed this day.—T.C.B., 24/7/82. In view of Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne's letter of 22nd instant, no further action should be taken on this till the question of conditional purchase has been cleared up. If the land has been conditionally purchased, Messrs. Cass, Kirby & Co. should be informed at once. The land has been conditionally purchased, *vide* 82-7697.—H.W., 26/7/82. Inform Mr. Cass, M.P.—A.R., 26/7/82.

See No. 13.

No. 13.

## No. 13.

Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 July, 1882.

Having reference to mineral lease No. 1,415, gazetted on the 14th July as being ready for issue to the applicant, M. M'Ivor, I beg to state that the land comprised in that lease was alienated as a mineral conditional purchase on the 13th April, 1882, being a date long antecedent to the notice of approval of Mr. M'Ivor's application in the Gazette. As Mr. M'Ivor has parted with his title in the lease to the conditional purchaser, I have to request that no further steps be taken to issue the lease to the said land, as it will possibly create a most undesirable mixing up of titles, without conferring an atom of benefit upon any person interested.

Owing to the very exceptional speed shown in the issue of this lease—its approval being gazetted on the 13th June, and notification of the lease being ready, gazetted on the 4th July—I have deemed it necessary to notify you of the alienation of the land by mineral conditional purchase, for the reasons above stated.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. F. DECOURCY BROWNE,  
(Agent for G. K. KING).

Ascertain whether it is true, as herein stated, that the land comprised in M.L. No. 1,415 has been conditionally purchased, and if so, when, and by whom? Urgent.—H.W., 26/7/82.

The Chief Draftsman,—It has been applied for by Wm. Lee, M.C.P. 2/101, 40 acres, 13th April, 1882, and by Geo. K. King, 82/152, M.C.P., 60 acres, 25th May, 1882, Glen Innes Land Office.—W.S.C., 26 July, 1882.

The Under Secretary for Mines,—M.L. 1,415—Application approved on the 9th May last. Ascertain at the Lands Department whether portion 9, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, is covered by a valid conditional purchase, and if so by whom made.—H.W., 26/7/82. Urgent.

## No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Messrs. Cass, Kirby, &amp; Co.

Gentlemen,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 26 July, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 12th instant, in which you ask permission to suspend labour for six months upon the land demised under mineral lease No. 1,415, being portion 9, in the parish of Moogem, county of Clive, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that it appears the land has been conditionally purchased for mining purposes.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

P.S.—Inquiry will be made at the Lands Department whether the purchase is valid.

## No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 26 July, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to have me informed, as early as possible, whether portion No. 9, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, is covered by a valid conditional purchase, and if so, by whom such purchase was made.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 16.

Mr. T. F. De Courcy Browne to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 31 July, 1882.

Having reference to mineral lease No. 1,415, proposed to be issued to one M. M'Ivor, and in connection with which a communication has been made to the Department of Lands, as to the land proposed to be leased having been alienated by virtue of an M.C.P., I beg respectfully to point out, by way of further protest against the issue of this lease, that you have not correctly stated the case to the Lands Department by asking "if any valid M.C.P. covered this land on the 9th May, 1882."

The notification of the approval of M'Ivor's application to lease was not gazetted till the 13th June, 1882. Until that date the land was Crown Lands, within the Mining Act 1874, *vide* interpretation clause, and regulation 30,<sup>1</sup> relating to mineral leases. The date of the Gazette<sup>2</sup> notice is the date terminating the pendency of the application. This was settled by the Chief Justice, Justices Hargrave and Faucett, in December, 1875, in a case—*ex parte* Gard—from Gulgong.<sup>3</sup> It is only common sense and equity to thus fix the date, as otherwise how can the public be aware of the decision arrived at? If your idea of the date were accepted a door would be opened to fraud, and a confusion of title would arise destructive of all confidence.

As our Mining Statute of 1874 is a wretched hash of the Victorian Mining Statute of 1865, decisions on the same lines as the Supreme Court decision quoted will be found in "Macfarlane's Digest of Mining Cases," 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Regulation 30 does not touch the case.<sup>2</sup> Regulation 28, date of application.<sup>3</sup> I doubt if that case affects this question.

} H.W.

Under these circumstances, I most emphatically protest against the proposed issue of this No. 1,415 lease, as a violation of the statute law, and an act which must engender bitter litigation, resulting to a certainty in a claim for compensation to the Government, which cannot be ignored.

My client is in possession of the land proposed to be leased, and intends defending that possession legally and by all other lawful means. Hence, with the Department of Mines rests the onus of any legal or physical conflict which may result from its action.

There is a further fatal objection to the issue of this lease: it was not taken possession of in the manner required by regulation 2, relating to mineral leases, and if the applicant wishes he can enforce or fortify his title under section 40 of the Mining Act.

Respectfully requesting a consideration of the substantial objections lodged by me to the issue of this lease,—

I have, &c.,

T. F. DECOURCY BROWNE,

Agent for GEORGE K. KING.

No. 17.

Mr. R. T. Kirby to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 31 July, 1882.

Herewith please find M'Ivor's declaration and mineral license, for which please give me receipt.

I would feel greatly obliged if you would inform the Lands Department of the contents of the declaration.

I am, &c.,

R. T. KIRBY.

The receipt of the license and declaration may be acknowledged, and may then be forwarded to the Lands Department in connection with the papers relating to portion No. 9, parish of Butterleaf or Moogem, in the county of Clive, and M.L. 1,415.—H.W., 31/7/82.

Mr. DeCourcy Browne, on behalf of Mr. King, urges that the date of approval of an application to lease is the date on which the approval is gazetted. The practice of the Department (supported, as I think, by the regulations) has been to regard the approval as taking effect from the date on which such approval has been confirmed by the Executive Council. Submitted.—H.W., 3/8/82.

Latter opinion the correct one.—A.R., 3/8/82. The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, B.C., 5/8/82.—G.E.H., p. U.S.

The conditional purchase of Walter Lee, 40 acres, county of Clive, C.P. 82-101, Glen Innes, was declared void on 7th ultimo. The conditional purchase of George K. King, C.P. 82-152, 60 acres, Glen Innes, remains in abeyance.—W.B., for the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 6/9/82.

I, MATTHEW M'IVOR, of Glen Innes, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the person mentioned in the mineral license annexed hereto, and No. 110-80, and bearing date the 29th December, 1880. In virtue of the said mineral license I took possession of and applied to lease 20 acres of land, being surveyed block No. 9, and the said lease was granted to me by the Crown. The said land is situate in county of Clive, parish of Butterleaf. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

MATTHEW M'IVOR.

Made and signed before me, at Glen Innes, }  
this 27th day of July, 1882,— }

S. W. BURRIDGE, J.P.

New South Wales.

Place of issue—Glen Innes.

Date, 29 December, 1880.

MINERAL license issued to M. M'Ivor, of Glen Elgin, under the provisions of the "Mining Act 1874," to be in force until the 29th day of December, 1881.

W. J. MARTIN,

Mining Registrar.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. T. Kirby.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 4 August, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt from you of a declaration made by Mr. M. M'Ivor, respecting portion No. 9, in the parish of Butterleaf, together with his mineral license, and to inform you that the documents will be forwarded to the Lands Department in connection with papers relating to the said portion of land and mineral lease No. 1,415.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 5 August, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which you object to the issue of mineral lease No. 1,415, to Mr. M. M'Ivor, on the ground that the approval of his application to lease was not notified in the Gazette until the 13th June last, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to point out that it has been



been the practice of the Department (supported it is thought by the Regulations) to regard the approval of an application to lease as taking effect from the date on which such approval has been confirmed by the Executive Council, and I am to add that this course appears to be the correct one.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

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No. 20.

Minute of Under Secretary for Mines.

Messrs. Cass, Kirby & Co. demand the lease No. 1,415, of portion 9, parish of Butterleaf or Moogem, and say they will lose over £30,000 if the lease is withheld any longer.

A letter was sent to the Lands Department, asking whether the portion in question is covered by *See No. 15.* a valid conditional purchase. To this letter no reply has been received. A reminder setting out the facts may be sent to the Lands Department, with a request that a reply be given at once if possible.

H.W., 9/8/82.

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No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 August, 1882.

I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to invite your early attention to my letter of the *See No. 15.* 26th ultimo, in which inquiry was made whether portion No. 9, in the parish of Butterleaf or Moogem, was covered by a valid conditional purchase, and if so, by whom such purchase was made. In the absence of any reply to this inquiry, a demand is being made by Messrs. Cass, Kirby & Co. for an immediate issue of the lease of this land for mining purposes, and they represent that they will suffer a great loss if such lease is any longer withheld.

Under these circumstances, I am to ask you to give a reply at once to my inquiry if possible.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

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No. 22.

The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 9 August, 1882.

In reply to your letter, dated 26th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether portion No. 9, *See No. 15.* parish of Moogem, county of Clive, is covered by any valid conditional purchase, I have the honor to forward you, enclosed herewith, copy of application, by which you will see that the portion in question was conditionally purchased by Mr. George K. King on 25th May, 1882.

I am also directed to request you will be good enough to state at your early convenience whether, at the date of such application, the land was under lease for mining purposes to any person other than the applicant.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

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[Enclosure to No. 22.]

C.P. No. 82-152.

Applicant, George Kennedy King; Police District, Glen Innes; date, 25th May, 1882; time 10 a.m.; area, 60 acres; section 19.

Description.

60 acres, county of Clive, parish of Moogem, being measured portions Nos. 5, 6, and 9, each 20 acres, the two former (viz., 5 and 6) being held under mineral lease by the applicant. Boundaries taken as surveyed for M.L.s

In view of the statement herein as to date of conditional purchase, and the fact that the application to lease No. 27-81 had been approved on the 9th May last, the lease No. 1,415 may now be issued and the Lands Department so informed. Submitted.—H.W., 10/8/82. Approved.—A.R., 10/8/82.

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No. 23.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 10 August, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 9th instant, as to the state of portion No. 9, in the parish of *See No. 22.* Moogem, county of Clive, I am directed to inform you that, in view of the statement contained in your letter that the land was conditionally purchased by Mr. G. K. King on the 25th of May last, and the fact that the application No. 27-81 to lease for mining purposes had been approved on the 9th of that month, the Secretary for Mines has authorized the issue of the lease No. 1,415. *See No. 8.*

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

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No. 24.

Office Memo.

SEND telegram to Mr. Warden Martin, requesting him to say by telegram whether there would be any objection to grant permission to suspend work upon lease No. 1,415. H.W.,

Very urgent.

7/9/82.

No. 25.

12

No. 25.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden Martin.

PLEASE say by telegram whether there is any objection to grant permission to suspend work upon lease No. 1,415.

7 September, 1882.  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 26.

Telegram from Mr. Warden Martin to The Under Secretary for Mines.

I WOULD recommend that permission to suspend work on mineral lease 1,415 be granted for six months. There is no local objection.

8 September, 1882.  
G. MARTIN,  
Warden.

Permission to suspend work for six months on mineral lease No. 1,415 may be granted, in accordance with the recommendation of the Warden, and Mr. Cass, M.P., may be informed.

Submitted.—H.W., 8/9/82.      Approved.—A.R., 8/9/82.

No. 27.

The Under Secretary for Mines to G. E. Cass, Esq., M.P.

Sir,      Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Mines has, upon the recommendation of the Warden, to whom the matter was referred for report, granted permission to suspend labour for a period of six (6) months from this date upon the land held under mineral lease No. 1,415.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 28.

W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,      Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

I have to request that you will be good enough not to register any dealings with, and especially the transfer of, a certain lease granted to Matthew McIvor, of Glen Elgin, to any person, of measured portion No. 9 of 20 acres, situate in the county of Clive and parish of Moogem, as an action to eject McIvor has been instituted.

Yours, &c.,  
W. J. FERGUSSON,  
Per A.W.

Should not the writer be informed that if he desires to prevent the sanction of any transfer he should take the proper legal steps?      Submitted.—H.W., 23/9/82.      Yes.—A.R., 25/9/82.

No. 29.

The Under Secretary for Mines to W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P.

Sir,      Department of Mines, Sydney, 27 September, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 21st instant, asking that no dealings with and no transfer of a certain lease granted to Matthew McIvor to any person, of portion No. 9, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, be registered, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that if you desire to prevent the sanction of any transfer you should take the proper legal steps.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 30.

Subpœna.

No. 2163, A.D. 1882. In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

King v. McIvor.—*Subpœna duces tecum*, for The Under Secretary for Mines. Fergusson, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines—

Greeting:

WE command you that, laying all other matters and business aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you personally be and appear before our Supreme Court of New South Wales, at the Court-house situate at Armidale, in the said Colony, on Thursday, the twelfth day of October now next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and thence from day to day at the same hour of each day until the cause hereinafter

hereinafter mentioned shall be tried, to testify all and singular those things which you know in a certain cause now depending in our said Court, and on that day to be tried, between Thomas King, plaintiff, and Matthew M'Ivor, defendant, in action of ejection on part of the plaintiff. And that you diligently search and inquire for and procure and bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid, all deeds, instruments, books, papers, maps, plans, specifications, writings, letters, vouchers, receipts, documents, and memoranda, and all drafts and copies thereof in your possession or power relating to or in anywise concerning, or which can or may afford any evidence or information respecting the matters in question in the said cause, and particularly all books, papers, documents, writings, and other instruments in any way whatever relating to a certain application by the defendant, at Glen Innes, on the 27th day of July, 1881, to mineral lease, block No. 9, situate at Pheasant Creek, in the parish of Moogen, and county of Clive; also Register of Leases, official plan of county of Clive, parish of Moogen; and the copy which shall be served upon you of this writ. And this you shall by no means omit, under the penalty of one hundred pounds.

Witness—The Honorable SIR JAMES MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, the second day of October, in the forty-sixth year of our Reign, A.D. 1882.

For the Prothonotary,

T. E. MURPHY, (L.S.)

4th Clerk of the said Supreme Court.

No. 31.

W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P. to The Under Secretary for Mines.

King v. M'Ivor.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 October, 1882.

I omitted in the subpoena to include all former applications made by M'Ivor for portion: will you let Mr. Binny produce them with the other papers? Your reply will oblige—

Yours, &c.,

W. J. FERGUSSON.

P.S.—The trial will take place at Armidale, on the 12th instant.

All the papers required in the case may be prepared.—H.W., 3/10/82.

No. 32.

Telegram from Mr. R. T. Kirby to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Armidale, 12 October, 1882.

KING v. M'Ivor postponed till to-morrow. Please instruct Mr. Binny to allow M'Ivor's attorney to take extracts of papers now in his possession, *re* above case, and oblige—

R. T. KIRBY.

Mr. Binny may supply such extracts as would be supplied under similar circumstances in this office. Submitted.—H.W., 12/10/82. Follow the usual course.—A.R., 12/10/82.

No. 33.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. T. Kirby.

Sydney, 12 October, 1882.

MR. BINNY can supply such extracts as would be supplied under similar circumstances in this office—  
King v. M'Ivor.

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 34.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. C. Binny.

12 October, 1882.

KING v. M'Ivor.—You can supply Mr. Kirby with such extracts as would, under similar circumstances, be supplied in the head office.

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 35.

Mr. Matthew M'Ivor to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 October, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that, on the 9th day of May last, I had granted to me a mining lease for portion No. 9, parish of Moogen, county of Clive; that on the 13th instant, at Armidale, Judge Windeyer gave a verdict to G. K. King, of George-street, Sydney, against me, holding that a mineral conditional purchase dated sixteen days later was good as against my lease.

This is, therefore, to caution you against granting to the said Geo. K. King a title to the said portion of land, as it is my intention to apply to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

King's application was on the 25th May, 1882, for portions 5 and 6, being his own mineral leases and my portion No. 9, of 20 acres each.

I have, &c.,

MATTHEW M'IVOR,

(By his Attorney, R. T. KIRBY), *per* N.B.C.

Nothing can be done in this Department towards granting Mr. King a title to the portion in question. Submitted.—H.W., 20/10/82. Seen.—A.R., 21/10/82.

## Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 13 November, 1882.

Having reference to a mineral lease, No. 1,415, issued to one M. McIvor, for an area of 20 acres of land, situated in county of Clive, parish of Moogem, which land I claim to have alienated before the lease was issued to M. McIvor, I beg to state that on a writ of ejectment issued by me against the lessee, the Supreme Court, sitting at Armidale, gave judgment in my favour.

One of my pleas was, that the lessee had not complied with the conditions of possession, as required by the regulations, in the matter of posting notices, board, &c. Mr. Justice Windeyer held these omissions to be fatal to the lessee's title, and the full Court, in its judgment in the case of *Martin v. Baker* (two Supreme Court reports), held a similar view.

As I cannot get a complete title from the Lands Department for the whole of the area I applied for as a mineral conditional purchase until the Mines Department has cancelled the lease (No. 1,415), I have now to apply for the cancellation of the lease by your Department, on the grounds that the applicant obtained it by fraud and misrepresentation, as proved by the sworn evidence at the hearing of the case at Armidale.

Some days ago a copy of the Judge's notes, attested by Mr. Fergusson, my solicitor, was forwarded to you for perusal; hence, I presume I need not herewith forward a copy of them, but am prepared to do so if deemed necessary.

I shall be glad of an early decision on this matter, in order to facilitate the completion of my title in the Lands Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. F. DECOURCY BROWNE,

(Agent for GEORGE K. KING.)

I do not see that this Department can do anything to cancel the lease No. 1,415 upon the statements herein made. Mr. Kirby, on behalf of Mr. McIvor, states that he intends applying to the Supreme Court for a new trial, and until the result is known no steps should be taken.

Submitted.—H.W., 15/11/82.

Inform. (The papers connected with the trial at Armidale, referred to in this letter, ought to be attached to papers).—A.R., 16/11/82.

## Judge's Notes.

Friday, 13 October, 1882, at Armidale.

Cor.: Windeyer, J., and a Jury of four.

O'Connor, instructed by \_\_\_\_\_, for the plaintiff. Heydon, instructed by \_\_\_\_\_, for the defendant.

## ACTION—EJECTMENT.

By consent of the plaintiff, the name of the plaintiff and the writ are amended.

*Henry Sanders*: I am a land agent at Glen Innes; Mr. Le Jeune was agent at the time of this application, during my absence in Sydney. There is a measured portion No. 9, parish of Moogem, county of Clive.

A. [Put in evidence and marked A, application for conditional purchase, dated 25th May, 1882.]

*Cross-examined*: The description of the land in the writ is the same as that in the document produced, marked for identification.

*Re-examined*: The No. 9 mentioned in the application appears to be the same as in the writ.

*George Kennedy King*: By O'Connor: I am the plaintiff in this action; I signed the application on the 25th May; tendered it (document A) to the land agent at Glen Innes, and tendered and he received the deposit of £30; I afterwards on the same afternoon took possession of the land; Nos. 5 and 6 were already under mineral lease to me, but not No. 9; no one was in occupation of No. 9, and as far as I know it was unoccupied Crown Land; the blocks had been surveyed in 1872 or 1873; No. 9 was marked on the land on a tree at the corner; I held possession till August last, when I was put out of possession by the defendant in the Warden's Court.

*Cross-examined*: The lots had been surveyed for mineral leases; I saw the defendant in March last; I did not then propose to buy him out, nor to amalgamate with him; I had no conversation with the defendant about this land; the defendant was making tea and damper for me and for the party with me; it was on a Thursday, a land office day, that I took up the land.

## THE DEFENCE.

Heydon here tenders a lease of the 9th May.

O'Connor objects that the execution of the lease must be proved, and that the seal of the Colony is not affixed to it.

His Honor rejects the document, it not appearing to him to bear the Great Seal of the Colony.

*Thomas C. Binny*: By Heydon: I am the Registrar of the Department of Mines; the signature of this lease is the signature of the Governor. (Heydon here tenders the document on proof of the Governor's signature.) I believe that this is the Seal of the Colony; this is the mode in which the seal of the Colony was affixed to mineral leases—such was the mode at the time this lease was issued; a change has been made lately; now a wafer with a piece of paper is put on and the stamp put on it; the same seal is used, not one used in the office but one at the Colonial Secretary's Office, where the Seal of the Colony is kept.

*Cross-examined by O'Connor*: Mineral leases are prepared in our office and then sent to the Colonial Secretary's Office; I have no personal knowledge that the seal was affixed to this; I see the word "Dei"; I would not like to swear that this is the Seal of the Colony, but I believe it to be so.

*Re-examined*: I have seen a great many documents with the seal of the Colony affixed to them, and am familiar with the impression which the seal makes—its appearance coincides with the seal; we register leases before the seal, signature, &c., are attached.

(Document here tendered in evidence and admitted by his Honor. Mr. O'Connor still objecting that what is called a seal is in point of fact not a seal.)

Put in evidence said document and numbered 1.

*Cross-examined*

*Cross-examined by O'Connor*: I have charge of the mineral leases, and they go through my hands before they are sent for execution: the date first written is the date of the approval by the Governor and Executive Council; it was sent to the Governor for execution on the 2nd June; it must have been signed by the Governor on or after the 2nd June, 1852; I produce an application by the defendant, and a minute of the Executive Council of the date 9th May, approving of the application.

Said document marked for identification.

On these two documents the lease is prepared and issued, and on them this lease was issued.

*Matthew M'Ivor*: I am the defendant in this action; this is not my signature to the application—James M'Intyre wrote it with my authority for me; the application was lodged for me and by my authority; the land in the application is the land in the lease. (O'Connor objects that the application cannot be made by an agent, and that the ground must be marked out first.) I marked the land before I made the application; my agent made the application wrong for me; I marked it by putting up posts at each angle, and marking the ground by putting up a wall of rocks, as I could not dig trenches; the posts were over 3 feet; I put up the notice on a tree; I put up a form, that in Schedule I, and my name to the form; there was no one in occupation on the 26th July except me; I knew of no one then having a claim to the land; I saw the notice on the nearest post office; I did not see any on the outside of the Warden's Court—I was not there; nor on the Police Court, or at the Mining Registrar's Office. (Mr. Heydon here admits that he cannot prove that the notices were posted as the Act requires.) The posts were up on the 30th July—I put them up on the 30th July, 1881; I had applied for the land before, and it was forfeited; I put up the posts and trenches then; I put up fresh posts and walls on the 31st July; I know Gaffney; I don't know that Hardy at the time had a mineral license area on the block at the time of this application; I will swear that I did not offer to buy him out; I did not put the notice "mineral lease applied for"; the notice of the post office was of the 27th July, and was alone on the tree.

His Honor directs a verdict for the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff.

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No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 20 November, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 13th instant, in which you ask that mineral lease No. 1,415 be cancelled, as you cannot get a complete title to the land in the parish of Moogem, which you have applied to conditionally purchase, until such cancellation has taken place, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Kirby, on behalf of the lessee, states that he intends to apply to the Supreme Court for a new trial, and until the result is known it is thought that no steps should be taken by this Department in the matter.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

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No. 38.

Mr. Matthew M'Ivor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 December, 1882.

Herewith please receive the sum of £3 5s., being payment of balance of year from 9th May, 1883, to the 31st December, 1883, on mineral lease 1,415, granted to me on the 9th day of May, 1882, and situate in the parish of Moogem, county of Clive, in district of Glen Innes.

I am, &c.,

MATTHEW M'IVOR.

Place amount in suspense, pending settlement of matters in dispute between the lessee and the conditional purchaser of the same parcel of land, and inform.—H.W., 2/1/83. £3 5s. suspended.—T.C.B., 3/1/83.

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No. 39.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Matthew M'Ivor.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 3 January, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, containing a sum of £3 5s. in payment of rent reserved under mineral lease No. 1,415, I have the honor to inform you that the amount has been placed in Suspense Account at the Treasury, pending a settlement of the matters in dispute between the lessee and the conditional purchaser of the same parcel of land.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

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No. 40.

The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 January, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 10th August last, stating that the Minister for Mines has authorized the issue of the lease No. 1,415, for portion 9, in the parish of Moogem, county of Clive, I have the honor to forward you a copy of a communication received from Mr. G. K. King, through his agent, Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne, and to request that you will be good enough to cause me to be furnished with further information as to the lease in question.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Application for a new trial by M'Ivor will be heard, I believe, next month.—T.C.B., 22/1/83. Inform.—H.W., 23/1/83.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 40.]

Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne to The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands.

Sydney, 18 October, 1882.

Sir,  
I have the honor to inform you that, at the Supreme Court sittings held at Armidale, on Friday, 13th October, a suit of ejectment was tried before Mr. Justice Windeyer and a special Jury of four, in which the title of Mr. G. K. King to the 20 acres of Crown Lands, part of a mineral conditional purchase of 60 acres made by him at Glen Innes, on the 25th May, 1882, and claimed by M. M'Ivor, as being held by him as a lease No. 1,415, was involved.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, G. K. King, and I have now to request that the 20 acres which you have recommended be eliminated from Mr. King's M.C.P. of the above date be included in that purchase, so that he may obtain a freehold title to the full area of 60 acres conditionally purchased for mining purposes on the 25th May last, as above stated.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. F. DECOURCY BROWNE,  
Agent for GEORGE K. KING.

No. 41.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 27 January, 1883.

Sir,  
Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding copy of a communication received from Mr. De Courcy Browne, as agent for Mr. G. K. King, respecting possession of 20 acres, being portion 9, in the parish of Moogem, county of Clive, I have the honor to inform you that M'Ivor, the lessee of the mineral lease No. 1,415, has moved for a new trial, and it is thought his application will be heard next month.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 42.

The Warden's Clerk, Glen Innes, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Warden's Office, Glen Innes, 5 March, 1883.

Sir,  
I have the honor to forward herewith the original depositions and order made in the Warden's Court, at Glen Innes, on the 30th day of August, 1882; also, copy of injunction relating to proceedings of said Court in the matter of M'Ivor v. Primmer and another, which documents the attorney for defendants informed me would be required to be produced in Sydney on the 13th instant, where the said case is to be heard before the Supreme Court. Mr. Boyd informed me, however, that my presence would not be required, and that it would answer all purposes if the documents were transmitted by me to the Department of Mines, for production in the Supreme Court by the Department of Mines when required.

I have, &amp;c.,

PAUL LE JEUNE,  
Warden's Clerk.

[Enclosures to No. 42.]

Warden's Court, Glen Innes, 30 August, 1882.

(Before George Martin, Esq., P.M., Warden.)

In the matter of the complaint of Matthew M'Ivor, for recovery of possession of 20 acres of mineral land held under mineral lease at Rocky or Pheasant Creek, county of Clive, parish of Moogem, in the Colony of New South Wales, being portion No. 9.

G. MARTIN,  
Warden.

Not with papers. I HEREBY certify that the following depositions, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are the original depositions as taken by me in the case of M'Ivor against Barker and Primmer, and that the order of the Court, No. 6, is the original order made by Mr. Warden Martin.

Not with papers. Copy of injunction served on defendants is attached.

PAUL LE JEUNE,  
Warden's Clerk.

Warden's Office, Glen Innes, this 5th day of March, 1883.

The evidence of Matthew M'Ivor.

Mr. Carney for plaintiff; Mr. J. A. Boyd for defendants.

And this deponent, being duly sworn, states: My name is Matthew M'Ivor; I am the complainant in this case; I caused two summonses to be issued against Edward Primmer and William Barker, now before the Court; I complained that they committed an act of trespass on some mineral land at Pheasant or Rocky Creek, my property, held by me under lease from the Crown. (*Mineral lease put in.*) The lease at present before the Court is the one referring to my property; I was in possession of the ground long before I obtained the lease of it—I was working on the ground; the lease was delivered to my attorney; about the 15th of August instant I went out to the ground and saw the two defendants there; I saw a shaft there; I saw tin ore near the shaft; I saw a windlass over the shaft, and a rope attached to it; I saw miners' tools also; I also saw some ore that appeared to have been recently removed; I went down the shaft, and I saw the two defendants; I asked defendants who authorized them to go to work; they said "Gaffney"; that was all that was said about the work being done then; one of them said he was not to blame, as he was working for wages; nothing more was then said; after that I took out the summonses on the 26th; I was not there from the 15th to the 25th of August; I went out with the summonses on the 26th; on that day the defendants were sharpening tools; I think it was on No. 9; there is a hut there which I put up myself; defendants were near the hut on that day; the hut stands on the boundary of No. 8 and No. 9; I was not on the ground up to the 9th of May; there was no one in possession when I left the ground; neither of defendants had any authority for being on the grounds from me—I gave no other person authority to go on the ground; I had been on the ground some time previous to the 9th of May, working on it; I have sustained some damage by the trespass of defendants; it has put me to a great deal of trouble and expense through defendants being on the ground; the ore has been taken from the ground; there is a shaft—it is not the shaft I sunk myself.

*Mr. Boyd, for defendants:* I was on the ground working in February last; I was there on the last of July or the beginning of August; one of the defendants was on the ground then; I saw men working there then; I inquired who they were working for; they said "Gaffney," or "King"; defendants told me they were working for Gaffney; they told me they were working as servants before I issued the summonses; I knew that Mr. King applied for a mineral conditional purchase in May last; I was told so—it was rumour only; I also saw it in the books in the Lands Office; I gave a power of attorney to Mr. R. Kirby to sign the lease for me; I cannot remember when I gave it—I cannot tell the date. (*Gazette of 13th June put in.*) I consider that some damage has been done to myself; I have been several times on the ground between my application and lease; I applied either twice or three times for the ground; I have been on the ground since the lease has been issued; one of the witnesses said he was told to put me off the ground.

*By Warden:* I have been on the ground since the 9th of May; I saw the defendants then on the ground, and told them not to destroy anything; I did not claim the ground as my own; they acknowledged, in conversation, some time in July, that

that the ground was mine, and I told them not to destroy anything on the ground—that the ground was in dispute between me and King; they said Gaffney sent them to work there; they said King was the man they were working for, and that Gaffney sent them there.

*By Mr. Carney, for plaintiff:* There has been no correspondence between the Minister for Mines and myself on the subject of the lease; I cannot fix the damage, but I consider there has been an undue interference with my rights as lessee; I do not know when the lease was delivered; I have not been working the land since the 9th May; my attorney told me last week—on Thursday—that I had got the lease; I refer to the lease of block 9.

Sworn before me at Glen Innes, this 30th day of August, 1882,—

MATTHEW M'IVOR.

G. MARTIN, Warden.

The evidence of Rogers Thomas Kirby:—

And this deponent, being duly sworn, states:—My name is Rogers Thomas Kirby; I reside in Sydney; I know Matthew M'Ivor, the complainant in this case; he gave me a power of attorney to execute the lease now before the Court; I duly lodged the power of attorney; the lease was delivered to me on the 10th day of August, from the Department of Mines; I have no doubt that that is the date.

*By Mr. Boyd, for defence:* The lease from the 24th July to the 10th August was impounded in the Department of Mines, pending a dispute, whilst a claim from the Lands Department was being considered; there was no complaint lodged, to my knowledge, by Mr. King, against the issue of the lease prior to the 9th of May.

Sworn before me at Glen Innes, this 30th day of August, 1882,—

R. T. KIRBY.

G. MARTIN, Warden.

The evidence of H. Risbridge Sanders:—

And this deponent, being duly sworn, states:—My name is Henry Risbridge Sanders; I am the Crown Lands Agent at Glen Innes; I produce the book for all conditional purchases; there is an application on the 25th May, at 10, county of Clive, parish of Moogem, being measured portions Nos. 5, 6, and 9, each 20 acres, the two former, viz., 5 and 6, being held under mineral lease by the applicant; boundaries taken as surveyed for mineral leases; I have not received any notification declaring that this application is void; I am notified when applications are declared void, and I record it in my books.

*By Mr. Carney, for plaintiff:* If it had been declared void I would have received notice; it has to go through several Departments before I receive it.

*By Mr. Boyd, for defendants:* If the land had been declared void I would have received notice; I have received no notice.

Sworn before me at Glen Innes, this 30th of August, 1882,—

HENRY R. SANDERS.

G. MARTIN, Warden.

THE depositions of the foregoing witnesses—Matthew M'Ivor, Rogers Thomas Kirby, Henry Risbridge Sanders—were duly taken and signed before me, this 30th day of August, 1882.

G. MARTIN,  
Warden.

## No. 43.

### Subpœna.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Gaffney v. M'Ivor.—Subpœna *duces tecum* for John A. Boyd, Glen Innes, by Fergusson.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To Harrie Wood, Esquire, the Under Secretary for Mines—

Greeting:

WE command you that, laying all other matters and business aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you personally be and appear before our Supreme Court of New South Wales, at the Court-house, situate in King-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of March now instant, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and thence from day to day, at the same hour of each day until the cause hereinafter mentioned shall be tried, to testify all and singular those things which you know in a certain cause now depending in our said Court, and on that day to be tried between John Gaffney, plaintiff, and Matthew M'Ivor, defendant, in an action of damages on the part of the plaintiff; and that you diligently search and inquire for, and procure and bring with you, and produce at the time and place aforesaid, all deeds, instruments, books, papers, maps, plans, specifications, writings, letters, vouchers, receipts, documents, memoranda, and all drafts and copies thereof in your possession or power, relating to or in anywise concerning, or which can or may afford any evidence or information respecting the matters in question in the said cause, and particularly the depositions taken before the Warden in Warden's Court at Glen Innes, in a certain action wherein the defendant and one Barker were the complainants, and the plaintiff the defendant; and the copy which shall be served upon you of this writ. And this you shall by no means omit, under the penalty of one hundred pounds.

Witness—The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, the ninth day of March, in the forty-sixth year of our reign, A.D. 1883.

For the Prothonotary,

T. E. MURPHY, [L.s.]  
4th Clerk of the Supreme Court.

## No. 44.

### Subpœna.

Subpœna No. 2,426, A.D. 1882.—In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Gaffney v. M'Ivor.—Subpœna *duces tecum* for M. A. H. Fitzhardinge, solicitor, 86, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines—

Greeting:

WE command you that, laying all other matters and business aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you personally be and appear before our Supreme Court of New South Wales, at the Court-house, situate in King-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March now instant,

instant, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and thence from day to day, at the same hour of each day, until the cause hereinafter mentioned shall be tried, to testify all and singular those things which you know in a certain cause now depending in our said Court, and on that day to be tried, between John Gaffney, plaintiff, and Matthew M'Ivor, defendant, in an action of damages on the part of the defendant. And that you diligently search and inquire for, and procure and bring with you, and produce at the time and place aforesaid, all deeds, instruments, books, papers, maps, plans, specifications, writings, letters, vouchers, receipts, documents, and memoranda, and all drafts and copies thereof in your possession or power, relating to or in anywise concerning, or which can or may afford any evidence or information respecting the matters in question in the said cause, and particularly all papers relating to the application for and the granting of a mining lease of portion No. 9 to one Matthew M'Ivor; and the copy which shall be served upon you of this writ. And this you shall by no means omit, under the penalty of one hundred pounds.

Witness—The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, the nineteenth day of March, in the forty-sixth year of our reign, A.D. 1883.

For the Prothonotary,  
T. E. MURPHY, [L.S.]  
4th Clerk of the said Supreme Court.

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No. 45.

Mr. R. T. Kirby to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Sydney, 22 March, 1883.  
Herewith I beg to hand you transfer of mineral lease No. 1,415 for registration. A receipt will oblige—  
Yours, &c.,

R. T. KIRBY.

The land comprised in the lease No. 1,415 is said to have been conditionally purchased, and the question as to whether the lease or the conditional purchase has been before the Courts is now, I understand, the subject of an appeal. Under these circumstances I presume the transfer cannot be sanctioned. Submitted.—H.W., 29/3/83. Remind Mr. Fergusson. Approved.—J. P. Abbott, 31/3/83.

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No. 46.

The Under Secretary for Mines to W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 10 April, 1883.

See No. 29.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 27th September last, informing you that, if you desired to prevent the sanction of any transfer with respect to mineral lease 1,415, you should take the proper legal steps; and I have to request that you will favour me with an early reply.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

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No. 47.

W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Mineral lease No. 1,415.

Sir, 136, Pitt-street, 11 April, 1883.

See No. 46.

With reference to your letter of yesterday, I beg to state that judgment has been recovered and signed in an action brought against the holder of the above lease, upon which judgment a writ of execution will issue on or before Tuesday next, and I have to request that in the meantime no sanction to my transfer of the lease may be given.

I have, &c.,  
W. J. FERGUSSON,  
(Per A.S.)

Written under misapprehension.—W.J.F. As Mr. Fergusson says, this letter was written under misapprehension, no action upon it is necessary.—H.W., 12/4/83.

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No. 48.

The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 10 May, 1883.

See No. 22.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of 9th August, 1882, respecting the mineral conditional purchase No. 82-152, Glen Innes, 25 May, 1882, 40 acres, G. K. King, and to request that you will be pleased to furnish information as to whether G. K. King was the holder of mineral leases Nos. 1,237 and 1,238 at date of selection, 25 May, 1882.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

M.Ls 1,237 and 1,238, Mining Act 1874, J. K. King, lessee.—Transfers lodged 20 May, 1882. Date of approval of transfer to G. K. King, 29 May, 1882.—T.C.B., 16/5/83

Under regulation No. 43, no transfer is to be deemed valid or recognized by the Crown unless made with the sanction of the Secretary for Mines; but when the sanction has been given, I think it makes the transfer valid as from the date on which it was made by the parties. If it were not so, the regulation would probably have been made to read "unless and until." Submitted.—H.W., 15/5/83. Approved.—J. P. Abbott, 18/5/83. Inform.—H.W., 18/5/83.



## No. 49.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 25 May, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, in which inquiry is made whether G. K. King was the holder of mineral leases Nos. 1,237 and 1,238 at the date of his conditional purchase 82/152, of 25th of May, 1882, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. King lodged transfers of the said leases to him on the 20th of May, 1882, and such transfers were approved of on the 29th of the same month.

I am to point out that, under Regulation No. 43 of the Regulations relating to Mineral Leases, no transfer is to be deemed valid or be recognized by the Crown unless made with the sanction of the Secretary for Mines; but when once the sanction has been given, it is thought it makes the transfer valid as from the date on which it was made by the parties to it, and that if it were not so, the regulation would probably have been made to read "unless and until."

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 50.

## Transfer of Mineral Lease, Charles Cowper, Sheriff, to G. K. King.

Mineral Lease Regulations.—Schedule 13.—Transfer of Mineral Lease.

I, CHARLES COWPER, Esquire, Sheriff of the Colony of New South Wales, under and by virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, against Matthew M'Ivor, the said Matthew M'Ivor being registered as the lessee of all that piece or parcel of land in the county of Clive, parish of Moogem, containing 20 acres, demised by a certain mineral lease by Her Majesty the Queen to Matthew M'Ivor, and dated the ninth day of May, 1882, and numbered in the Register 1,415, in consideration of the sum of £5 sterling, paid to me by the transferee, the receipt of which sum I hereby acknowledge, do hereby transfer to George Kennedy King, of Sydney, all the right, title, and interest (if any) of the said Matthew M'Ivor, in and to the piece or parcel of land demised as aforesaid. And I, the said George Kennedy King, do hereby accept transfer of the right, title, and interest (if any) of the said Matthew M'Ivor in and to the demised land aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874," and the Regulations made thereunder; and I hereby agree to be bound by all and singular the terms, conditions, covenants, provisions, restrictions, and reservations contained in the said lease.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our respective names, this 26th day of May, 1883.

Witness to signature.	Transferor.	Transferee.
George Morgan .....	Charles Cowper .....	.....
W. J. Fergusson .....	.....	George K. King.

## No. 51.

## Mr. R. T. Kirby to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 31 May, 1883.

I have the honor to submit for your serious consideration the following distressing case:—

After nearly two years' prospecting under great privation and hardship, Matthew M'Ivor, on or about July, 1881, applied for a mineral lease of measured portion No. 9, Pheasant Creek, to mine for tin. In March, 1882, being heavily in debt and completely broken down in health, he was obliged to sell the greater portion of his interest in this exceedingly rich mine and remove to a warmer climate.

I, as his attorney, used every effort in my power to induce the Mines Department to issue the lease, frequently pointing out the danger of delay. On the 9th day of May, 1882, the Governor granted his application. I continued to press for the execution of the lease, but received only excuses and promises. On one occasion I was told that it was sent to the Government Printing Office for gazettal. I went there and inquired, and was informed that it had not been received. I called again next morning, with the same result. I saw Mr. Richards, who instituted an inquiry, and gave instructions that it should be attended to immediately on its arrival at that office. I then proceeded to the Mines Department and complained of having been misinformed, and also of the uncalled for delay; and so the matter went on until the 2nd June, 1882, on which date it was completed. My visits to the printing office were made about the 14th and 15th May.

It then becomes known that on the 25th day of May, 1882—just a few days prior to the completion of said lease—one George Kennedy King made a mineral conditional purchase at the Crown Lands Office, Glen Innes, of 60 acres, including portion No. 9—the land granted to M'Ivor on the 9th of May, sixteen days before.

Protests on both sides were entered, and an investigation between the Lands and Mines Departments on the matter ensued, lasting about a month. The Mines noticed the Lands Department that the Governor had granted a lease, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1882, of measured portion No. 9 aforesaid, and that said lease would issue forthwith if no valid reason existed in the Lands Department. The Lands Department replied in writing that no valid reason did exist, whereupon the lease was handed to me as M'Ivor's attorney.

Now this lease bears date the 9th day of May, 1882—the date of the grant. It recites that it is an indenture, demising to Matthew M'Ivor, on and from that date, all that said portion of land above described as No. 9. It sets forth that it was granted under the hand and seal of the Governor and the great seal of the Colony, on that 9th day of May, and further, M'Ivor is therein charged with rent from that 9th day of May, and one year's rent accepted unconditionally.

King being now in possession, M'Ivor proceeds in the Warden's Court for trespass. The Warden places M'Ivor in possession; King proceeds in the Supreme Court; Judge Windeyer presided, and wanted a witness to the Governor's signature, and finally gave a verdict in favour of King. M'Ivor appeals to the Full Court, which upholds Judge Windeyer's decision; and lastly, M'Ivor applies for leave to go to the Privy Council, and is refused.

You

You will readily understand that thousands of pounds have been spent by M'Ivor and his friends in support of the title granted to him by the Crown, and the law decides that it is no title. They now appeal to the justice and clemency of your Honorable Government for compensation.

By the above, which I am prepared to swear is a fair and truthful statement of the case, it will be seen that the Government issued two titles for the same portion of land, and that after due consideration having issued M'Ivor's title, and that title being of a prior date to that of the counter claim (I have already shown that M'Ivor was a tenant under rent for sixteen days previous to the date of King's claim, and the Crown exercised a landlord's privilege for that time prior to the date of King's selection), and M'Ivor having expended nearly two years' labour in developing this property, suffering the while the greatest hardship and privations, persevering under the most adverse circumstances, and the Legislature having passed an Act during the last Parliament to meet cases such as this, I most respectfully solicit an investigation of this particular case, so that justice may be done to a man (and others through him) who has been absolutely ruined.

Relying upon your strong sense of justice,

I have, &c.,

R. T. KIRBY.

The claim for compensation cannot, I think, be entertained, in view of the evidence taken before His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, at Armidale, in the action for ejectment, *King v. M'Ivor*, as the defendant therein admitted that he had not complied with the Regulations, in regard to taking possession of the land and making application for the lease. Moreover, nothing has been done by this Department towards cancelling the lease; and if it be necessary to take steps to that end, it would, I think, be because of the lessee's failure to comply with the requirements of the law in regard to taking possession and making application to lease, and not because of the conditional purchase, which must I think be void, because the land in question is within a gold-field, and therefore not open to conditional purchase under any section of the Land Acts except the 14th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Submitted.—H. W., 3/8/83. Inform.—J. P. ABBOTT, 4/8/83.

No. 52.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. G. K. King.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 June, 1883.

Referring to the transfer from Charles Cowper to yourself of mineral lease No. 1,415, in the name of M. M'Ivor, I have the honor to inform you that the Minister cannot sanction the said transfer.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

See No. 50.

No. 53.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. T. Kirby.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 11 August, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 31st May last (addressed to the Minister for Lands), in which you solicit investigation of Mr. Matthew M'Ivor's claim to portion No. 9, in the parish of Moogem, and for compensation for alleged losses, I have the honor to inform you that, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *King v. M'Ivor*, and the evidence given therein by Mr. M'Ivor that he had not complied with the requirements of the law in regard to taking possession and making application to lease, it is not clear that this Department can take any further steps in the matter.

I may point out that the lease in question has not been cancelled by the Department, and if it were necessary for the Department to take any steps in the matter it would be by reason of Mr. M'Ivor's failure to comply with the law.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

See No. 51.

No. 54.

Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 August, 1883.

In connection with the request made to you by letter to cancel mineral lease No. 1,415, granted to Matthew M'Ivor, and in accordance with your desire to have a certified copy of the decision of the Supreme Court on the title set up by Mr. G. K. King to the land comprised in the above lease, I beg herewith to forward to you a certified copy of the record of the Supreme Court in the ejectment case of *King v. M'Ivor*, by which you will see that Mr. King has been adjudged to be the legal owner of the land comprised in the lease No. 1,415.

I therefore renew my request that you will cancel M.L. 1,415, with a view to Mr. King obtaining a title to the land from the Department of Lands.

I have, &c.,

T. F. DECOURCY BROWNE,

Agent for GEO. K. KING.

The writer may be informed that no step will be taken in this Department to cancel the lease until it is quite clear that a valid conditional purchase has been made. The M.C.P. made by Mr. King may not be valid, being within a gold-field. Submitted.—H. W., 30/8/83.

Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 4/9/83.

I would specially direct the attention of the Lands Department to this M.C.P., which is within a gold-field, and conditional purchases under the 13th and 19th sections of the Act appear to me to be inoperative within gold-fields.—J. P. ABBOTT, 17/9/83.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, B.C., 17/9/83.—H. W.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Clive to wit.

On the day and year first above mentioned a writ of our Lady the Queen issued forth of this Court in these words, that is to say—

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Matthew M'Ivor, of Pheasant Creek, Glen Elgin, near Glen Innes, and all persons entitled to defend the possession of all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement twenty acres, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Clive, at Pheasant Creek, Glen Elgin, near Glen Innes, and being measured portion number nine, commencing at the north-east corner of portion eight on the south bank of Rocky or Pheasant Creek, and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that portion bearing south sixteen chains thirty-three links; thence on the south by part of the north boundary of portion six, bearing east sixteen chains forty-four links to Rocky or Pheasant Creek before mentioned; thence on the east and north-east by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement, to the possession whereof George Kennedy King claims to be entitled, and to eject all other persons therefrom. These are to command you or such of you as deny the alleged title, within sixteen days after service hereof, to appear in person or by attorney, in our Supreme Court at Sydney, to defend the said property, or such part thereof as you may be advised; in default whereof judgment may be signed and you turned out of possession.

Witness—The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knight, the Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, the fifth day of September, in the forty-sixth year of our reign.

For the Prothonotary,  
T. E. MURPHY,  
4th Clerk of the Supreme Court.

This writ was issued by William John Fergusson, of No. 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, attorney for the said plaintiff. And on the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Matthew M'Ivor appeared, by James William Johnson, his attorney, to the said writ, and defended for the whole of the land for the writ mentioned. Afterwards, on the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, before the Honorable Mr. Justice Windeyer, come the parties aforesaid, and a Jury being sworn to try the matters in question between the said parties, upon their oath say that the said George Kennedy King, on the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, was, and still is entitled to the possession of the said land as in the writ alleged. Therefore, it is considered that the said George Kennedy King do recover possession of the land in the said writ mentioned, with the appurtenances, together with £ for costs.

Judgment signed the eighth day of May, 1883.

For the Prothonotary,  
T. E. MURPHY, (L.S.)  
4th Clerk of the Supreme Court.

I hereby certify this and the two preceding sheets of paper to be a true copy of the judgment signed on the eighth day of May, A.D. 1883.

Dated this 20th day of August, A.D. 1883.

For the Prothonotary,  
REGINALD MONDAY,  
5th Clerk of the Supreme Court.

### No. 55.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. F. DeCourcy Browne.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 7 September, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 24th ultimo, in which you renew your request for the cancellation of mineral lease No. 1,415, I am directed to inform you that no step will be taken in this Department to cancel the lease until it is quite clear that a valid conditional purchase of the land has been made. See No. 54.

I may add that the purchase made by Mr. G. K. King, being within a gold-field, may not be valid.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.



1883-4.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
 REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE  
 AT PHEASANT'S CREEK ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
 9 October, 1884.

---

SYDNEY ; THOMAS RICHARDS GOVERNMENT PRINTER,

—  
 1884.

1883-4.

EXTRACTS FROM VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 75. TUESDAY, 25 MARCH, 1884.

10. CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK:—*Mr. Melville*, for *Mr. Fletcher*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claim of Matthew M'IVOR to a Tin-mine at Pheasant's Creek.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Abbott*, *Mr. Henry Clarke*, *Mr. Garvan*, *Mr. Levien*, *Mr. Poole*, *Mr. Sutherland*, "*Mr. Coonan*, *Mr. Loughnan*," *Mr. Copeland*, and *Mr. Fletcher*.
- Mr. W. J. Fergusson* moved, That the Question be amended by the omission of the names of *Mr. Coonan* and *Mr. Loughnan*, with a view to the insertion in their place of the names of *Mr. Melville* and *Mr. Targett*.
- Question,—That the names proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.
- Question,—That the names proposed to be inserted in place of the names omitted be so inserted,—put and passed.
- Main Question,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claim of Matthew M'IVOR to a Tin-mine at Pheasant's Creek.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Abbott*, *Mr. Henry Clarke*, *Mr. Garvan*, *Mr. Levien*, *Mr. Poole*, *Mr. Sutherland*, *Mr. Melville*, *Mr. Targett*, *Mr. Copeland*, and *Mr. Fletcher*,—put and passed.

VOTES No. 88. WEDNESDAY, 23 APRIL, 1884.

2. CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK:—*Mr. Fletcher* presented a Petition from Matthew M'IVOR, representing that a Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into his claim to a Tin-mine at Pheasant's Creek; and praying for permission to appear in person or by agent before the Committee.
- Petition received, and referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

VOTES No. 95. WEDNESDAY, 7 MAY, 1884.

4. CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK:—*Mr. Cameron*, for *Mr. Fletcher* (*by consent*), moved, without Notice, That the Return to an Order "Claim of Matthew M'IVOR to a Tin-mine at Pheasant's Creek," laid upon the Table of this House on 19th February, 1884, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on that subject.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 169. THURSDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1884.

6. CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK:—*Mr. Fletcher*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 25th March, 1884; together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1883-4.

## CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 25th March, 1884,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claim of Matthew M'Ivor to a Tin-mine at Pheasant's Creek,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose See List, p. 7. evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows:—

- (1.) That application for a mineral lease of block No. 9, of 20 acres, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, was made by Matthew M'Ivor, on the 27th day of July, 1881, which application was duly received on the 5th day of August, 1881, by the Warden's Clerk, at Glen Innes.
- (2.) That an application for a mineral conditional purchase of the very same land was made on 25th May, 1882, by one G. K. King.
- (3.) That a mineral lease of the said land was duly granted on the 9th day of May, 1882, and afterwards issued to the said Matthew M'Ivor, and a notification thereof appeared in the Government Gazette.
- (4.) That the said Matthew M'Ivor complied with all the regulations respecting said land to entitle him to a lease thereof.
- (5.) That in consequence of unnecessary and unaccountable delay in the Department of Mines, twelve months and five days elapsed between the time the application for lease was made and its being issued.
- (6.) That no less than forty-eight applications for mineral leases made by other applicants, subsequently to Matthew M'Ivor's application, were issued to them before the said lease was issued to the said Matthew M'Ivor.
- (7.) That the said lease was signed by His Excellency the Governor as if executed on the 9th day of May, 1882, whereas actually it was not executed until the 3rd day of June, 1882; and in consequence thereof the said Matthew M'Ivor lost the said land, in an action brought by the said G. K. King against him.
- (8.) That the said Matthew M'Ivor had no knowledge of this illegal practice until the point was taken at the trial in the Supreme Court, and by it he lost, not only his land, but was put to very great expense, &c.
- (9.) That, on the faith of the validity of the lease, other persons purchased large interests from the said Matthew M'Ivor, and that it is most probable that the mine would have been floated into a public Company, with a capital of £45,000.

2. Your Committee, in view of the foregoing facts, are of opinion:—

- (1.) That, as the land applied for was a measured portion, and as, in the application, the said Matthew M'Ivor said “the previous survey is accepted, being measured portion block No. 9,” the lease should have been issued shortly after the application was made.

(2.)

- (2.) That inasmuch as the said land was in a proclaimed Gold-field, it was not legally open to conditional purchase.
- (3.) That upon the evidence of professional and practical men of high standing (in this Colony and Victoria) the said land contains great mineral wealth.
- (4.) That the claim of Matthew M'Ivor is entitled to the most favourable consideration of the Government.

*No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 8th October, 1884.*

JAMES FLETCHER,  
Chairman.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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THURSDAY, 24 APRIL, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher, | Mr. Henry Clarke.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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THURSDAY, 1 MAY, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Henry Clarke.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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WEDNESDAY, 7 MAY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher, | Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Poole.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, and referring Petition from Matthew M'Ivor to be allowed to appear in person or by Agent before the Committee, read by the Clerk. Printed copies of the Petition of Matthew M'Ivor before the Committee. Resolved,—That Matthew M'Ivor have leave to appear by Counsel or Agent before the Committee. Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Harrie Wood, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past One o'clock.]

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THURSDAY, 8 MAY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Poole, | Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Melville.

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

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring Return to Order "Claim of Matthew M'Ivor to a Tin-mine at Pheasant Creek" to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Papers before the Committee.

Present:—Mr. R. T. Kirby (*Agent for Matthew M'Ivor*.)

Harrie Wood, Esq., (*Under Secretary for Mines*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* the original Papers in the case.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Gilbert Heydon, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.]

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FRIDAY, 9 MAY, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Sutherland.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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THURSDAY, 15 MAY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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THURSDAY, 22 MAY, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Henry Clarke.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke, | Mr. Targett.

Present:—Mr. R. T. Kirby (*Agent for Matthew M'Ivor*).

Thomas C. Binney, Esq. (*Registrar of the Department of Mines*), called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness produced Power of Attorney from Matthew M'Ivor to Mr. R. T. Kirby.

Witness withdrew.

Gresley Lukin, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Mr. Kirby handed in a copy of a report by Mr. Norman Taylor on the Pheasant's Creek Mine,  
which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A 1.*)

Witness produced sketch of the Pheasant's Creek Mine, a copy of which was handed in and ordered  
to be appended. (*See Separate Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Alfred Percy Burt called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas William Edwards called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Matthew M'Ivor called in, sworn, and examined.

Mr. Kirby handed in certain documents, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices  
A 2, 3, and 4.*)

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Harrie Wood, Esq., be summoned to give further evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at half-past Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke, | Mr. Targett.

Present:—Mr. R. T. Kirby (*Agent for Matthew M'Ivor*).

Mr. Matthew M'Ivor called in, and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Harrie Wood, Esq., called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. William Henry Harrison called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in certain documents, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices B 1,  
2, and 3.*)

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher, | Mr. Henry Clarke.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 24 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Henry Clarke.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 26 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed

WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Sutherland.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 8 JULY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher; | Hr. Henry Clarke.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke, | Mr. Targett,  
Mr. Poole.

Present:—Mr. R. T. Kirby (*Agent for Matthew M'Ivor*).

Mr. R. T. Kirby sworn and examined.

Witness *handed in* a copy of a letter written by him to the Minister for Lands in reference to granting a title to the land to others, on the ground that M'Ivor held a lease of it, which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix O*)

Mr. Kirby then addressed the Committee and withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday, 23 July, 1884.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 JULY, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Garvan.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JULY, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Garvan.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fletcher, in the Chair.

Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Garvan,  
Mr. Henry Clarke.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.  
Same read and agreed to.  
Chairman to report to the House.

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT  
PHEASANT'S CREEK.

THURSDAY, 8 MAY, 1884.

Present:—

MR. COPELAND, | MR. MELVILLE,  
Mr. POOLE.

WILLIAM THOMAS POOLE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. T. Kirby appeared as Agent for Mr. Matthew M'Ivor.

Harrie Wood, Esq., Under Secretary for Mines, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] In obedience to a summons you bring certain papers with you? Yes.
2. Will you please to state the nature of those papers? I have brought the original papers in the case of the "claim of Matthew M'Ivor to a tin-mine at Pheasant's Creek." (*Papers produced.*)
3. Will you turn to the original of No. 51 of the printed papers—a letter from Mr. R. T. Kirby to the Secretary for Lands, dated 31st May, 1883? I cannot find it among the papers which I got from the Lands Department this morning, but I presume it will be in the Lands Department, and I can get it on application. I will get it and forward it to the Committee at once.

H. Wood,  
Esq.  
8 May, 1884.

Charles Gilbert Heydon, Esq., barrister-at-law, called in and examined:—

4. *Mr. Kirby.*] You were employed as counsel in the case *King v. M'Ivor*? Yes.
5. You were engaged in Mr. M'Ivor's interest? Yes; I appeared for Mr. M'Ivor on the 13th October, 1882, at Armidale.
6. Will you kindly look at No. 8 in these printed papers, and say whether that is the same lease as was before the Court on that occasion? Yes, I have no doubt this is the same lease.
7. Have you read the Judge's notes in the case? I have. I have particularly read that portion of them in which it is said—"Mr. Heydon here admits that he cannot prove that the notices were posted as the Act requires," because my attention has been called to that part of the Judge's notes.
8. If the Minister for Lands interpreted that note to mean an acknowledgment on your part that the law and the regulations were not fulfilled, would that be correct? Quite incorrect. All that I acknowledged was that we could not at that trial, then and there, prove that the notices were posted as the Act requires.
9. Did not some conversation take place as to the reason why you were not prepared with this evidence—did you not inform the Judge of the reason? In the first place, it does not appear on the Judge's notes that this admission of mine, which he has placed on record in his notes, was at the end of my examination of Mr. M'Ivor. The position of the matter is this:—We knew that the lease to Mr. M'Ivor was of earlier date than the conditional purchase of Mr. King, and we considered our case as quite unimpeachable on that ground. The day before the case came on for trial I received a telegram from Mr. Scarvell, of Want, Johnson, & Scarvell, the attorneys who instructed me, urging me to keep out any evidence that the other side might bring forward to show the leases were not actually signed on the same day as they were registered, because they had found out in Sydney that leases were registered before they were actually signed. It became then a very serious consideration for us to see what our position was—
10. *Mr. Copeland.*] Signed by whom? By the Governor. As well as I remember, that was what was said in the telegram. Mr. Scarvell must have meant the date on which the lease was entered as passed by the Executive Council.
- 11.

C. G. Heydon,  
Esq.  
8 May, 1884.

C. G. Heydon, Esq.  
8 May, 1884.

11. *Chairman.*] The Executive minute? Yes, because registration in the Mines Office must be a subsequent matter. That, at any rate, was what we understood him to mean—that the apparent date of the lease, according to the practice in these matters, was not the real date, and he urged me to keep out evidence that might put us in a difficulty in that way.

12. Between the 2nd and 9th May? I do not think he went into the dates, but he made us aware of the difficulty. Our case had been entirely upon the lease, and we were not prepared for that difficulty. However, upon looking into the regulations, it appeared to me that as soon as the application for a lease was granted, the land was protected from selection, and was virtually under lease for mineral purposes. Next day, at the trial, I submitted that view of the law to the Judge, and he concurred with me. Judge Windeyer held at the trial that the land was land under lease for mineral purposes, and was protected from conditional purchase from the date on which the Governor granted the application; but he also held that we must show that we had complied with every condition required by the Act in making our application. That put us to the necessity of proving that M'Ivor, who took the land up, had done everything that the regulations required—that he had posted all the notices, dug all the trenches, put in all the corner posts, and had complied with all those matters that are required when people take up land for mineral purposes. We were not prepared to do that at all. We had come there with our lease, and our case was upon the lease; we were not prepared with these things which the Judge said we must prove. I took M'Ivor as far as he could go, and as soon as I found there was one of the notices as to which he could not give legal evidence, I told the Judge that I had no further proof to offer, and I sat down. That was what was meant by saying that I could "not prove that the notices were posted as the Act requires." Mr. O'Connor, who appeared on the other side, then got up to cross-examine M'Ivor; I objected that our case was at an end, but he was allowed to cross-examine, and M'Ivor's evidence, at page 15, subsequent to this admission of mine in brackets, is all Mr. O'Connor's cross-examination. At the end of that, the Judge, as we had failed to prove posting all the notices, directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

13. You stood upon your lease—not upon what led up to the lease? Just so. My admission merely meant that I could not go on with my case—that I could not at that time prove what the Judge required.

14. *Mr. Kirby.*] Will you be kind enough to read that telegram? *Mr. Heydon read as follows:—*

Telegram to C. G. Heydon, Esq., barrister-at-law, Armidale.

12 October, 1882.

PERSIST in objection to any evidence on the other side or by way of cross-examination that lease signed or sealed on any other day or in any other manner than appears upon its face. We learn leases registered before execution; ours registered June (see endorsement). Object to any evidence of this practice, as it will negative by side-wind execution on 9th May.

WANT, JOHNSON, & SCARVELL,  
60, Pitt-street, Sydney.

15. *Mr. Copeland.*] The lease does not appear to have been executed by the lessee until the 24th of July, 1882? The practical point is this: "As it will negative by side wind execution on 9th May." Up to that time we were standing upon our lease as a lease executed on the 9th May; but by the telegram we were made aware that it might not perhaps have been executed on the 9th May at all, but on a subsequent date. But it was too late; we had not our evidence ready; and all that I meant when I made the admission referred to in the Judge's notes was that I had not a witness there to prove that the notices had been posted. My own note of that part of the case upon my own brief, which I have referred to, is not that I admit that I cannot prove the notices were posted, but that the witness cannot prove posting the notices on the nearest Registrar's Court, &c. It was merely that this witness could not prove this, and, having no other witness there, the verdict went against us. The Supreme Court afterwards held that a lease speaks from the date of actual execution, not from the date when the Governor assented to the application—the date that it is actually signed. They held that if it appears to be signed on the 9th May, but is really signed on 9th June, it speaks from the 9th June and not from the 9th May. Our contention was, that when the Governor and Executive Council assented to the application, the whole thing was complete—that the rest was merely departmental matter.

16. *Mr. Melville.*] You claim the 9th May as the valid date of this lease? Yes; it appeared that the 9th May was the date on which the Governor and Executive Council, considering the application, after all previous steps had been taken, finally assented to the lease; but by the rule of the Department, although it was then assented to, and the conditions complied with, the Governor's signature and the seal of the Colony were not then affixed to the document, and that it takes a varying period, according to the promptness or slowness of the Departments, to have that done. In this case it took several weeks; and in the meantime the land was selected. The Supreme Court held that, as the selection was prior in date to the actual affixing by the Governor of his signature to the lease, the mineral conditional purchase must have a prior right over the lease.

17. *Chairman.*] Do I understand you to say that, between the 2nd and the 9th May, this land was taken up as a mineral conditional purchase—the land covered by Mr. M'Ivor's lease? No. The lease bore date the 9th May, and our contention was that from that date the land was ours under the lease. The conditional purchase was made on the 25th May, 1882. If you look about five lines from the beginning of the Judge's notes you will see that the application for the conditional purchase was put in evidence, and was dated 25th May, 1882. Comparing the date of the lease, 9th May, and the application for conditional purchase, 25th May—looking at the thing merely on that ground—there was no question that the right was on our side; but it came out in evidence that, though the lease bore date 9th May, it was not actually signed by the Governor till June.

18. If I understand you aright, the concluding portion of that lease, declaring that His Excellency caused the seal of the Colony to be affixed and set his hand to this document on "the day and year first above written"—that is, the 9th May, 1882—is not true? That is not true in fact; so that we had a lease given to us by the Government which was not actually signed until after the date of the conditional purchase. That was the contention of our opponents; but our contention was that our lease, being dated the 9th May, and that being the date on which the contract was complete between M'Ivor and the Crown, that is the date from which the lease speaks and the land was protected. Their contention was that, as it was not actually executed till June, it only protects the land from June, and before that time they had selected.

19. *Mr. Melville.*] You depended upon the Governor's signature? Yes. The Executive had done everything, and M'Ivor had done everything on the 9th May to entitle him to the lease, although it was not actually signed till June.

20. *Chairman.*] You think that was a matter over which you had no control? Not the slightest; we could not have hastened it a single moment. We had done everything we had to do, and had paid all the moneys we had to pay, and the rest was in the hands of the Crown. The Crown itself gave the very best evidence that it considered the whole matter concluded on the 9th May, by dating the lease on that day. However, the Supreme Court took a different view.

C. G. Heydon,  
Esq.  
8 May, 1884.

21. You have just informed the Committee that it came out in evidence at the trial, and it was contended by your opponents, that the Governor's signature was not affixed to the lease till some time in June. Now, I ask your attention to this minute on the case—"Registered in the Department of Mines, at Sydney, this 1st day of June, 1882"? Have you the law reports in the Parliamentary Library?—These dates, if they do not appear in the Parliamentary papers, will appear clearly in the report of the case *King v. M'Ivor*, before the Supreme Court, when they decided this point of law. My memory is that the Governor did not sign the lease until June. The evidence of Mr. Binney, according to the Judge's notes, is as follows:—"Cross-examined by O'Connor: I have charge of the mineral leases, and they go through my hands before they are sent for execution; the date first written is the date of approval by the Governor and Executive Council; it was sent to the Governor for execution on the 2nd June; it must have been signed by the Governor on or after the 2nd June, 1882." And I find in my notes, what does not appear in the Judge's notes, a distinct statement that the registration is before the signing and sealing of the lease; and in the Judge's note what comes to the same thing, that the Governor must have signed it on or after the 2nd June, it having been registered on the 1st June.

22. What was there to register? It was an unsigned lease, a lease complete in everything but the signature. The contract to give the lease was complete on the 9th May; and the Crown must treat that as final, because they register before they get the Governor's signature, and they date it the 9th May, which is before the Governor signed it; so that the Department evidently treat the land as being under lease from the 9th May. No doubt it is a great hardship to a man applying for a lease.

23. As a lawyer, I am asking you this question: Is it in accordance with our law that a document can be registered before it is completed? I am not prepared to say it could be done in no case.

24. You stood upon the lease, and considered that covered the whole of the ground? Yes.

25. And you were not prepared to show at the trial that you had complied with all the minutiae of the law? No, we had no notion until the day before the trial that we should be called upon to do so, but then it was too late.

26. *Mr. Kirby.*] You did not take Mr. Binney to Armidale as a witness? No, Mr. Binney was subpoenaed by the other side, I presume, to show the difference between the apparent date of the lease and the real date. He appears as our witness, because, when I tendered the lease, the Judge would not admit it in evidence, because the seal was indistinct; and knowing Mr. Binney was about the Court, I called him to prove that it was the great seal that was attached to the lease, although it was indistinct. It was in that way he appears as our witness.

TUESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1884.

Present.—

MR. HENRY CLARKE,

MR. TARGETT,

JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. T. Kirby appeared as Agent for the Petitioner, Matthew M'Ivor.

Thomas C. Binney, Esq., Registrar of the Department of Mines, called in and examined:—

27. *Mr. Kirby.*] Do you produce a power of attorney from Mr. Matthew M'Ivor, authorizing me to act as his agent? I do. (*Produced.*)

28. What is the present system of registering leases—is there an entry in a book—Will you kindly explain what registration is? We have large books called Registers, in which we enter leases in their order. In these books we give all particulars as to when they were applied for, where they were applied for, the area, the surveyor's description, the date of confirmation, the date of commencement of rental, when the lease was executed, and to whom it was delivered.

T. C.  
Binney, Esq.  
10 June, 1884.

29. What is the present system of obtaining the Governor's signature—does the Governor write the signature himself or is it put on with a stamp? I have never been present when it was done.

30. *Chairman.*] You are not in a position to answer that question? I could not answer the question positively.

31. *Mr. Kirby.*] Do you remember giving evidence at Armidale? I do.

32. On that occasion I think you gave evidence to the effect that it was put on with a stamp? No, I spoke of the seal; the seal of the Colony is stamped on the lease. That was the evidence I gave.

33. Is it the practice to obtain the Governor's signature to a lease before it is gazetted or after? The Governor's signature is, as a rule, obtained after approval.

34. Before being gazetted? The lease is confirmed by the Governor and Executive Council after approval. *Chairman.*] Do I understand that the Governor signs leases before they are gazetted, after they are approved of by the Executive Council—are they gazetted before or after? The approval is gazetted.

35. Then the signature must of necessity be attached before they are gazetted? No, the approval is gazetted after passing the Governor and Executive Council; the lease itself is sent on to the Colonial Secretary, and thence to Government House, for signature by the Governor.

36. After the approval? After the approval.

37. *Mr. Kirby.*] The lease to M'Ivor was approved on the 2nd May, 1882, and confirmed on the 9th May? I could not say from memory; I dare say you are right.

38. Is it not so in the printed papers? Yes.

39. Ought not the signature of the Governor to have been attached to that lease between the 2nd May and the 9th May? No.

40. Why not? Because the approval has to be confirmed; we do not deal with it until it is confirmed.

T. C.  
Binney, Esq.  
10 June, 1884.

41. From the date of confirmation on the 9th May, was it possible to have had that lease gazetted prior to the 25th May, the same month—now mark the question—was it possible to gazette that lease between the 9th and the 25th May? Possible to gazette it as approved, do you mean?
42. Yes, between the 9th and 25th May? It was possible.
43. You are acquainted with the 30th regulation, relating to mineral leases under the Mining Act? Yes.
44. *Chairman.*] Is it usual for such a long delay to take place in issuing leases as has taken place in this particular instance? If my memory serves me right this was done very quickly.
45. That is between the 9th and 25th May? Yes, very quickly indeed.
46. On the 2nd May the Mining Department recommended that this lease should be granted? Yes.
47. On the 9th May the Executive Council confirmed it? Yes.
48. And you say that is not an unusual delay, between the 9th and 25th? No.
49. *Mr. Kirby.*] Is it a rule of the Department to deal with leases according to priority of receipt? They would do so if they could, but sometimes one survey comes in before another; it is very hard to take it that way.
50. When the land has already been surveyed, is it the duty of the Department, and is it the law, to deal with applications in accordance with priority of receipt? Yes, I think they would, as a general rule.
51. As a matter of fact, is there any law in the matter? I am not aware that there is any law.
52. Will you allow me to refer you to sub-section 4 of section 56 of the Mining Act? That is with reference to application for a lease. It says the applications shall be dealt with in that way by the Warden or Land Agent; it has nothing to do with the head office.
53. *Mr. Targett.*] As a matter of fact, is it not the rule to survey the land applied for in the order of priority of receipt? Yes, I think it should be.

Gresley Lukin, Esq., called in and examined:—

G. Lukin, Esq.  
10 June, 1884.

54. *Mr. Kirby.*] You are Manager of the Pheasant's Creek Tin-mining Company? Yes, legal Manager.
55. Do you recollect the Company receiving a report from Mr. Norman Taylor, of Melbourne, with reference to the mine? Yes.
56. You have read and examined that report, no doubt? I read it.
57. Is that a true copy of it? I believe it is. (*Handed in by Mr. Kirby. See Appendix A 1.*)
58. Have you a plan or sketch that Mr. Taylor sent in with that report? There is a sketch.
59. Showing the position of the shafts? I really do not know what it shows—it is so long ago. I believe it does show the position of the shafts. (*Sketch produced. Copy to be handed in. See Separate Appendix.*)
60. This is Mr. Norman Taylor's sketch? Yes.
61. You are aware that the title to a portion of the land described in that sketch was disputed by Matthew M'Ivor? Yes.
62. As a matter of fact, it was portion No. 9? No, I do not know that; I cannot swear positively to any of these facts, because I have kept myself outside of any knowledge of how the land was acquired; I only know it as a registered Company.
63. All payments on the Company's behalf are made by you through the books of the Company? Yes.
64. Do you know a Mr. Gaffney who has been connected with this matter? Yes.
65. I suppose you are aware that he obtained a verdict against M'Ivor for false imprisonment, for giving him in charge for removing some ore from the mine? Yes.
66. The whole question of Mr. M'Ivor's ground was then in dispute? I have no knowledge of that; I believe Gaffney was employed both by Mr. King and by the Company at different times.
67. Is it not a matter of fact that Mr. Gaffney received £500 for the part he played against M'Ivor as a professional jumper? I have no knowledge of it whatever; such a transaction never passed through my books.
68. I believe Mr. De Courcy Browne was employed as a mining agent by your Company? He was the agent who was employed by Mr. King; he was not employed by the Company in any way; I have heard that he was employed by Mr. King.
69. Is it not true that he received £300 for the part he took in the matter? I have no knowledge of it; if Mr. Browne had been employed by my Company the books would show the transaction. I would like it to be distinctly understood by the Committee that I have had no part or share in any of these transactions, except as legal Manager of a registered Company.

Mr. Alfred Percy Burt called in and examined:—

Mr. A. P.  
Burt.  
10 June, 1884.

70. *Mr. Kirby.*] You are a mining engineer? Yes.
71. You know portion No. 9 of the Pheasant's Creek Tin-mine? I do.
72. How long is it since you were there? I was there last Wednesday, within less than a week, and I was there two years ago.
73. Have you seen Mr. Norman Taylor's report to the Pheasant's Creek Tin-mining Company? I have seen a printed report.
74. Is that the report (*indicating report handed by Mr. Kirby*)? Yes.
75. You have seen Mr. Norman Taylor's sketch having reference to that report? I saw a plan with markings on it, corresponding with his report.
76. Is that the sketch referred to (*indicating sketch produced by Mr. Lukin*)? I should take that to be a copy of what I saw.
77. From your own knowledge, and having read the report and seen the sketch, and the shafts described as Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, on measured portion No. 9? They are.
78. You have no doubt whatever that Mr. Norman Taylor refers to shaft 6? That (*pointing to the sketch*) is the shaft 6 referred to in his report, no doubt about it; it corresponds with his description; but the shaft, when I was there last, was full of water.
79. Did you see any ore about the mouth of the shaft? Yes, very good ore.
80. If Mr. Taylor represented that ore as giving at least 45 per cent. of tin, do you think he was right? Yes, I should think so; it was a very rich description of ore; it would go from 30 to 40 per cent. no doubt.

Mr.



## CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK.

Mr. Thomas William Edwards called in and examined :—

81. *Mr. Kirby.*] You are a mining manager? Yes.  
 82. Were you mining manager for King's Tin-mining Company? Yes.  
 83. Do you know M'Ivor's shaft, as they call it, on portion No. 9, at Pheasant's Creek? Yes.  
 84. How far were your works from there? Close by.  
 85. Were you frequently there? Yes.  
 86. Was anybody working at the shaft at that time? No.  
 87. Do you remember a lot of ore being removed from the shaft across the creek? Yes.  
 88. Will you kindly tell us whether that was rich ore or poor ore? Very rich. There was from 35 to 40 tons of stone, 40 per cent. ore.  
 89. Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 are the shafts on portion No. 9: will you kindly say from which shaft it was the ore was removed? No. 6 shaft, according to this plan.  
 90. You know it was removed from what is known as M'Ivor's shaft? Yes, on to the adjoining lease.  
 91. If Mr. Norman Taylor reported that that was a very rich mine, 45 per cent.—from your experience as a tin-miner would he be about correct? Yes, he would be just about correct.  
 92. *Chairman.*] Do you know the locality well? Yes.  
 93. Can you inform the Committee whether it is within a proclaimed gold-field? It is about 7 or 8 miles from a gold-field—the nearest place where gold has been found.  
 94. Do you know whether it is within the boundaries of a proclaimed gold-field? I cannot say.  
 95. Can you say of your own knowledge whether the land in that locality has been reserved from purchase? No, I cannot.  
 96. Can you inform the Committee whether there has been much land in that locality sold as mineral conditional purchases? No, I do not think there has been much sold there.  
 97. All leaseholders? Nearly all.

Mr. T. W.  
Edwards.  
10 June, 1884.

Mr. Matthew M'Ivor called in and examined :—

98. *Mr. Kirby.*] Did you once own portion No. 9 on Pheasant's Creek as a tin-mine? Yes.  
 99. How did you become possessed of it? I went there on the 1st January, 1881, and took up 4 acres on No. 9 block, under a mineral license, and in July, 1881, I applied for No. 9 block of 20 acres as a mineral lease; the 4 acres was a portion of the same block, No. 9.  
 100. *Chairman.*] You held 4 acres under a mineral license? Yes.  
 101. On what date did you apply for a mineral lease? In the latter end of July.  
 102. When did your mineral license expire? 30th December, 1881.  
 103. *Mr. Kirby.*] You know the form of taking possession? Yes; I pegged out the ground according to the mining regulations, and put up a notice on a tree alongside the corner peg.  
 104. What was the notice? The notice was that I applied for 20 acres on mineral lease on No. 9 block.  
 105. Was it a printed form? Yes; No. 1 schedule.  
 106. Did you build any walls or fences? I could not put up fences, but I put up stone walls, 9 feet long, 18 inches wide, and a foot high, if not more.  
 107. *Chairman.*] Did you build them at right angles in the corners? Yes; in an L shape.  
 108. *Mr. Kirby.*] Did you post notices on the nearest post office and at the Warden's Court? I did not do it myself; it was an agent applied for me at the Warden's Court, and he posted up the notices at the post office and Warden's Court; the nearest post office to me was at the Bald Nob.  
 109. Did you see the notice on the post office? I saw the notice on the nearest post office to me, but I was not at the Warden's Court.  
 110. Had you any intimation that it was done? Yes; the agent, Mr. M'Intyre, sent me a letter to say that he had done so—that he had made the application and posted the notice on the Warden's Court and on the nearest post office; I saw that one myself when I went over.  
 111. Did you give evidence at the trial at Armidale? I did.  
 112. When you gave your evidence there, did you swear that you did not post the notice on the Warden's Court, or did you swear you did not do it yourself—that others did it for you? I swore I did not post the notice myself, but that Mr. M'Intyre posted it for me.  
 113. Did you swear anything about a letter there that you received from Mr. M'Intyre? I cannot say I did.  
 114. Do you remember Mr. O'Connor objecting to your giving evidence of a letter you had received from Mr. M'Intyre? Yes, he objected to my giving evidence as to the posting of the notices.  
 115. He objected to receiving evidence from you as to a letter you received from Mr. M'Intyre, your agent—is that a fact? Yes, I believe it is.  
 116. As a matter of fact, you did everything that was required by the regulations to entitle you to a lease of this ground? As a matter of fact, I did everything I thought would secure the ground to me; I was very particular about it, because all the ground was taken up alongside of it, and if I did anything that was not right it would be taken from me.  
 117. You are acquainted with Mr. M'Intyre's signature? Yes.  
 118. Do you recognize that (*handing a document to witness*) as Mr. M'Intyre's signature? Yes, I believe it is.  
 119. That is an affidavit by Mr. James M'Intyre that he posted the notices referred to? Yes. (*Handed in by Mr. Kirby. See Appendix A 2.*)  
 120. You know Mr. Wells, formerly Warden's Clerk at Glen Innes, in 1881? Yes.  
 121. Do you recognize that as his signature? Yes, this is Mr. Wells' handwriting, I believe.  
 122. That is an affidavit that he assisted Mr. M'Intyre in posting that notice, that everything was done that was necessary, and that he subsequently removed the notices and filed them in the Warden's Court? Yes. (*Handed in by Mr. Kirby. See Appendix A 3.*)  
 123. You are aware that your application was approved of? Yes; I never got any notice that it was not, and I was aware that it was, for there was a lease granted to me.  
 124. Did you give me a power of attorney to act for you in taking up the lease? I did.  
 125. You are aware that the lease was granted? Yes, I saw it.  
 126. What was the date of that lease? 9th May, 1882.

Mr.  
M. M'Ivor.  
10 June, 1884.

- Mr. M. M'Ivor. 127. Were you dispossessed from that land afterwards? I was.  
 128. By a decision of the Supreme Court? Yes, at Armidale, on 13th October, 1882.  
 10 June, 1884. 129. You know Mr. Saunders, land agent, at Glen Innes? Yes.  
 130. At the trial did Mr. Saunders give evidence? Yes.  
 131. Did he swear portion No. 9 was then good on the books? He swore that he got no notice from Sydney that it was not.  
 132. You know that the land was selected on the 25th May, fifteen days later than the date of your lease? Yes.  
 133. Did you apply for a new trial after the verdict was given against you? Yes.  
 134. You have no doubt whatever that at the trial you made no admission that the notices were not posted? No, because I had a letter from Mr. M'Intyre saying he had posted them, and that he sent one to the nearest post office, and I saw that when I went in there.  
 135. As a matter of fact, the expression you used was, "I did not post the notice on the Warden's Court myself"? Yes.  
 136. Are any of Mr. King's partners in the transaction living at Glen Innes? I could not swear that.  
 137. Do you think that if the notice was not posted he could have got evidence to prove it was not? As for that, Mr. King never saw the land until the 24th March, 1882—he never was on the ground before that.  
 138. If the Judge's notes represent that you admitted the notice was not posted, would that be wrong? Yes; I said I did not post it myself—my agent did it—I did not post the notice myself; that was all I said.  
 139. Then the Judge's notes do not represent the evidence as you gave it? I believe they misrepresent what I swore; what I swore was that I did not post the notice myself.  
 140. Did you appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision? Yes.  
 141. A rule nisi was granted? Yes.  
 142. And was rejected on the hearing to be made absolute before the full Court? Yes.  
 143. For what reason was it rejected, do you recollect,—was it because the lease was not signed on the 9th May? I believe it was, because the lease was not signed by the Governor before the mineral conditional purchase was made.  
 144. *Chairman.*] How long were you on the grounds in question? I was there from the 1st January, 1881, until May, 1882.  
 145. *Mr. Targett.*] Were you living on it? Yes, I was working on it.  
 146. *Chairman.*] During that time was Mr. King on the ground at all? Mr. King and four or five other men came there in the month of March, 1882.  
 147. Your first application for a lease was in July, 1881? Yes.  
 148. And the lease was finally dragged through the Mining Department in May, 1882? Yes.  
 149. Prior to your applying for a lease of this land had you been working on it, off and on, previously? I was working all the time on it from January, 1881, to May, 1882; I was working on No. 9 block.  
 150. Did you ever do any work on that particular block before January, 1881? No, I did not; I was camped on it, but I did not do any work; I went there in December, 1880.  
 151. You said, I think, that your mineral license would expire in December, 1881? Yes; I got it on 30th December, 1880.  
 152. Did you, after applying for the lease, renew your mineral license? No, I did not.  
 153. Did you hold a miner's right? No, I did not hold a miner's right at that time—only a mineral license.  
 154. After your mineral license expired did you hold a miner's right? I had no miner's right until the beginning of May, 1882; I took out a miner's right in the first week of May, 1882, at Dalmorton.  
 155. And in virtue of that miner's right you worked on No. 9 block? No, I did not work on No. 9 block then; I had no lease in the month of May, 1882. I had bad lungs; I was working in water a long time, and no one near me, and I had to travel 12 miles for my horses, and carrying pack saddles through the scrub at night; I was bad, and came to Sydney in May, 1882; when I went back, to go to Pheasant Creek, Mr. King had jumped the ground.  
 156. How long were you absent from your claim? From May until July.  
 157. About what date in May? I left about the 9th May—knocked off working there.  
 158. *Mr. Clarke.*] When did you return? About the 27th or 28th July.  
 159. *Chairman.*] What work had you done on the claim? I worked about 4 chains of a gully, for alluvial tin, stream tin, and I sunk several places on the lode; some places about 10 feet wide, and some places a chain wide.\*  
 160. On this particular block? Yes, all on No. 9 block.  
 161. You sunk a number of shafts, you say, prospecting the lode? Prospecting in search of lodes.  
 162. Did you strike a lode in any of those shafts? I did.  
 163. What size were your shafts? I sunk one shaft 14 feet deep, but I had to sink it over 10 feet long and over 8 feet wide, to give me room.  
 164. Did you strike a lode in that shaft? Yes I did; it was on the surface.  
 165. Would that shaft be of any use to any parties who were going to work that lode? Yes.  
 166. What width was the lode where you struck it in that shaft? It was not over 10 inches wide on the surface.  
 167. At the bottom of the shaft? It was not over 7 inches; the body of stone was 10 feet wide.  
 168. Would it be possible for any intending jumper to go down your shaft and examine the lode? Yes.  
 169. Could they see the lode in any of the other shafts you sunk? Yes, they could see indications of lodes in every place I sunk.  
 170. *Mr. Clarke.*] Had you a miner's right at the date of your application for a mineral lease, 27th July, 1881? I had a mineral license—not a miner's right.  
 171. *Chairman.*] When did you take out a miner's right? In the month of May, 1882.  
 172. Then you had a miner's right at the time your claim was jumped? Yes.  
 173. *Mr. Targett.*] On what date was the land jumped? On 25th May, 1882. I have the miner's right.  
 174. *Chairman.*] Have you it with you? I have not got it in my pocket, but I have it in Sydney.  
 175. *Mr. Kirby.*] Is that your handwriting? Yes.  
 176. Is that a copy from the Government Gazette of the particulars therein stated? Yes. (*Handed in by Mr. Kirby. See Appendix A 4.*)

THURSDAY,

\*NOTE (on revision):—I do not mean the chain wide to apply to the lodes—only to the stream working.

THURSDAY, 12 JUNE, 1884.

Present:—  
 MR. H. CLARKE, | MR. TARGETT,

JAMES FLETCHER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. R. T. Kirby appeared as Agent for Mr. Matthew M'ivor.

Mr. Matthew M'ivor called in and further examined:—

177. *Mr. Kirby.*] You were examined before this Committee the other day? Yes.
178. Had you any notice of objection to your lease from the time of your application until the 25th May, 1882? No, I had none; there was no objection in the Mining Department that I heard of.
179. You had a case in the Warden's Court against some one named King, for trespass? Yes;\* and I had a case also against Barker and Primmer.
180. What was the verdict? I got a verdict, and the Warden sent a policeman out with me to put me in possession of the land.
181. What happened when you arrived on the ground after being placed in possession? I found a number of men there; I found they had shifted 30 or 40 tons of tin ore from the ground I claimed as mine to their own land,—ground which I understood at the time to be Crown Land; I made inquiries as to who shifted it, and a man named Gaffney said that he had shifted it; I gave him in charge to a policeman for shifting it, or for stealing the ore.
182. Was anything done to him? No.
183. Was he not brought before the Bench at the Police Court? He was brought before the Bench and committed for trial, but the Attorney-General, I understood, would not file a bill against him, and he sued me for damages in the Supreme Court, Sydney.
184. Did he get a verdict against you? Yes, he got a verdict against me.
185. For what amount? £500.
186. You had been paying rent for this property from the 9th of May until December? Yes; the Government Gazette says it was on the 9th of May, 1882, that I was put under rent.
187. And placed in possession by the Warden? Yes.
188. And you had to pay £500 for protecting your own property? A verdict for £500 damages was given against me.
189. When you received your lease from the Crown, had you any knowledge that it was not signed on the 9th of May? No, I had no knowledge of it whatever; I considered that it was a lease from that day, and that I should have no more bother about it. At the time I gave Gaffney in charge, I understood there was nothing wrong on account of my having my lease signed by the Governor; I considered that the ground was mine, and that no one could put me out of it.
190. *Chairman.*] I notice in your evidence at the trial at Armidale, you are reported to have used these words, "I marked the land before I made the application; my agent made the application wrong for me." What do you mean by that? I did not say my agent; I said I employed an agent to make the application. I have seen that report, and I believe I did not say so—I am certain I did not say it. I said that I pegged out the land myself, and my agent made application for me. I was asked the question whether I made out the application in person or marked out the boundaries, and my answer was that my agent made the application for me.
191. *Mr. Targett.*] That was not the truth? That was not the truth.
192. Did you say your own agent made the application wrong? I do not think I did.
193. To the best of your knowledge, did your agent make the application wrong? To the best of my knowledge he did not.
194. You were granted the lease according to his application? Yes.
195. With regard to your statement that you gave a man named Gaffney in charge for shifting a quantity of ore,—did you dig that ore? No, I did not dig it; it was dug, I understood, by King's men. It was for trespassing and moving the ore that I gave Gaffney in charge.
196. *Mr. Kirby.*] Have you known Gaffney for any length of time? Yes.
197. Have you ever known him to be in any trouble of this kind before? Yes, I have known him to be pulled up several times for taking tin ore.
198. *Mr. Clarke.*] Did you hold a miner's right at the time you made application for a mineral lease? I had not a miner's right, but a mineral license.
199. I think you said in your former evidence that you had a miner's right afterwards? I said that it was in May that I got the miner's right. On referring to the right, I find it was dated 27th April, 1882. The application for the mineral lease was made in July, 1881.
200. *Mr. Targett.*] Then you took up this land under mineral license? I made application for a mineral lease; I had a mineral license at the time, and was working on the ground.
201. At the time you made application for a mineral lease you had no miner's right at all? No; if the Committee will let me make an explanation; it was stated by the Minister for Mines, Dr. Renwick, that a mineral license was the best protection a man could have on making application for a mineral lease. We miners understand that by having a mineral license we are protected by it.
202. *Chairman.*] When was the land taken possession of by these other people? On the 25th May, 1882, a month after my license was taken out.

Harrie Wood, Esq., Under Secretary for the Mining Department, called in and examined:—

203. *Mr. Kirby.*] Can you give the Committee any evidence as to whether the parish of Moogem, county of Clive, Pheasant's Creek, is within the Timbarra Gold-field, or not? I cannot give any direct evidence, because I have not made any survey of the boundary of that field; but I can state that it is so regarded by the officers of the Department; I produce the proclamation of the Timbarra Gold-field; the professional officers of the Department state that portion No. 9 is in the centre of it, or near the centre of the gold-field; I have a plan showing the position of portion No. 9.

Mr.  
M. M'ivor.  
12 June, 1884.

H. Wood,  
Esq.  
12 June, 1884.

204.

\* NOTE (on revision):—Not against King, but Barker and Primmer.

- H. Wood, Esq.  
12 June, 1884.
204. *Chairman.*] What is the date of the proclamation? The 31st August, 1865.
205. *Mr. Kirby.*] You are aware that Mr. M'Ivor applied to lease portion No. 9, and that a lease was issued for it? Yes.
206. On the 9th May? I cannot swear to the date without having the lease before me; but, speaking from memory, I think that was the date. [*Witness looked at the papers.*] Yes, that was the date on which the lease was granted.\*
207. You recognize the description as that of a portion of land within the Timbarra Gold-field? Yes.
208. *Chairman.*] In making application for a lease, if the land is marked out by the applicant himself, is it admissible for the application to be made by an agent? I never knew of any objection to that.
209. You are not aware that the Act requires an applicant to make the application himself? There is nothing in the Act that I know of requiring any one to make the application in person.
210. Is there anything in the Act that would enable the Government to sell land, 20 acres in a block, within a proclaimed gold-field? At auction they could, I think.
211. Are you aware of any power under the Act that would enable the Government to sell a mineral conditional purchase within a proclaimed gold-field? It is rather an awkward question for me to answer, for this reason: the officers of the Lands Department hold a different opinion to mine, and they are of opinion that I have no right to express an opinion about mineral conditional purchases, seeing that I have not to deal with them.
212. But I should like to have your opinion? My opinion is that a mineral conditional purchase cannot be made within a proclaimed gold-field.
213. Then if it is proved that the 20 acres marked No. 9 is within a gold-field, and has been conditionally purchased, the purchase is illegal, according to your opinion? Yes, I should think the mineral conditional purchase would be void.
214. *Mr. Targett.*] I see by the evidence in this case that Matthew M'Ivor held the land under a mineral license up to the 29th December, 1881—he took out a miner's right on the 27th April, 1882—would his claim to portion No. 9 be invalidated by his not holding anything in the meantime? I should think so; a miner's right would not supply the want of a mineral license for the purpose of holding such a block of land.
215. In the event of his wishing to continue his proprietary rights in this land, would he have to take it up afresh? If he wanted to continue the proprietorship of the mine he held under a mineral license, he would have to take up another mineral license if the term of the first one had expired; if the term of one license had expired he would have to take out another.
216. As a matter of fact, M'Ivor had no mineral license during those four months? No.†
217. He rests his claim upon the fact that he had a miner's right about a month prior to the claim being jumped, and that that right gave him a valid title? A miner's right would not make his claim to the land in question good; he would require to hold a mineral license.
218. It would be necessary for him to renew his mineral license on the 1st January, 1882? Yes,‡ I should like to explain more fully. A mineral license under the regulations gives him the right to occupy, for the purpose of searching for minerals, an area not exceeding 40 acres; but he is required to do certain things—take possession, work, and maintain his boundary marks; so long as he holds his mineral license, and continues to work the land and maintain his boundary marks, his title is considered good; but a miner's right does not entitle him to hold an area of that kind.
219. It only gives him the right to select? Yes, under the Mining Board regulations.
220. Has a man to renew his mineral license every year? Yes.
221. *Mr. Kirby.*] For fear an erroneous impression should be made in regard to holding under a mineral license and holding under a mineral lease, would you explain, Mr. Wood, whether Mr. M'Ivor, having had at the time his mineral license and having taken up possession under that, the fact of the mineral license expiring before the lease was granted would that vitiate his application for a lease in any way? He would, after making application to lease, rest under an application for a lease, and not under his holding a mineral license. The regulations relating to a mineral license provide that the holder may occupy for the purpose of searching for minerals any area not exceeding 40 acres; within thirty days after the discovery of the mineral of which he is in search he is required to convert his holding into a mineral lease—that is to say, he is required to lodge an application for a mineral lease to cover his land; then, after that, until his lease is either granted or refused, his title rests upon his application to lease.
222. *Chairman.*] Suppose I apply for a lease under a mineral license on the 20th May, 1882, my mineral license expiring in October, 1882, and the lease is not granted until March, 1883—and that in the meantime I did not renew my license—I have made my application for the lease, but between May and October I have no license—suppose in the meantime my ground is jumped; would it be a valid objection to my claiming the ground that I had not renewed my license, seeing that the Government did not deal with my application for a lease? Under the regulations relating to mineral leases, the title to the land runs from the time of taking possession until the application for a lease is granted or refused. They are not required to have a license to entitle them to apply for a mineral lease.

Mr. William Henry Harrison called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. H. Harrison.  
12 June, 1884.
223. *Mr. Kirby.*] I believe this document is in your handwriting? Yet; it was written to Mr. Lempriere, of Melbourne. [*Document handed in. See Appendix B 1.*]
224. You know Mr. Lempriere? Yes.
225. Is that his handwriting [*Document handed in. See Appendix B 2?*]? Yes.
226. I think you are aware that I tried to get him to come over from Melbourne to give evidence in this case? Yes.
227. You were living in Melbourne in April, 1883? Yes.

228.

\* NOTE (on revision):—The lease was not issued till the 24th July.

† NOTE (on revision):—I do not know the facts of the case as regards the mineral license. My answer refers to the case put to me.—H.W.

‡ NOTE (on revision):—I did not notice that the date 1st January 1882 was used in the question. The case put to me was that M'Ivor's license expired on the 29th December, 1881. A mineral license runs for twelve months from date of issue (Mining Act, sec. 63) therefore M'Ivor should have renewed his on the 30th December, 1881, unless that date fell on a Sunday.

228. And were interested with Mr. Lempriere in the sale of the Pheasant Creek tin-mine? Yes, I placed it in his hands in order that he might float it into a Company.
229. What did you do in the matter? I had some samples of ore from the mine, which I sent to Mr. Lempriere. He was very much pleased with the samples, and was quite confident he could float the mine into a Company quite soon for £45,000, presuming that we sent some one up to the mine to report on it, and his report proved favourable. We sent up Mr. Norman Taylor, of the Victorian Geological Survey. We subsequently received a telegram from him to the effect that when he got to the mine he was not permitted to go on to the ground, that it was in possession of some other parties. As Mr. Taylor could not report, the matter was closed. The telegram handed in [*see Appendix B 3*] is the telegram we received from Mr. Norman Taylor.
230. The telegram states that other persons were on the ground by virtue of a Supreme Court decision, and that Mr. Taylor was not allowed to go on the ground? Yes.
231. Do you know whether he reported on the mine for the men then in possession of it? I believe he did, but I never saw his report.
232. There were a great many shares applied for, subject to the report of Mr. Norman Taylor? Yes; Mr. Lempriere could have floated the Company with the samples of ore sent to him—they were extraordinarily rich; he had spoken to many of his clients, and was satisfied that he could float the Company in a week or fortnight, presuming that a favourable report was received from Mr. Taylor; there is no question about that; the samples of tin were of an exceptionally rich character.
233. Have you read Mr. Norman Taylor's report on the mine? No.
234. You have no doubt whatever that you could have had a Company floated for £45,000? I think there can be no question about it, because many of Mr. Lempriere's clients had taken up a large number of shares, conditionally upon Mr. Taylor's report being favourable.
235. And it was owing to the fact in the first instance, that Mr. Taylor was not allowed to go on to the ground to report, and that your people were deprived of their title to the ground—that the Company was not floated for £45,000? Yes, I presume that was the reason.

Mr. W. H.  
Harrison.  
12 June, 1884.

WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY, 1884.

Present:—

MR. HENRY CLARKE, | MR. POOLE,  
MR. TARGETT.

JAMES FLETCHER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Roger Thomas Kirby, Esq., appearing as agent for Matthew M'Ivor, examined:—

236. *Chairman.*] You are attorney for Mr. M'Ivor? Yes.
237. With reference to the land in dispute? Yes, at Pheasant Creek.
238. Do you hold a power of attorney? Yes, the power of attorney was produced here; it was deposited in the Mines Department, and produced by Mr. Wood.
239. Subsequent to Mr. M'Ivor taking up the ground, did he sell his interest to any party? He sold a certain amount of his interest.
240. Was the portion of the interest sold floated into a company? The whole into a syndicate.
241. Was any deposit paid by the members of that syndicate? Yes.
242. Has the deposit been returned? No.
243. Then the syndicate still consider they have a claim to the portion sold to them? Yes. Will you allow me to explain. It was bought subject to the granting of M'Ivor's application for a lease; the lease was granted, and I, on behalf of the syndicate, caused a transfer to be executed, and paid over the purchase money after the lease was gazetted as granted.
244. Can you remember the date when the application was made by M'Ivor for a lease? The land was marked out on the 27th July, 1881, and, to the best of my belief, the application was made on the 5th August, 1881; it was within the ten days allowed by the law. I am not positive as to the date of the application, but it was within the ten days.
245. During the time between the making of the application and its being gazetted, did you call at the Mines Department and make inquiries about it? I attended at the Mines Department almost constantly from the time we bought M'Ivor's interest until we got our lease executed.
246. Do you remember the length of time that elapsed between the application and the lease being granted? The lease was granted on the 2nd May, 1882, by the Executive Council, and confirmed on the 9th May, 1882.
247. And issued when? It was issued on the 10th August as a matter of fact; it was handed to me as M'Ivor's attorney on the 10th August, 1882.
248. What date did the lease bear? It bore date the 9th May, 1882.
249. Then it was antedated? Yes.
250. Then the time that elapsed between the making of the application and the issuing of the lease was over twelve months? Yes, twelve months and five days. I signed the lease on the the 24th July, 1882, as M'Ivor's attorney.
251. You know the land was selected subsequently to the confirmation of the lease to M'Ivor as a mineral conditional purchase by King and party? Yes, on 25th May, 1882.
252. That would be sixteen days later than the date of your lease? Yes.
253. Had your lease been signed when granted by the Executive Council, your lease would have been prior to the application of Mr. King? Yes, sixteen days.
254. Do you know of your own knowledge whether the ground originally held by M'Ivor and jumped by Mr. King has turned out a profitable investment? In my opinion it was the richest tin-mine in the Colony—the richest I ever saw—and the report of Mr. Norman Taylor, of Melbourne, a professional man, says that a portion of the ore sent to Sydney yielded 60 per cent. of tin, and the balance at the shaft would yield at least 45 per cent. I was on the ground and saw the tin, and followed it to where it was removed by Gaffney, and in my opinion it was amazingly rich.
255. You stated just now that from the date of the application to the date of issuing the lease was a little more than twelve months? Yes, twelve months and five days.

R. T. Kirby,  
Esq.  
9 July, 1884.

- R. T. Kirby, Esq.  
9 July, 1884.
256. Are you aware whether any applications for leases made subsequently to that of M'Ivor were issued prior to M'Ivor's? Yes; I examined the Government Gazette of 1882, volumes 1 and 2, and called M'Ivor's attention to several leases. I considered that there were perhaps a hundred published in the Gazette—I would not be positive—applied for after M'Ivor's application was made, and granted, some of them, four or five months earlier. I set M'Ivor to examine these volumes and write and hand in an examined copy in his evidence of a number of them; he handed in either forty-nine or fifty.
257. Forty-nine or fifty cases where the application was subsequent to his, and the granting of the lease prior? Yes, some of them four or five months; and one remarkable case of twenty-seven leases applied for in one day, and granted in one day, within, I think, five months as nearly as possible of the date of application, until they were gazetted.
258. And the leases issued? Yes. Gazetted as granted.
259. A case was tried at Armidale to dispossess M'Ivor of this land, or was it for trespass? There was a case at Armidale, and I was present.
260. What was the case? It was an appeal against the decision of the Warden's Court. King's men were in possession when we got our lease, and M'Ivor proceeded for trespass against two men found in the works, named Barber and Primmer.
261. Was the decision of the Warden's Court in favour of M'Ivor? Yes, and the Warden sent a policeman with M'Ivor and placed him in possession. During the time the trial was going on the tin ore was removed.
262. What trial? In the Warden's Court. A lot of 30 or 40 tons of rich tin ore was removed from the shaft, and was found in the possession of a man named Gaffney; M'Ivor gave him in charge for stealing the ore; as far as I recollect he was committed, and the Attorney-General refused to file a bill.
263. Mr. Poole.] Did you see all this? Yes, I was there, acting as agent. I was present, and gave evidence at the trial in the Warden's Court. King then proceeded in the Supreme Court of Armidale, on the 13th October, 1883, against M'Ivor, I think, on appeal against the Warden's decision. I was present at the trial and took notes in pencil a part of the time, which I have since unfortunately lost.
264. Chairman.] The case went against M'Ivor in the Supreme Court? Yes.
265. At the trial at Armidale one of the principal reasons for dispossessing M'Ivor was, I think, the absence of evidence as to the posting of a notice in the Warden's Court? Yes.
266. Have you since got proof that that notice was posted? Yes, from the man who posted the notice and the Warden's clerk; their affidavits that the notice was posted have been produced here. [See printed papers before the Committee, No. 2, page 3.] One thing that was very important was that the Judge's notes as printed among the papers in the case did not correctly represent M'Ivor's evidence on this point. I was present in Court and took notes of M'Ivor's evidence at the time, and I have no hesitation in swearing that the words M'Ivor used were "I did not post the notice myself; my agent, Mr. James M'Intyre, of Glen Innes, posted it for me." There was a good deal of cross-questioning by the barristers as to the legality of the evidence, but I swear positively that the words used by M'Ivor were as I have stated.\*
267. Mr. Targott.] You say you paid a deposit on the amount agreed upon between the syndicate and M'Ivor? Yes, I paid the whole sum.
268. But you first paid a deposit, and then paid the balance when the lease was granted? Yes; my partner, Mr. Cass, made the purchase, and I subsequently paid the amount due. I paid the balance, and took a transfer.
269. Have you the receipts? The papers are in Slattery & Heydon's office.
270. Has the transfer been ratified by the Department? No, it is held *in statu quo* in the office.
271. Chairman.] You have made complaints against the delays in the Mining Department, from the time of application to the issuing of the lease? Yes.
272. Will you explain what these delays were? I wrote on the 18th April for information as to how M'Ivor's application stood in the Mines Department; I constantly worried the Department to act upon it, complaining of the unreasonably long time the application was detained without action; on the 1st of May, 1882, I complained to Dr. Renwick, the Minister for Mines; he called for the application and papers, wrote something upon them, and ordered them to be presented at the Executive Council meeting the following day. From information I received orally from the Mines Department, I called on the 10th to see if the matter had been completed; I met Mr. Binney; he said, "M'Ivor's lease has been granted," or his application, I am not sure which.
273. Mr. Targott.] What date was that? The 10th May. I asked, "Is the land now out of danger?" he said, "The Department considers it so"; I said, "I am M'Ivor's attorney—I have come to sign the lease"; he said, "To-morrow will be gazetted day, but I do not think we can get it done in that time; however, we will try; call in at the end of the week"; I called on Saturday, the 13th; he informed me the lease was not yet gazetted; I said, "I will call at the Printing Office, and stir them up about it"; I did call at the Printing Office, and was informed that the papers had not been sent there at all; I called again on Monday morning, the 15th, at the Printing Office, and was informed the papers had not yet arrived; I went on to the Mines Department, and saw Mr. Binney; I asked him to explain; he said he had sent them on all right; I said, "No, they have not arrived yet"; he called a clerk, and I saw him look at a book like a ledger, and he turned to me again, and said, "The clerk is now out who has charge of the papers; I will see him when he comes in, and you may rely upon it I will attend to them"; I went back to the Printing Office, and asked Mr. Richards, the Government Printer, to cause a search to be made for the papers; he sent two men to search, and they returned saying the papers had never been sent there; that was on the 15th; the records of the office now prove, and I am also informed by the Superintendent of the Printing Office, not Mr. Richards, that the papers only arrived there on the 1st of June, and they were gazetted on the 2nd of June.
274. On what day did King and party peg out their mineral conditional purchase? They took it up on the 25th May. When I signed the lease on the 24th July Mr. Binney refused to give it to me, alleging that George Kennedy King had selected the land. Some discussion took place, and he said the Department of Mines would communicate with the Lands, which the records of both offices prove they did. I also wrote

to

\* NOTE (on revision):—I might here be permitted to add that the Judge asked M'Ivor if he saw the notice on the Warden's Court, and he (M'Ivor) replied—"No, I was not in Glen Innes to see it; I was on the mine during the time, but I saw the notice on the nearest post office."—R. T. K.

to the Minister for Lands, cautioning him against granting a title to King, on the ground that M'Ivor held a lease of the same land. This is a copy of my letter. (*Handed in. See Appendix C.*) I would call attention to exhibits Nos. 15, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the printed papers already in evidence. That is the correspondence which took place between the Lands and the Mines Departments. After all that correspondence the Minister for Mines decided that M'Ivor was the owner of the land, and executed and issued to me, as his attorney, M'Ivor's title to the land. R. T. Kirby,  
Esq.  
9 July, 1884.

275. *Mr. Clarke.*] You mean the lease? Yes, No. 8 of the printed papers.

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## CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK.

## APPENDIX.

[Handed in by Mr. Kirby, 10 June, 1884.]

A 1.

Pheasant Creek Tin Syndicate.

Report, by Norman Taylor, Esq., late Field Geologist, Geological Survey of Victoria, on the property of the Pheasant Creek Tin Syndicate, New England.

Gentlemen,

Glen Innes, 12 February, 1883.

Acting on instructions received from Messrs. King Brothers, I left Armidale on the 6th instant, and visited your tin property at Pheasant Creek, and now beg to report thereon.

The property is situated in the parish of Moogem, county of Clive, and consists of a total area of 470 acres freehold, held under the mineral conditional purchase clause of the Land Act.

The western portion has a frontage of over a mile to the Pheasant or Rocky Creek, a large ever-running stream with a rapid fall; whilst the eastern portion has a frontage of nearly half a mile to a creek little inferior to the former. Stream tin works have for years past been carried on in both these creeks with, I believe, good results.

A great deal of prospecting has been done on this property, and the different shafts and surface excavations visited are numbered on the accompanying plan. The positions of those in the eastern block are correct; those in the western are only approximately so.

Beginning with the eastern block of 50 acres.

*Shaft No. 1*—is sunk 16 feet in decomposed soft granite, showing a vertical lode 2 feet thick of a highly micaceous rock (greissen of the Germans), with quartz veins, striking E. 25° N. On the east wall is a soft clay vein, giving about 2 ounces of fine tin to the dish. Tin oxide is visible both in the quartz and micaceous matrix, but not largely, and it is said to yield about 18 per cent. of ore.*Shaft No. 2*—is 13 feet deep. It is sunk in decomposed granite, and exposes a lode of mixed quartz and micaceous rock, dipping S. 5° E., at an angle of 65°. Its strike is W. 5° S., and E. 5° N. A very good show of tin occurs in the soft micaceous rock, associated with mispickel (arsenical pyrites), and scorodite (arsenate of iron), sometimes decomposed into oxide. The lode between the walls is about 6 feet thick, though it is much narrowed by a "horse" on the footwall which will no doubt cut out below. The tin-bearing portion is on the hanging wall.*No. 22*—is a surface opening exposing a mass of lode stone about 10 feet wide, underlying to the south, mostly micaceous quartz, with a vein 1 foot thick on the north side containing large-grained tin, the quartz containing finer tin. There appears from the outcrops to be a north and south vein here, and I think it is worth further opening up.*Shaft No. 3*—is an old one. Here there is a mica lode apparently striking N. 10° W. and 3 feet thick, with quartz on its west side. There is a great deal of crystallized quartz in what appears to be a horizontal vein near the surface. The original prospectors, it seems, followed the quartz down for gold, and left the tin. Some loads of tin were sent down from this shaft, and the rejected ore heap shows very good tin.*Shaft No. 4*.—This shows a large lode bearing E. 17° N.; it is 6 feet thick at the top, and thins to 3 feet 6 inches at a depth of 18 feet. The tin occurs well distributed in large crystals, in quartz and micaceous rock, and a ferruginous matrix, mostly on the south wall.*Shaft No. 5*—is 10 feet deep. The micaceous lode first exposed ran nearly north and south, but afterwards turned to east and west. It shows excellent tin.*Shaft No. 18*—is situated on the hill-top, about 100 feet above the creek; it is 10 feet deep. About 4 feet only of the lode is seen, consisting of micaceous rock, with larger than ordinary white and golden mica, smoky quartz, and some long prisms of a decomposed mineral (? schorl), with bunches of mispickel. Its strike is N.E. and S.W., but was at first N. 10° W. It shows good tin.*No. 17*—is an open quarry on an outcrop of stone striking W. 30° N. It is a hard micaceous and quartzose rock, containing a little tin.*No. 21*—is a surface excavation exposing a lode striking W. 40° N., of the usual micaceous character, and containing tin.A surface opening (not numbered) to the north-east of *No. 4* shaft, shows a large lode of the same character, with tin in the quartz as well.*No. 19*—is a surface opening showing a lode bearing apparently N. 10° E. It is micaceous on the east side and shows tin, but has not been much tried.

In the western portion of the property, along the high granite range on the west side of Pheasant Creek, are situated—

*Shaft No. 6*.—This shaft is now being worked; it is 31 feet deep. From the surface wedge-shaped masses of lode stone (nearly pure white mica) cut out below. The lode at present appears to run nearly east and west, with a tortuous course, and is about 4 feet thick, with an appearance of widening to the westward. A little water comes in, but is not of much consequence.

At the present depth a large quantity of mixed sulphides is met with (galena zinc blende and iron pyrites), together with chlorite and quartz on the western (quartz) wall.\*

*Shaft No. 7*—shows a micaceous lode which comes in nearly east and west, and turns to east of south, dipping in strike under the granite, with quartz between them. It is about 8 feet deep. The lode contains fair tin; near this is a trench.*No. 9 Excavation*.—Here there has been just enough done to expose a micaceous lode 2 feet thick, showing tin, and striking W. 25° S. into the granite hill.*No. 10 Excavation*—discloses a mica lode 1 foot 6 inches thick, striking W. 5° S. There is very little tin visible, and that very fine.*No. 11 Excavation*—shows a mica lode with tin. Its width appears to be from 7 to 8 feet, and its strike about E. and W.*No. 13 Excavation*—shows a lode apparently striking N.W. and underlying N.E.*Shaft No. 14*—is on the range-top. It shows a good lode 2 feet thick, striking W. 10° N., and dipping (in strike) under the granite. The tin crystals are of a good size. The "country" is a hard white granite, composed of felspar (red or white), grey quartz, and white or green mica, with a little iron pyrites.*Shaft No. 15*—is also on the range-top. The lode here exposed is more granitic in character; it contains tin crystals and arsenical pyrites, and appears to dip under the granite.*Shaft No. 16*—is on the highest range-top. The shaft is 8 feet deep, and shows a thin clayey micaceous vein from the surface striking about N.E. and S.W., with other horizontal veins. There is an appearance, however, of an east and west hanging wall; this also dips in strike under the granite. Very large and handsome specimens of crystallized tin have been obtained here.*Shaft No. 12*—is at the head of a gully running N.W. from the range. Here there is a vein 11 inches thick of micaceous clay, carrying very fair loose tin; its strike is E. 25° N., or at right angles to a long trench. The depth of the shaft is 13 feet. One chain higher is another similar vein, and there is another higher still. Although the surface is strewn with micaceous lode stuff, much trenching has failed to find it "in place." A considerable amount of stream tinning has been carried on all down this gully, with very good results.

Shaft

\* With regard to *No. 6* Shaft, I omitted to mention that this shaft has proved the richest in tin as yet. A quantity of ore sent down to Sydney gave 60 per cent. of oxide of tin, and the average would probably not be under 45 per cent.—N. TAYLOR.



*Shaft No. 8*—is 17 feet deep, and now full of water. The course of the lode is N. 30° E., and dipping westerly, but it is said to dip easterly below. The lode is said to be from 18 inches to 3 feet thick, and micaceous. About 25 cwt. of the softer stuff has been crushed from here with a dolly; the harder portions, also containing tin, having been rejected.

Tin sluicing operations are now going on in the creek along your northern boundary.

The sinking in the granite generally is soft, especially in the eastern portion of the property.

I was unable to detect any wolfram (tungstate of iron and manganese) or other deleterious metal, in the lodes visited, and all the tin stone I have seen is of very high quality, and of all shades—from grey to yellow, brown, red, and black.

The northern boundary of the property forms the boundary between the granite, to the south, and the felspar porphyry and felsite, to the north; the latter being clothed with a dense sub-tropical vegetation. Lodes cannot, therefore, extend in a northerly direction beyond this boundary; but it seems to me that the felspar porphyry has had an influence on the strike of the lodes, and probably even given rise to their formation, most of which, being nearly east and west, have a general parallelism with the before-mentioned boundary.

Professor Ulrich, of the Dunedin University, an old colleague of mine on the Geological Survey of Victoria, in a paper on the Inverell district, read before the Geological Society of London (sec. 21, Geol. Socy., February, 1873), speaks of these lodes as dykes, and says that the conclusion he came to was "that the granite mass, as a whole, represents one of the so-called 'stocks' or 'stockworks,' similar to those of Saxony and Bohemia, but of incomparably greater size and richness." In its mineralogical characters, this district is the exact counterpart of that which he speaks of.

The appearance of these innumerable lodes is indicative of an extensive tin-field, which only requires experience and capital to be thoroughly developed. Mere prospecting the surface shows nothing more than the probability of larger deposits below.

The employment of capital alone can prove this, and I think that, from what I have seen, I can have no hesitation whatever in stating that your property at Pheasant Creek is in every way qualified to take rank as a first-class mining venture.

I have, &c.,

NORMAN TAYLOR,  
Late Field Geologist,  
Geological Survey of Victoria.

[*Handed in by Mr. Kirby, 10 June, 1884.*]

A 2.

I, JAMES EVAN M'INTYRE, of Glen Innes, publican, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the requisite notices were duly posted by me on the 27th July, 1881, outside the Court-house, Glen Innes, and also outside the Warden's office and post office, for a mineral lease for block No. 9, situated at Glen Elgin, in the Land District of Glen Innes. Application was made for above-mentioned block on the 5th August, 1881, by me, and said application is numbered in the Glen Innes office as 81-27, and number of lease in Sydney is 1,415. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

JAMES E. M'INTYRE.

Made and signed before me, at Glen Innes, this 27th day of }  
May, 1884,—

S. W. BURRIDGE, J.P.

A 3.

Affidavit of Percy Charles Wells.

In the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

In the matter of the claim of Matthew M'Ivor to a tin-mine at Pheasant Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales.

On the twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Percy Charles Wells, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, clerk, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I was Warden's Clerk at Glen Innes in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

2. The notice of intention to apply for a mineral lease of portion number 9, situated county Clive, parish of Moogem, containing 20 acres, was posted up outside the office of the Warden's office at Glen Innes, in terms of the Mineral Lease Regulations, by myself, in the presence of one M'Intyre.

3. I well remember removing such notice from the board outside the office, and on the 5th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, filing it with other such notices, in the said office at Glen Innes aforesaid, as was required in terms of such office work.

The applicant, Matthew M'Ivor, on the said fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, was represented by one James E. M'Intyre as agent for him, and also posted in my presence the notices required by the Mining Act.

PERCY C. WELLS.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above-mentioned, }  
at Sydney, before me,—

J. M. CURTIS, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

A 4.

List of applications for Mineral Leases, their dates, and approval of dates.

		Page 919.
Gold lease ...	No. of application, 134; No. of lease, 5,879; date of application, 11th August, 1881; date of approval, 17th January, 1882.	Page 1163.
Mineral .....	No. of application, 576; No. of lease, 1,269; date of application, 20th August, 1881; date of approval, 31st January, 1882; name of applicants, John Carey and others, Vegetable Creek.	
Mineral .....	No. of application, 571; No. of lease, 1,284; name of applicant, B. Heart; date of application, 12th August, 1881; date of approval, 31st January, 1882, Vegetable Creek.	
Mineral .....	No. of application, 577; No. of lease, 1,285; date of application, 24th August, 1881; date of approval, 31st January, 1882; name of applicant, W. Clarke and others, Vegetable Creek.	
Mineral .....	No. of application, 592; No. of lease, 1,286; date of application, 3rd October, 1881; date of approval, 31st January, 1882; name of applicant, A. Fraser and others, Rock Vale.	
Mineral .....	No. of application, 594; No. of lease, 1,298; date of application, 22nd August, 1881; date of approval, 7th February, 1882; name of applicant, William Elbro, Tinga.	
	No. of application, 552; No. of lease, 1,299; date of application, 24th August, 1881; date of approval, 7th February, 1882; name of applicant, John Billon.	Page 1294.
Mineral .....	No. of application, 556; No. of lease, 1,300; date of application, 24th August, 1881; date of approval, 7th February, 1882; name of applicant, W. Litchfield, Tinga.	
	No. of application, 559; No. of lease, 1,301; date of application, 31st August, 1881; date of approval, 7th February, 1882; two leases; name of applicant, T. Jamison.	Page 1518.
Mineral .....	No. of application, 594; No. of lease, 1,306; date of application, 18th October, 1881; date of approval, 28th February, 1882; name of applicant, B. Hart, Vegetable Creek.	Page 1604.
Mineral .....	No. of application, 553; No. of lease, 1,309; date of application, 24th August, 1881; date of approval, 23rd February, 1882; name of applicant, George McLean, Tinga.	

Mineral

- Mineral ..... No. of application, 584 ; No. of lease, 1,318 ; date of application, 7th September, 1881 ; date of approval, 23rd February, 1882 ; name of applicant, G. Halket, Vegetable Creek.  
No. of application, 587 ; No. of lease, 1,319 ; date of application, 14th September, 1881 ; date of approval, 23rd February, 1882 ; name of applicant, P. Speare, Vegetable Creek.  
Government Gazette, vol. ii, 1882, page 1,974.
- Mineral ..... No. of application, 574 ; No. of lease, 1,320 ; date of application, 20th August, 1881 ; date of approval, March 7th, 1882 ; name of applicant, F. Piper, Vegetable Creek.
- Mineral ..... No. of application, 611 ; No. of lease, 1,321 ; date of application, 30th December, 1881 ; date of approval, 7th March, 1882 ; name of applicant, T. Fraser, Vegetable Creek (two leases).
- Mineral ..... No. of application, 566 ; No. of lease, 1,330 ; date of application, 9th September, 1881 ; date of approval, 7th March, 1882 ; name of applicant, C. Higgins, Tinga.  
Page 2494.
- No. of application, 573 ; No. of lease, 1,333 ; date of application, 17th September, 1881 ; date of approval, 14th March, 1882 ; name of applicant, W. Simpson, Tinga.
- No. of application, 585 ; No. of lease, 1,374 ; date of application, 10th September, 1881 ; date of approval, March 21st, 1882 ; name of applicant, L. Flanagan, Vegetable Creek.
- No. of application, 576 ; No. of lease, 1,389 ; date of application, 22nd August, 1881 ; date of approval, 23th March, 1882 ; name of applicants, J. Harvey and others, Vegetable Creek.  
Vol. i., page 861.
- Mineral ..... No. of lease, 1,258 ; date of application, 22nd August, 1881 ; date of approval, 6th January, 1882 ; name of applicant, G. Brackin and others, Armidale.  
No. of application, 588 ; No. of lease, 1,310 ; date of application, 5th August, 1881 ; date of approval, 23rd February, 1882 ; name of applicant, John Moore.
- On the 7th October, 1881, at Wellington, H. W. Nancarrow took up 27 leases in one day, and approved of on the 14th March, 1882.
- Application for lease No. 1,410 was made on the 30th January, 1882, and was approved of on 12th April, 1882 ; name of applicant, J. T. Cohn, Cobar.

27 leases granted  
in one day—only  
five months.

MATTHEW M'IVOR.

It will be seen that all those leases were applied for after M'Ivor's, and granted before. See section 56, sub-section 4, Mining Act.—R.T.K.

[To the Evidence of Mr. W. H. Harrison, 12 June, 1884.]

B 1.

Mr. W. H. Harrison to Mr. T. C. Lempriere.

Melbourne Patent Smelting Co.,  
Burnley-street, Richmond, 7 April, 1883.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Waters, bearer, I introduce as the reporter and prospector of the Pheasant Creek Tin Company. He will give you more particulars than you have been able to obtain.

He will be glad if you will give him samples of ore which he brought down. All seem in a fair way to adjust the matter, you remaining brokers for the Company.

Yours truly,  
W. H. HARRISON.

B 2.

Mr. T. C. Lempriere to Mr. R. T. Kirby.

33, Flinders-street West, Melbourne, 6 May, 1884.

Dear Sir,

Mrs. Parnell showed me your letter to-day re Pheasant Creek Tin-mine, and asked me to write you.

I lost considerably by the above mine being placed in my hands to float and then withdrawn, but I will go to Sydney, on being guaranteed that I will be paid what I would have got had the mine not been withdrawn (should you obtain a verdict), and also that my travelling expenses and hotel expenses and £5 a day be paid.

I am, &c.,  
THOS. C. LEMPRIERE.

B 3.

Telegram from Mr. Norman Taylor.

Glen Innes, 26 January, 1883.

Just returned from Pheasant Creek. Property belongs to King, by Supreme Court verdict, so cannot report. Could not obtain any information in Mining Department or on the ground.

Mrs. E. B. Parnell, Overton, N. Shore.

[To the Evidence of R. T. Kirby, 9 July, 1884.]

C.

Messrs. Cass, Kirby, & Co., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

128, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 28 July, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that some months ago we agreed to purchase from Matthew M'Ivor his mineral lease, situate at Pheasant Creek, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, being measured portion No. 9 of 20 acres.

That on seeing said lease gazetted as granted on the 9th day of May last past, believing the title to be secure, we paid the stipulated sum for said mine.

The Secretary for Mines refuses to give us possession of the lease, although it is in every other way completed, and we are actually under rent since the 9th of May last. King's application to purchase was not made for sixteen days after the lease was granted, and no notice had been given the Mines Department until after the lease had been signed and completed.

We have sold this mine, subject to inspection next week, for many thousands of pounds, and therefore solicit your immediate action.

Trusting that you will take into your most serious consideration the great outrage upon justice here sought to be perpetrated by King, and the enormous loss to us should our land be granted to him,—

We have, &c.,  
CASS, KIRBY, & CO.

I hereby certify this to be a true copy taken by me from the press copy of the original, and has been carefully read with said copy, and examined by me, on this 23rd day of June, 1884,—

R. T. KIRBY,

C.

Mr. R. T. Kirby to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 26 July, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the Under Secretary for Mines has refused to-day to deliver to me (M'Ivor's attorney) mineral lease 1,415, dated the 9th day of May last past, being measured portion No. 9, 20 acres, parish of Moogem, county of Clive, said lease having been duly signed and stamped ready for delivery. The reason assigned for such refusal is that in April last past it was selected by Walter Lee, and also on the 25th day of May last past by G. K. King; the former 40 acres, and the latter 60 acres.

I protest against Mr. King's application, including No. 9, being granted, for the following reasons:—

1. That M'Ivor took possession of No. 9 under mineral license, and in virtue of said license made application for mineral lease of said land; that the said application was granted on the 9th day of May last past, and was gazetted as under rent from that date.
2. That King's application was not made for sixteen days after the lease was granted and rent accepted for one year in advance, part of which time has already expired.
3. That the Secretary for Mines, by obtaining and accepting the signature of the said Matthew M'Ivor as lessee of said property, thereby made him (M'Ivor) responsible from the date of said lease for all the conditions and liabilities pertaining thereto; and no notification of an adverse claim having been given until after the lease was signed, the withholding of said lease is illegal and unjust in the extreme.

Trusting that you will inform Mr. King that his application as including No. 9 cannot be accepted, with as little delay as possible,—

I am, &c.,

R. T. KIRBY,

Attorney for Matthew M'Ivor.

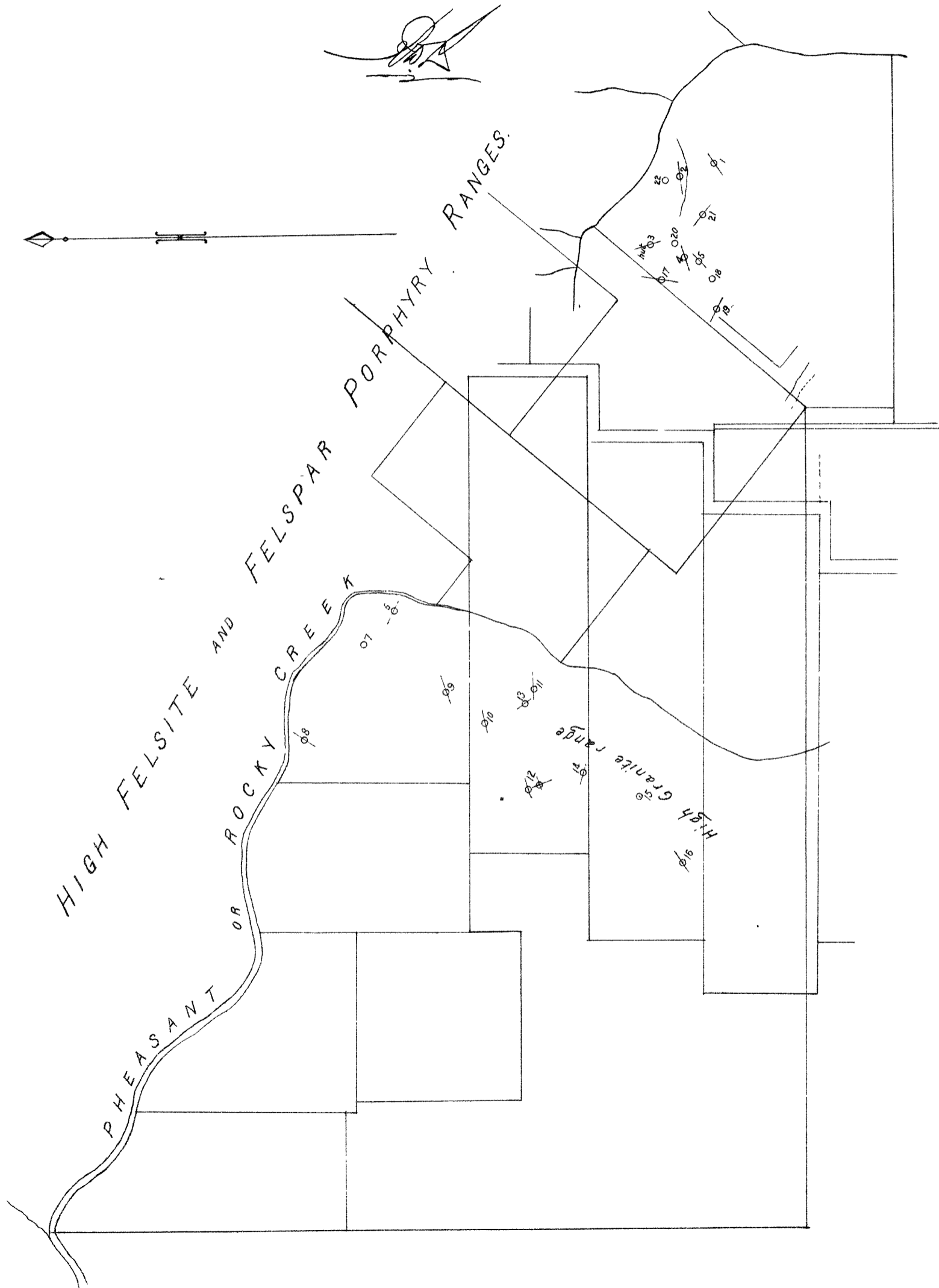
[Diagram.]



*Separate Appendix.*

*Handed in by Mr Gresley Lukin, 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1884.*

*Produced before S.C. on Pheasant Creek,  
T.M. 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1884, by Mr Gresley Lukin.*



*(Sig: 796.-)*

*Scale, 10 chains to an Inch.*

*Norman Taylor.*

1883-4.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT  
 PHEASANTS CREEK.

(PETITION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAR BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE.)

—  
*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 April, 1884.*  
 —

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That a Committee has been appointed by your Honorable House to inquire into his claim to a tin-mine at Pheasants Creek.

That he is unable to employ Counsel to represent him before the Committee.

Your Petitioner therefore prays for permission to appear in person or by agent.

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

MATTHEW M'IVOR.

Sydney, April 6th, 1884.

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1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

MR. H. MARGULES, LATE MINING REGISTRAR AT TEMORA.

(ADDITIONAL PAPERS, &c.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 June, 1884.*

---

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24th April, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“In addition to the papers, minutes, &c., already printed by order of this House, on 13th October, 1881, all papers, minutes, reports, petitions, letters, &c., between Mr. H. Margules, Mining Registrar at Temora, the Warden at Temora, and the Department of Mines, and *vice versa*, bearing upon all disputes, decisions, orders, and instructions, &c., from the 1st March, 1881, to the 30th September, 1881.”

(*Mr. Vaughn.*)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £26 1s. 6d.]

873—A



## Complaint of Dennis Bowes.

### SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Dennis Bowes to the Under Secretary for Mines, reporting alleged overcharge by the Mining Registrar, Temora, for registration of suspension of labour. (Minutes thereon.) 9 March, 1881 .....	2
2. The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden De Boos, with reference to above. 15 March, 1881 .....	2

### No. 1.

#### Mr. Dennis Bowes to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Temora, 9 March, 1881.

Sir,  
I beg to report, for the information of the Department of Mines, that on the morning of the 9th March (to-day) I had occasion to register a suspension of labour in No. 11, Deep Lead, granted by the Warden, and was charged 3s. 6d. for same by the Mining Registrar, I believe the proper and correct charge for which is only 2s. 6d.; I told the Mining Registrar so, and he said it was not too much, but that it was the correct charge. I paid 3s. 6d.

DENNIS BOWES,  
Miner's Right No. 90 of 1881.

It appears to me that the Mining Registrar has overcharged complainant. Will the Department communicate with, or shall the Warden proceed against him under clause 128 of the Mining Act 1874. CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, Temora, 9/3/81. The Under Secretary for Mines.

Application for suspension of work...	1/-
Certificate do do .....	1/-
Registration, Warden's Order .....	1/-
Forms (say three copies) @ 2d. ....	-/6
	3/6

Upon looking over the scale of fees it appears to me that the charge may be strictly in accordance with scale. I do not say it is, but upon the face of it I do not see that the Department would be justified in doing more than asking for an explanation. If Mr. Bowes choose to proceed, he of course can do so. Submitted.—H.W., 12/3/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 15/3/81.

### No. 2.

#### The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden De Boos, Temora.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 15 March, 1881.

Sir,  
Referring to your memorandum of the 9th instant, upon the complaint made by Mr. Dennis Bowes, that the Mining Registrar overcharged him for registration of suspension of labour on that day, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to inform you that it is not clear that the charge may not be strictly in accordance with the scale, and therefore, upon the face of it, it is thought that the Department would not be justified in doing more than ask the officer for an explanation; but of course if Mr. Bowes choose to proceed, it is open to him to do so.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## Complaint of John M'Rae.

### SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. John M'Rae to the Secretary for Mines, complaining that the Mining Registrar refused to register him for allotment 14, block 6, town of Temora, &c.; minute thereon. 2 February, 1881 .....	2
2. The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. John M'Rae, in reply to above. 9 February, 1881 .....	3
3. The Under Secretary for Mines to the Mining Registrar, Temora, asking for an explanation of the matter. 9 February, 1881 .....	3
4. The Mining Registrar, Temora, to the Under Secretary for Mines, in reply to above; minutes thereon. 12 February, 1881 .....	3
5. Minute of Mr. Warden De Boos, Temora, reporting that he had made inquiry into the matter, &c., and forwarding copy of evidence taken; minute thereon. 12 March, 1881 .....	3
6. The Under Secretary for Mines to the Mining Registrar, Temora, with reference to above. 18 March, 1881 .....	4

### No. 1.

#### Mr. John M'Rae to The Secretary for Mines.

Temora, 2 February, 1881.

Sir,  
I humbly beg your advice, and apologize for this liberty in writing you anent an allotment No. 14, block 6, situated in the surveyed township of Temora, which I now hold by virtue of my miners' rights, No. 2,934, dated 4 September, 1880, and 404, dated 1 January, 1881. The above allotment, along with seven

seven others, is claimed by a Mr. Aaron Cohen, of Young, who has not resided on or occupied any of them. Last week I waited on Mr. Margules, Mining Registrar here, requesting him to register the allotment in my name; he refused to do so, and accompanied his refusal with abusive language, and wound up the same by calling me a "robber," and threatened to put me in the lock-up. I daresay you will agree with me in thinking that the abuse, accusation, and threat, said in presence of others, is not relished by me, as I cannot see that I gave any cause for such language. Mr. Oliver, attorney here, called on me, on behalf of Mr. Cohen, and offered me £5 to give up possession, and in the event of not doing so, threatened to pull the very small building down over my head. Query—Can he do so? I mean to settle in Temora and make considerable improvements on the allotment referred to. I now beg to ask you, and trust to be favoured with a reply, if I can retain possession of the allotment, and use the material of the small building now standing thereon in connection with my intended improvements.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN M'RAE.

The writer might perhaps take proceedings before the Warden to be put into possession, if the title of the person claiming the allotment is forfeited. The Mining Registrar may be called upon for an explanation. Submitted.—H.W., 4/2/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 5/2/81.

### No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. John M'Rae.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 February, 1881.

In reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, intimating that allotment No. 14, block 6, in the township of Temora, which is held by you under miners' rights, is claimed by Mr. Aaron Cohen, and inquiring what steps you should take in the matter, I have the honor to suggest that you might take proceedings before the Warden to be put into possession of the land, if Mr. Cohen's title thereto is forfeited.

See No. 1.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

### No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 February, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you that a complaint has been made to this office by Mr. John M'Rae that upon application to you to register an allotment of land at Temora (allotment No. 14, block 6), you refused to do so, and used abusive language towards him, and I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to request that you will be good enough to furnish an explanation of the matter.

See No. 1.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

### No. 4.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Mining Registrar's Office, Temora, 12 February, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 9th instant, on the subject of a person named M'Rae, and his complaint and my refusal to accept his application for registration of an allotment, I have the honor to state that I cannot recollect the circumstances of that particular case, but it will very likely prove one of the numerous instances coming before me daily, when persons, right or wrong, will insist to acquire a title to valuable spots of land with proper improvements, which land has though been finally registered and otherwise legally secured by the owners of such improvements; and on my affording the information to these disappointed persons I am usually met with a volume of abuse and with assurance that I shall be complained of.

See No. 3.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

As the Mining Registrar cannot explain the matter, the Warden may be asked to inquire into the complaint against the Mining Registrar. Submitted.—H.W., 18/2/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 19/2/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 22/2/81. Mr. M'Rae requested by letter to call upon Warden in this matter.—C.DEB., 26/2/81.

### No. 5.

Minute of Mr. Warden De Boos, Temora.

In accordance with your B.C. of 18 February, 1881, on Mr. Margules' letter of the 12th February, I made inquiry into the subject matter of John M'Rae's complaint, both Mr. Margules and Mr. M'Rae being present. The statements then made are appended. Mr. Margules virtually admits that he made use of some such language as that complained of, but taking into account the explanation he offers, I submit that it may perhaps be sufficient if the Mining Registrar be cautioned against using similar language in future. With regard to the allotment 14 of block 6, I have directed the Mining Registrar to give M'Rae (Schedule 1G, M. B. Regulations) application for an abandoned tenement, under which the question of ownership will come regularly before the Warden's Court, Temora.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

CHAS. DE BOOS,

Warden, 12/3/81.

The

The course suggested by the Warden appears to be the proper one in this particular case, and may be acted upon. Submitted.—H. W., 16/3/81. Approved.—E. A. B., 17/3/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—H. W., B. C., 18/3/81. Seen.—C. De B., 2/4/81.

Letter from the Under Secretary for Mines, of 9th February, 1881, read.

Henry Margules having heard read Mr. M' Rae's letter of 2nd February, 1881, as also letter from the Under Secretary for Mines, of 9th February, 1881, wished before making any statement to ask M' Rae a few questions.

Mr. John M' Rae:—I never entered into any tenancy with Rogers, agent for Cohen and Russell, of Young, for the occupation of the house on the land in question. I know it belongs to Mr. Aaron Cohen by Mr. Oliver telling me. I know Cohen owns seven or eight allotments, because he claims them. When I came to your office I demanded registration of No. 14, block 6. You repeated No. 14, block 6, two or three times. You then said, "Do you want me to assist you in a robbery." I answered, "No, I want you to register this lot." You said then that I was a "robber," and that you would put me in the "lock-up." I then thanked you and went away. I used no abusive language.—JOHN M' RAE. C. De B., 12/3/81.

Mr. Henry Margules states:—I am Mining Registrar at Temora. During the month of December last some allotments held, one only by Aaron Cohen, and three others held by three other parties, for which Rogers, commission agent, acted as agent, were transferred by Mr. Meagher by their authority to other parties at my office. Mr. Meagher informed me that the tenants on these allotments acknowledged the tenancy, but a week or two afterwards Mr. Russell, solicitor, of Young, came over and informed me that the tenants refused to pay rent, and gave me notice not to transfer or deal with the same allotments until the question of ownership was dealt with by some competent court. I asked him why he did not proceed with the cases at once, and he stated that he had instructed Mr. Oliver, resident solicitor, to do so, but in consequence of the contemplated change of Wardens the matter was held over. When M' Rae came to me early in January this year, in consequence of what Mr. Russell had said to me, I asked him if he was a tenant; he denied it. I then told him that I had positive proof from Rogers and others that he was a tenant, and that having finally registered the allotment I could not deal with it, the matter was out of my hands. He then gave some other version of the state of things, to which I positively replied that my duty was to preserve property, and not to assist in anything like underhand work. He then got a little abusive, and I told him if he did not leave I would give him in charge. I told him he had a remedy if he would ask the Warden to put him in possession—that I was not a judicial officer.

By M' Rae:—I cannot recollect the day you came to me; it was early this year. I may have said, if I did such a thing I should be assisting in a robbery. I may have said, "Do you want me to assist you in a robbery."—H. MARGULES, M. R. C. De B., 12/3/81.

By the Warden:—When M' Rae came to me and demanded registration, even if I had understood him to mean that he required an application to be put in possession of a deserted mining tenement (Schedule 16, M. B. Regulations), I could not have given it to him, as the then Warden, Mr. Sharpe, had said that he would not recognize that schedule (16) in so far as town allotments were concerned.—H. MARGULES, M. R. C. De B., 12/3/81.

John M' Rae states:—After I had seen Mr. Margules I went to Warden Sharpe and told him what had occurred; he told me to write to the Minister for Mines, as he had no control over the thing.—JOHN M' RAE (× his mark). C. De B., 12/3/81.

#### No. 6.

#### The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 18 March, 1881.

With reference to the matter of the complaint made by Mr. John M' Rae of your having used abusive language towards him on the occasion of his calling on you shortly before the 2nd ultimo to register an allotment of land at Temora, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to point out that it appears from the Warden's report that you did on that occasion make use of language unbecoming to a Public Officer, and I am to request that you will refrain from using similar language in future.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

### Complaint of Mr. H. Margules.

#### SCHEDULE.

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#### No. 1.

#### The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 2 April, 1881.

I have the honor to enclose summons served upon me from the Warden's Court at Temora upon a matter strictly and purely within the province of duties imposed upon me by instructions of your Department, as well as the Regulations of the Mining Board of New South Wales.

2. In this matter fourteen clear days are stipulated, and had not elapsed when complainant asked for registration, hence none could be granted; but otherwise such act would involve me in an action at the

the Supreme Court, as the land, having been fully improved and finally registered, was applied for purchase to the Department of Lands, and any such interference of mine without higher authority would certainly constitute an encroachment upon the proper functions of the Crown with the dealings of the land once applied for, and open the road to endless litigation, besides doing away with all security to capital and property.

3. As I have to act according to your instructions, and in the meaning of the Regulations aforesaid, the said summons, on the other hand, seems to assume all powers vested in each of the said bodies, and set aside my duties as already provided, but as to be stipulated by said Court.

4. I most respectfully beg to be instructed how I am to act in this matter, because this being a matter strictly of duty, of which the Department solely has jurisdiction, I conceive, should I attend such summons, I should, in my person, abrogate all your authority over Mining Registrars to the Warden's Court. I do not know whether I am right in my opinion that the Legislature has never intended that the Warden's Court be the arbiter of the duties performed by the officers of the Department of Mines. Next we might hear that the Registrar for Leases, &c., had to appear at Temora before the Warden's Court for neglect of something or other.

5. My time is indeed very valuable, and I have certainly none to lose to attend Court on frivolous matters, and should such or like proceedings be continued I shall never be able to attend office at all, while salaries paid by me to assistants are no less than £4 per week when myself absent from office. Thus you will perceive such procedure is not only vexatious but costly to me.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

The Mining Registrar may be informed that this Department cannot interfere with the Warden or Warden's Court in the exercise of powers conferred by the Act. As the Mining Registrar is not paid any salary the Warden will probably award him costs for any time he may lose, provided the cause shown prove satisfactory. Submitted.—H.W., 4/4/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 5/4/81.

## No. 2.

### The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 5 April, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, in which you inquire what action you should take in regard to a summons served on you from the Warden's Court at Temora, on the complaint of Michael Hassett, I am directed to inform you that this Department cannot interfere with the Warden or Warden's Court in the exercise of powers conferred by the Act. See No. 1.

2. With respect to your complaint as to your probable loss of time in attending the Court, &c., I may point out that as you are not paid any salary as Mining Registrar the Warden will perhaps award you costs for any time you may lose, provided the cause shown for non-registration prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## Complaint of Michael Wynne.

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## No. 1.

### Mr. Michael Wynne to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 5 February, 1881.

I have the honor to call your attention to what I consider a flagrant breach of the regulations of the Mining Act. Upon the 16th October, 1880, I applied for the mining tenement, Temora, allotment 1, section 4, deeming it abandoned upon two grounds, viz., that it had never been occupied, and, second, that it had not erected upon it improvements to the value of £10, as required by the Act. Both of these reasons or allegations I am in a position to prove—the first by the evidence of several disinterested persons of repute, and the second by the testimony of the person who erected the hut, the only improvement upon the tenement. Upon presenting my application to the Mining Registrar, Mr. H. Margules, he refused to entertain it, although proffering the required fee, &c., on the grounds that the tenement had been finally registered.

Upon 7th November, 1880, finding the tenement still unoccupied, I took possession of it, and since then I have been continuously residing there, no one disputing my possession nor claiming rent. Upon the 10th November, 1880, I again applied for the tenement, and my application was again refused  
by

by the Mining Registrar upon the same grounds as formerly. I still remain in peaceable possession of the tenement, and my object in writing you now is to respectfully ask you to order that such steps be taken as to prevent my ejection, as now threatened.

I may further add that the original real holder was Mr. W. Sharp, who, by means of dummies, pretends to be the proprietor of some thirty or forty allotments in Temora.

I have, &c.,

MICHAEL WYNNE.

Mr. Warden De Boos for inquiry and report.—H.W., B.C., 14/3/81. Michael Wynne having withdrawn from the matter, I do not feel myself called upon to proceed with the inquiry.—C.D.W.B., Temora, 5/4/81. The Under Secretary for Mines. Scen.—H.W., 7/4/81.

#### No. 2.

Mr. Warden De Boos, Temora, to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Temora, 4 March, 1881.

A letter, signed Michael Wynne, and dated 5 February, 1881, complaining of your conduct in refusing him an application to be put in possession of allotment J, section 4, town of Temora, as an abandoned mining tenement, having been referred to me by the Department of Mines for inquiry and report, I have to request that you will attend at my office at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., to-morrow, Tuesday, 5th March, in order that such inquiry may be held.

The letter above referred to is now in my office, and may be seen by you at any time prior to such inquiry.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. DE BOOS,

Warden.

#### No. 3.

Mr. Michael Wynne to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 4 April, 1881.

I have made a complaint against the Mining Registrar at Temora. I am sorry that I acted in haste, and on consideration I fully believe I have done him a wrong. In order that my error may be corrected, I desire to ask you to take cognizance of this fact.

Yours obediently,

MICHAEL WYNNE.

In view of this letter, the Warden may be informed that no inquiry is necessary. Submitted.—H.W., 6/4/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 6/4/81.

#### No. 4.

Telegram from Mr. Michael Wynne to Secretary for Mines.

Temora, 5 April, 1881.

REGRET having reported Mining Registrar, Temora. Kindly take no notice of my complaint.

MICHAEL WYNNE.

#### No. 5.

Mr. William Oliver to Mr. Warden De Boos, Temora.

Sir,

*Re* Margules.

Temora, 5 April, 1881.

My client, Mr. Michael Wynne, last night saw me in reference to an appointment fixed for 7 p.m. to-night, as to some alleged irregularity on Mr. Margules' part. He asked me to let you know that upon reflection he would decline interfering in the matter.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM OLIVER.

#### No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden De Boos, Temora.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 April, 1881.

In reference to your memorandum of the 5th instant respecting the complaint preferred by Mr. Michael Wynne against the Mining Registrar at Temora for refusing to receive his application for a mining tenement alleged to have been abandoned, I have the honor to inform you that, in view of the action of the complainant, the Secretary for Mines is of opinion that no inquiry is necessary, and therefore your action in not proceeding is concurred in.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## Complaint of Thomas G. P. Lee.

### SCHEDULE.

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#### No. 1.

#### Mr. Thomas G. P. Lee to The Warden, Temora.

Sir, Temora, 14 April, 1881.  
 Allow me to inform you that I this day, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, applied to Mr. Margules, the Mining Registrar, for forms for an abandoned tenement, but he told me he would not give them to me. He told me to get an order from the Warden; I did so, and then he refused to give them to me, so I want to know what a man is to do. By giving this your consideration you will oblige,—

Yours, &c.,  
 THOMAS G. P. LEE.

May I take the liberty of pressing upon you to come to some decision in reference to rights of miners to make application for abandoned mining tenements. I am perpetually annoyed with complaints, and I have stalled them off as far as possible so as not to pester the Department, but the Mining Registrar is so persistently destructive that matters have almost come to a deadlock, and he refuses to do anything without your instructions, stating that he does not recognize me at all.—C.D.E.B., Warden, Temora, 23/4/81. The Under Secretary for Mines.

The course recommended by Mr. Warden De Boos (on 81-3,099) appears to meet the cases in which persons who desire to obtain possession of residence or business sites alleged to be abandoned do not take proceedings before the Warden to have such sites declared abandoned and to have themselves put into possession. The Mining Registrar may be so informed, and that he is required to give effect to all orders made by and to co-operate with the Warden. Submitted.—H.W., 27/4/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 2/5/81.

#### No. 2.

#### The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 4 May, 1881.  
 With further reference to the question of applications (Schedule 16 of the Mining Board Regulations), I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the course recommended by Mr. Warden De Boos appears to meet the cases in which persons who desire to obtain possession of residence or business sites alleged to be abandoned do not take proceedings before the Warden to have such sites declared abandoned and themselves put into possession thereof.

2. I am also directed to say that you are required to give effect to all orders made by the Warden and to co-operate with him.

I have, &c.,  
 HARRIE WOOD,  
 Under Secretary.

P.S.—A copy of the Warden's memorandum on this subject is added in the margin.

"In all cases where a miner shall have applied (Mining Board Regulations, Schedule 16) for an abandoned tenement, and where no objections shall have been filed (Schedule 19) to such application, and where the mining tenement so applied for shall be held by the person alleged to have abandoned the same under a certificate of title, the Mining Registrar, instead of issuing a certificate of conditional registration, will be good enough to refer the applicants to the Warden, informing the Warden at the same time of the number of the certificate of title and the name of the person in whose name the mining tenement stands in the Mining Registrar's Surveyed Mining Tenement Register."

## The Mining Registrar, Temora.

#### The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Hopkins v. Hyman.  
 Temora, 8 March, 1881.

Mr. Warden De Boos directs me to state that in reference to the above case he was entirely misinformed, and he fully coincides with my procedure.

The facts are—J. Beazley in July obtained by order the Warden's Court possession of allotment 5, section 6, Temora.

In August Beazley sold half of said allotment to Hyman

Hyman applied for subdivision; thus no final registration could take place.

While the process of subdivision and planning and receiving of plan was under way Beazley sold the remaining half to Hopkins.

Hyman improved his portion to the amount of £220.

Hopkins would not improve, and people were going to take possession; this state of things lasted over two months.

At

At last Hyman applied for the full allotment according to Regulations; no objections were filed with me within the prescribed time, but a day or two after such lapse the agent and brother of Hopkins applied for information as to the chances of the portion of the said allotment.

I then was ready to receive objections and leave the case and its merits to be dealt with by the Warden's Court; but upon my request to produce either a miner's right or business license they could produce neither.

And thus, by section 19 of the Mining Act, 1874, I was totally precluded to consider Hopkins at all in the matter, and Hyman having fully complied with all provisions of the law was duly and finally registered for the whole allotment.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

If no complaint has been made to this Department no further action is necessary. The Warden may be asked if any complaint hereon has been referred to him.—H.W., 24/3/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 26/3/81.

A verbal complaint only was made to me. I mentioned the matter to the Under Secretary when last in town, as I conceived that the Mining Registrar had usurped the functions of the Warden by giving certificate of title to Hyman. On his explaining that the regular course had been pursued in accordance with Mining Board Regulations, I told the Mining Registrar to mention the matter to the Under Secretary and offer him the same explanation he gave me.—CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, Temora. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 31/3/81.

Regulation 126 certainly provides for possession and registration of an abandoned tenement without a declaration of abandonment by the Warden, but this probably applies only to cases when the abandonment is absolute and no one in fact sets up any title. The best course in any case in which a person seeks to obtain possession of a tenement which he alleges has been abandoned by the owner is to require the person seeking to obtain possession to proceed in the Warden's Court to have it declared that the owner has abandoned or forfeited his title, and that the person taking the proceedings is entitled to be put into possession, and then for the person put into possession to proceed to register in the ordinary way.—H.W., B.C. 1/4/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.

## The Mining Registrar, Temora.

### SCHEDULE.

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### No. 1.

#### The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

*Re* allotments improved, finally registered, and applied for to purchase without competition in virtue of improvements.

Sir,

Temora, 5 April, 1881.

I most respectfully, though for the first time, pray that I might be instructed how to act in connection with the above subject; and should I proceed, as the Warden here desires to graciously inform me, whether I shall be kept harmless by the Department of all the expenses and costs attending any action against me at law.

I am already threatened daily with legal proceedings, and should I persist in accepting Schedule 16 in respect to such allotments I shall have plenty of law suits on hand.

In explanation, I beg to state that I invariably acted as in cases of Myers and others, refusing to accept new applications for ground as above described; and told such applicants to consult legal advice, or otherwise try issue in some competent Court, as it has been always held, whether rightly or not, that any person once applying to the Crown Lands Offices for the purchase of lands on gold-fields has entered upon contract with the Crown, and cannot be disturbed; and any application received afterwards from any other person by me for such lands would seemingly constitute an interference with the proper functions of the Crown, and might be taken as setting myself up in opposition to the Crown, actually, amongst other things, giving new applicants the right to occupy, improve, and raise new issues, bring losses to some of the applicants, and involve myself in actions at law, thus complicating the action of the Crown.

In deference to Mr. Warden De Boos I allowed, within the last three weeks, Schedule 16 to be used, thus turning the original improver into an objector, who is bound to prove his case within a very limited time (fourteen days). The holders of most of such lands are residents of either Wagga Wagga, Sydney, Young, &c. In most cases they have let their premises to tenants, who either now dispute themselves, or vacate and put others in possession to make the dispute easier. Of course all sorts of tricks and chicaneries have been resorted to by the persons called "jumpers."

Thus it will be seen that to accept Schedule 16, actually by regulations not applicable to such cases, deprives the original improver of all chances to defend himself, while it introduces, on the other hand, quite a new phase in the procedure in this office, that is—

- a. When no objections are raised the new applicant demands registration, which gives him at once the standing of the owner of such land and improvements upon it; and of course should I make registration I shall be liable to an action at law for depriving the improver of just rights, or otherwise interfering with vested rights.
- b.

- b. And even when disputed, and an order be made by the Warden, should I act without security I should be still liable to an action at law, though litigants might choose then between the Warden and Registrar; but I am sure to be the butt, since it seems on my part as to have been playing fast and loose—that is, to give a man a title to-day, and turn round to-morrow and have that title attacked, annulled, and then issue a new title to the very transgressor.

Of course in the procedure I have pursued, previous to the advent of Mr. Warden De Boos here again, and as I think I ought to pursue now, is no gain to me, but actually a heavy loss, judging superficially, having to forego so much of fees consequent to applications and registrations; but then one action at law might sweep away some hundreds of pounds sterling; that indeed I am not prepared to stake for the sake of 2s. or 3s. 6d. fees.

On the other hand, should I still act as the Warden seems to force upon me, the Crown would be prevented to use its prerogative, either to allow the purchase in virtue of improvements, or else to put such lands up to auction, as the law and the custom has been hitherto.

I again repeat my humble prayer for early instructions upon this subject, being of so much importance.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES.

Urgent.—Mr. Warden De Boos for report.—H.W., B.C., 8/4/81.

I am very glad that the Mining Registrar has himself brought this matter under the notice of the Mines Department, as it is one about which I had to speak to the Under Secretary in one of my interviews with him, but which, thinking it settled, I have since allowed to drop. Without following the complex statement of the Mining Registrar, the case stands thus:—When I came here to succeed Mr. Warden Sharpe many miners complained to me that there were numerous town allotments held untenanted by persons who resided in Young, Wagga, and elsewhere; and that there were several persons residing in Temora itself who held four, five, six, and even as many as a dozen allotments, all untenanted, and which in the majority of cases had never been tenanted at all. They further complained that they had applied to the Mining Registrar for the application (Schedule 16) to be put in possession of an abandoned mining tenement, but that he had refused them, calling them thieves and robbers for trying to take another man's property. I saw the Mining Registrar, and pointed out to him that he ought not to refuse to give the men the applications asked for. He said that he not only ought but that he would refuse them, and that he would issue no such documents. I told him that he was taking upon himself the duties of a Warden, as his refusal to issue the application was a virtual decision of the question. He still declined, and I then determined to bring the next case that arose under the notice of the Department. A few days afterwards a man named Lawson made a complaint to me, and what took place may be gathered from the statutory declaration made by him (herewith). I was still unwilling to trouble the Department or make a difficulty with the Mining Registrar, so I again appealed to him, pointing out that, even up to the very last minute, the regulations had to be complied with, as when the applications to purchase by virtue of improvements came to me I was called upon to report—1st, If the applicant held a miner's right; 2nd, If he resided; 3rd, If he was in authorized occupation; 4th, If he held any other I.P.; and 5th, If the land were required for mining purposes,—and that on an adverse report on any one of these points he would not be allowed to purchase. He then gave way, and told me he would issue the applications, as he believed I was correct. The statutory declaration was consequently never sent to you. The issue of the application (Schedule 16) having once set in a rush for them commenced, and there is no doubt that a great many of them were made by speculative jumpers; these however will all have to be dealt with by the Warden's Court. At the same time the dummy occupations were most glaring, rows of houses untenanted and of just sufficient value to save the regulations lined the streets, whilst the miners, the real men who should have made a population for the town, were driven to reside outside the town boundary. On some of these applications falling in, no objections having been made within the fourteen days, it came to my knowledge that the parties alleged to have abandoned held certificates of title. I therefore issued a verbal order to the Acting Mining Registrar in all such cases to refer the applicants for conditional registration to me, with a view to making them take out a Warden's Court summons to show cause why their certificate of title should not be cancelled. On the return of the Mining Registrar from his leave of absence I put that order in writing so that there should be no mistake (copy herewith), and especially as it accorded with your B.C. of 1/4/81 on the Mining Registrar's letter *re* Hopkins v. Hyman, and my B.C. thereon of 31/3/81 (all herewith). There are now several summonses on the Warden's Court book for the above object. There the matter stood, as I thought settled, until I received the Mining Registrar's letter to you. With regard to the actions threatened against the Mining Registrar, I am led to believe from statements made to me that such actions are not threatened for performing his duty, but for making statements to individuals in regard to certificates of title which have had the effect of misleading them.—CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, Temora, B.C., 9/4/81. The Under Secretary for Mines.

The Mining Registrar at Temora may be informed that the course adopted by the Warden appears to give sufficient protection to holders of registered residence and business sites, and attention may be invited to the fact that the proviso to section 19 of the Mining Act appears to apply to claims. Submitted.—H.W., 19/4/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 2/5/81.

Memo.—In all cases where a miner shall have applied (Mining Board Regulations, Schedule 16) for an abandoned mining tenement, and where no objections shall have been filed (Schedule 19) to such application, and where the mining tenement so applied for shall be held by the person alleged to have abandoned the same under a certificate of title, the Mining Registrar, instead of issuing a certificate of conditional registration, will be good enough to refer the applicants to the Warden, informing the Warden at the same time of the number of the certificate of title and the name of person in whose name the mining tenement stands in the Mining Registrar's Surveyed Mining Tenement Register.—CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, Temora, 4th March, 1881.

The substance of the above order was communicated verbally to the Acting Mining Registrar during Mr. Margules' absence on leave. It is now given in writing for the more correct guidance of the Mining Registrar. The Mining Registrar, Temora.

I, William Henry Lawson, of Temora, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on Tuesday morning last, the 8th instant, I took possession of allotment 5 of section 7 in the town of Temora, the same having



having been abandoned by reason of non-residence by the registered owner for over two months of my own knowledge. I slept in the house on the allotment that night, and the next day went to work. On my return to dinner I found the padlock forced from the door and my things scattered on the ground outside the house. That same day I complained to the Warden, who informed me that I had gone the wrong way to work to obtain possession, and that I had committed a trespass. He directed me to go to the Mining Registrar and take out an application to be put in possession of the allotment as an abandoned mining tenement. That same day I went to the Mining Registrar and demanded an application for an abandoned tenement (Mining Board Regulations, Schedule 16). He declined to give it to me. I returned to the Warden, who gave me the order hereunto appended (marked A). I proceeded to the Mining Registrar's office, but it was closed, though it was not 4 o'clock. I saw him outside and gave him the order. He read it, and said, "I can do nothing with it—I can't give you registration." I came back to the Warden on the 10th to make this declaration, in order to show that I had taken legal steps to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction, so that my claim to the abandoned tenement might not be prejudiced. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Temora, }  
 this 10th day of March, 1881,— }  
 CHAS. DE BOOS, J.P.

W. H. LAWSON.

A.

THE Mining Registrar will be good enough to register William Lawson's application to be put in possession of No. 5 section 7 as a deserted mining tenement, otherwise I must take other proceedings.

CHAS. DE BOOS,

Warden's Office, 9 March, 1881.

Warden.

This is the paper writing marked A referred to in the declaration of William Henry Lawson.—  
 CHAS. DE BOOS.

No. 2.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

*Re* allotments finally registered, improved, and applied for to purchase without competition.

Sir,

Temora, 2 May, 1881.

Soon after my arrival from leave of absence I had the honor to address you on the above subject, and I respectfully and urgently prayed for information how to act in cases where an order from the Warden's Court is issued to dispose of the original improver's rights; and, secondly, should I so act, will the Department keep me harmless in case of actions at law.

It has been always held, and not contradicted, that the Act and Regulations afford no jurisdiction to the Warden's Court to cancel a final registration. The provisions and the register itself show that the Warden's Court may deal with all tenements as regards final registration before, but not after, the certificate of title is issued. In claims when abandoned after final registration the procedure is clear, but no cancellation takes place; the record must remain intact.

Then again should I do the bidding of the Warden's Court I shall knowingly involve myself in actions at law, and am I justified in so doing? The plea that I acted upon the order of a Warden's Court, I respectfully submit, will scarcely be regarded as sufficient; and the reply might be why not having used my own judgment and before fulfilling the order of a Court, why not demand security when danger lurked in the face. The Sheriff would not act upon a Supreme Court writ should he discover that the moment he were to act he would make himself liable to prosecution; but the Warden tries to force me, and without security, to act. Besides, as I already stated, my acting actually with and under security will interfere greatly with the action of the Crown in the purchase of the land applied for.

I most respectfully beg a reply upon this so very vital question.

I need hardly state that the first principle of good government, that is, security to property, has been sadly endangered here; that the blame does not rest upon my shoulders; I am striving against it with all my might.

There is a case in point which just now passes through all its stages. A Mr. Walsh has an allotment with improvements which he had let to a woman. On Saturday the woman left, and some strange man, Thomas Farrell, obtained the key from her and came to me to make application. Knowing the area he described to be finally registered I refused to receive application. He of course, as directed by me, went to the Warden, who strangely sent him back to me to demand such application. Of course I could not comply. A few minutes after the agent of Mr. Walsh came and detailed the case to me, and stated that he cannot enter his own house as he was going to reside there. I told him too to go to the Warden or Police Magistrate and see what could be done under either title, but nothing was done. On Sunday morning the agent, as well as his carpenter, was pitched off the ground by a mob of the lately-revived professional jumpers. Proceedings of some sort will be taken by the agent to-day. This is indeed a very sad state of things.

Looking at the plan of the town it will be seen that there are whole streets not occupied yet. But people like these jumpers do not care for paying for houses or paying for survey; therefore the ingenuity is overstrained to obtain a hold of improved land.

As to multiplicity of holdings at present by one person, I must state that my books will totally disprove such assertions as unfounded and untrue.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

## No. 3.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 4 May, 1881. See No. 1.  
 Referring to your letter of the 5th ultimo, in which you ask for instructions how you should proceed in cases of applications in form of Schedule 16, for a tenement alleged to have been abandoned by the original holder thereof, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the course adopted by the Warden appears to give sufficient protection to holders of registered residence and business sites.

I am further directed to point out that the proviso to section 19 of the Mining Act appears to apply to claims.

I have, &c.,  
**HARRIE WOOD,**  
 Under Secretary.

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## Complaint of James Farrell.

### SCHEDULE.

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### No. 1.

#### Mr. James Farrell to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Temora, 2 May, 1881.  
 I am a miner and reside upon this gold-field, and possess the necessary license authority to occupy Crown Lands.

This morning I applied to the Mining Registrar resident here for the necessary form by which application for abandoned mining tenements should be made, and he refused me a form of application, neither would he let me apply for the allotment.

I must desire that you will be good enough to advise me what to do in the matter.

I am, &c.,  
**JAMES FARRELL.**

The writer may be informed that he can proceed in the Warden's Court to have the title of the former owner declared abandoned, if he so desire. Submitted.—H.W., 6/5/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 7/5/81.

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### No. 2.

#### The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. James Farrell.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 May, 1881. See No. 1.  
 Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant respecting the refusal by the Mining Registrar to give you a form of application for an abandoned mining tenement, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that you can proceed in the Warden's Court to have the title of the former owner declared abandoned, if you so desire.

I have, &c.,  
**HARRIE WOOD,**  
 Under Secretary.

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## The Mining Registrar, Temora.

### SCHEDULE.

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### No. 1.

#### The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Temora, 9 May, 1881.  
 In reference to letters Nos. 81-3,099 and 81-3,377, both of date 4 May instant, on the subject of tenements held under the 87th Regulation and under the 22nd section of the Mining Act, and applied for to purchase without competition, I have had the honor to verbally recommend, when at Sydney, the course that the Warden, in his memorandum of the 4th April (not March) last, seems to adopt, and as advised by the Department; and furthermore, that, as already explained in my letter of the 2nd instant, applications under Schedule 16 seem superfluous, and waste of time and money to parties interested. The process direct by summons, should the Warden think he had jurisdiction, would prove, and has proved, the most satisfactory and efficacious, and that also, as stated in my letter referred to, I most freely co-operated with the Warden, giving not only information contained in office records but actually the private address of parties to be summoned.

But

But the above partly answers my respectful prayer for instructions on two points, viz. :—

1. How to act when an order has been given in the Warden's Court in such cases adverse to the original improver and an action at law lies : Will the Department keep me harmless as to costs and damages under such circumstances ?
2. Should the Department not like to undertake the risk, may I demand security from the parties interested before giving new registrations to the applicants under Warden's Court orders ?

The questions, as I have already explained at large, are of great importance to me. I therefore most respectfully pray for a reply.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

I cannot understand how a Mining Registrar can incur any risk in that he has given effect to the order of a Court. If any person is interested in preventing the Mining Registrar from performing the act ordered by the Court he could apply for an injunction to restrain the Mining Registrar, and would be much more likely to do that than to proceed against the Mining Registrar for having performed the act. The Mining Registrar may be so informed, and that he is required to perform the duties of his office without asking any indemnity. Submitted.—H.W., 13/5/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 13/5/81.

## No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 9th instant, in which you make certain inquiries respecting your duty in carrying out the orders of the Warden's Court, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that if a person is interested in preventing you from performing the act ordered by the Court he could apply for an injunction to restrain you, and would be much more likely to do that than to proceed against you for having performed the act.

I may point out that you are required to perform the duties of your office without asking any indemnity.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## Complaint of H. F. Powell.

### SCHEDULE.

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## No. 1.

Mr. H. F. Powell to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 5 May, 1881.

I have the honor to call your attention to the following injustice under which I am now suffering. On Monday last, the 5th May, I, holding a miner's right and business license, applied to Mr. Margules, the local Mining Registrar, to be furnished with the necessary forms of application in order to take up an abandoned tenement, as the so-called proprietor had not resided on the said tenement for a period of over six months, and as it was also unoccupied for a period of about two months, until I resided on it on the 15th day of January, 1881, and on being refused I applied to the Warden and laid my case before him, and he directed me to go again to Mr. Margules and demand the forms on his (the Warden's) authority. This I did, tendering to Mr. Margules a half-sovereign in payment for same. I was again refused. I then returned to the Warden and told him of my non-success, and asked for a summons, in order that Mr. Margules might show cause why he had refused me. The Warden replied, "It is of no use my giving you a note or letter, as Mr. Margules will tear it up or throw it on one side, and insult me as he has you, and which he has done before ; but the best thing you can do is to write and state your case to the Honorable the Secretary for Mines."

Kindly inform me what I am to do under these circumstances, which I can substantiate on oath, and have also a witness to the facts herein recorded. I do not and cannot for a moment believe that Mr. Margules, who is only Mining Registrar, constitutes in *ipse persona* Warden, Court, Judge, &c., &c. Trusting to be favoured with an early reply,—

I have, &c.,

H. F. POWELL.

Mr. Warden De Boos will please call upon the Mining Registrar to answer the complaint and report.—H.W., B.C., 10/5/81. The Mining Registrar will be good enough to furnish me with his explanation in regard to the within complaint.—CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, B.C., 12/5/81.

## No. 2.

## The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

*Re Powell, allotment finally registered, &c.*

Temora, 14 May, 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to point out that the main issue in this case, like many others of the same nature, rests upon the action usually pursued, that is, that in accordance with the memorandum of the Warden of the 4th April\*, of which a copy I had already submitted, and of which subsequently a copy<sup>March.</sup> was forwarded to me by the Department, and that, by a verbal understanding between the Warden and myself, Schedule 16 in such cases seemed superfluous; but that as soon as the necessary details are obtained at my office, to which I actually add the address, a summons is issued for the parties originally holding certificates of title "to show cause why such certificate be not cancelled."

Most of the cases lately adjudicated, or to be adjudicated, have been and will be so dealt with, viz. :—Wynne v. Sharp, Gabriel v. Bell, Freeman v. John Watson, Gilmartin v. Mair, John Ryan v. S. Hawkins, &c., &c., &c.

Powell told me when he first came to my office that he was a tenant, and that he wanted to save his landlord. It was pointed out to him that he could do so without disputing the title, as he was in occupation for the owner. He still insisted; I there and then read to him the minute of the Warden, and offered him the necessary information, which he refused to accept, but went to the Warden, returning with some very curious statements. I again pointed out the course laid down for me to pursue, and stated that I could not follow any other, that is, "after details obtained at my office, to ask the Warden's Clerk for summons to show cause." He refused and left.

Powell otherwise could take no more allotments up, since not long ago he applied for one which he sold a few days ago.

It is evident that Powell misrepresented me before the Warden. His representations to me I lent no willing ear to, and I did not believe his assertions.

As to the last portion of the letter, I think it needs no reply, because no sensible man will believe that a gentleman in the position of a Warden will make a "confidante" of an intoxicated bell-man and lay such complaints before such characters. As to the statement itself, it bears a falsehood on the face of it.

The Warden cannot deny that no matter how or when my office was crowded every scrap of paper forwarded to me by the Warden suffered no delay, but always took precedence *before* any other business, and was addressed adequate to the high office addressed to.

I refuse to listen to tittle tattle. I have no time to lose in gossip. My health is such, and the work daily to be performed is of such magnitude, that I feel quite relieved to fulfil my duty without an increase of useless and unprofitable chat and worry.

It is positively asserted, which I sincerely refuse to believe, that the meetings against me, but which turned out such signal failures, were arranged by the Warden; and that the resolutions to be passed were written actually, so it is alleged, by the Warden; but such wild statements are very distressing to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 19/5/81.

## No. 3.

## Mr. Warden De Boos, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Temora, 23 May, 1881.

Sir,

With regard to the letter of the Mining Registrar of the 14th instant, in reply to the complaint of H. F. Powell, of 5th May<sup>instant</sup>, I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that the Mining Registrar has addressed the Department and not me, as directed by your B.C. of the 10th and by mine of the 12th instant.

This is about the fourth or fifth occasion upon which he has done the same thing.

With regard to the first paragraph of his letter, the Mining Registrar clearly cannot understand English if he cannot better comprehend than he appears to do my order of the 4th March. A copy of that order has been already sent you in connection with other matters. By that order it is clearly stated that where application (Schedule 16) shall have been made, and no objection thereto filed, the Mining Registrar, in the event of certificate of title having been issued to the party abandoning, shall refrain from issuing certificate of conditional registration to applicants until the certificate of title shall be set aside by the Warden's Court.

Under the Mining Board Regulations the application (Schedule 16) is absolutely necessary; but, as the Mining Registrar refuses to issue them, the only way in which I can get over the difficulty is to make applicant declare to me that he has applied to the Mining Registrar for form (Schedule 16), and that he has been refused; then, under Mining Board Regulation 107, title not to be injured by neglect or absence of officer, I have issued the Warden's Court summons.

This is the way in which the cases alluded to in his second paragraph have been dealt with.

The whole of the trouble has arisen from the Mining Registrar's obstinacy in refusing to issue Schedule 16, and next from his wilful or ignorant misinterpretation of my order, whilst his hasty temper and unmeasured language are felt to be insulting to all who come in contact with him.

As to the last paragraph of his letter, he has again gone out of his way to insinuate a charge—a very grave one—against me; and I would now ask you, sir, how long I am to be subjected to these insults before you step in to protect me?

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. DE BOOS,

Warden.

The Mining Registrar may be censured for his conduct in insinuating grave charges against the Warden, and for the irregularities in sending to this office direct replies that should be sent through the Warden. Submitted—H.W., 16/6/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 16/6/81.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

See No. 2.  
See No. 1.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 June, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 14th ultimo, upon the matter of the complaint made against you by Mr. H. F. Powell for refusing to furnish him with forms of application for an abandoned tenement, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that you are very much to blame for your conduct in insinuating grave charges against the Warden, and for the irregularity of sending to this office direct replies which should be sent through the Warden.

I have, &c.,  
**HARRIE WOOD,**  
Under Secretary.

Complaint of D. Kenny.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. D. Kenny to the Secretary for Mines, applying to be put in possession of allotment 10, section 8, Temora, and forwarding copy of application which he states the Mining Registrar refused to sign; minutes thereon. 4 May, 1881 .....	14
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3. The Under Secretary for Mines to the Mining Registrar, Temora, with reference to the case. 31 May, 1881.....	15
4. The Mining Registrar, Temora, to the Under Secretary for Mines, in reply to above; minutes thereon. 3 June, 1881	15

No. 1.

Mr. D. Kenny to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 4 May, 1884.

I have the honor to apply to you to be put in possession of allotment 10 of section 8, De Boos and Victoria Streets, Temora.

The said allotment stands now registered in the name of John Ryan, who is the holder of another allotment in the surveyed township of Lower Temora, and carrying on business as a hotel-keeper on same. Ryan has never resided on the above allotment, and if I get it I intend to improve it and make it my *bona fide* residence.

I also forward you a copy of an application which I presented to the Mining Registrar in the usual way for his signature, but which he refused to sign.

A reply at your earliest convenience will oblige.

Yours, &c.,  
**DANIEL KENNY,**  
Middle Township, Temora.

Mr. Warden De Boos.—H. W., B.C., 11/5/81.

Ryan instituted a suit of trespass against Kenny in the Warden's Court, and as he admitted in his evidence that he had another allotment in the lower town a verdict was given against him, and Kenny was ordered to be conditionally registered and Ryan's certificate of title to be cancelled.—C. DEB., Temora, 16/5/81.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, for explanation.—H. W., B.C., 20/5/81.

As usual, in this case Kenny was directed to have issued summons for Ryan (Schedule 16 being superfluous), and, as the Warden explained, Kenny obtained verdict, and has been conditionally registered for the allotment in question by me.—H. MARGULES, M.R., Temora, 23/5/81.

The Mining Registrar may be informed it is not clear why Kenny should not have been registered as the holder of the residence area after the decision of the Warden's Court. The writer may be informed that the form submitted is not necessary. Submitted.—H. W., 27/5/81. Approved.—E. A. B., 27/5/81.

[Enclosure.]

Mining Board Regulations.—Schedule 16.

(See Regulations 126 and 127.)

*Notice of Application for abandoned Tenement or Share.*

I, THE undersigned, of Temora, do hereby make application to the Mining Registrar of the Baker Division of the Lachlan Mining District to be registered for a share in the abandoned mining tenement numbered allotment 10 of section 8, De Boos and Victoria Streets; the said tenement has been previously held by John Ryan, of Lower Temora, in whose name the tenement now stands on the register in the office of the said Mining Registrar.

Dated at Temora, this 2nd day of May, 1881.

Signature of Applicant.	Miner's Right.	
	No. of	Date of
Daniel Kenny.....	213	1 January, 1881.

*Notice of intention to Register abandoned Tenement or Share.*

Mining Registrar's Office, Temora, 2 May, 1881.

I HEREBY give notice that, in pursuance of the above application, I intend to register Daniel Kenny, of Temora, as the first applicant for the abovenamed tenement, alleged to have been abandoned by John Ryan, of Lower Temora, provided no objection be lodged with me within fourteen clear days from the date of this notice as above.

The allotment has been finally registered.—H.M., 2/5/81.

## No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. D. Kenny.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 31 May, 1881.

In reference to your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing a form (Schedule 16), being notice of application for an abandoned allotment at Temora, I have the honor to inform you that it appears that you have been conditionally registered for the allotment in question, and the form sent by you is not necessary.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 31 May, 1881.

With reference to your blank cover communication of the 23rd instant, in explanation of a statement made by Mr. Daniel Kenny that you refused to register for him a certain allotment at Temora, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that it is not clear why Mr. Kenny should not have been registered as the holder of the residence area after the decision of the Warden's Court.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 4.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 3 June, 1881.

On the subject of registration of Daniel Kenny, mentioned in your note of the 31st ultimo, No. 81-3,709, only to hand to-day, I have the honor to point out that there exists some mistake, and that the meaning of my blank cover statement was to the effect that Kenny could not be registered when his complaint was lodged, but when his letter reached my office he had obtained an order from the Warden's Court, which was pointed out by the Warden on the said blank cover, and had already been so registered on the 13th ultimo.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

As Kenny has now been registered this case may be deemed to be settled. Submitted.—H.W., B.C. 13/6/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 14/6/81.

## Complaint of Messrs. T. E. Summersgill and party.

## SCHEDULE.

No.	PAGE.
1. Messrs. T. E. Summersgill and party to the Secretary for Mines, complaining that the Mining Registrar, Temora, would not take their application for a portion of ground held in excess by Messrs. Read, Webster, and party, Possum Power; minutes thereon. 8 August, 1881 .....	15
2. The Under Secretary for Mines to Messrs. T. E. Summersgill and party, in reply to the above. 16 August, 1881...	16

## No. 1.

Messrs. T. E. Summersgill and party to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Upper Temora, 8 August, 1881.

I and five others applied to the Mining Registrar for a portion of ground held in excess by Messrs. Read, Webster, and party, Possum Power. The Mining Registrar would not take our application. I enclose one of the forms. I spoke to the Warden, and he advised me to write you on the matter.

Yours, &amp;c.,

T. E. SUMMERSGILL AND PARTY.

Forward to Mr. Warden De Boos, and call the attention of the writer to Regulation 103 of the Mining Board Regulations.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.), 11/8/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 15/8/81. This paper being apparently a record of Department of Mines is returned accordingly.—J.B., 3/9/83.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

## Mining Board Regulations.—Schedule 16.

(See Regulations 126 and 127.)

## Notice of Application for abandoned Tenement or Share.

I (or we) the undersigned, of Temora, do hereby make application to the Mining Registrar of the Baker Division of the Lachlan Mining District to be registered for a Mining Tenement numbered , and situated Possum Power, for ground held in excess; the said share (or tenement) has been previously held by Messrs. G. Read, W. Webster, and party, in whose name the said share (or tenement) now stands on the Register in the office of the said Mining Registrar.

Dated at Temora, this 6th day of August, 1881.

Signature of Applicant.	Miner's Right.	
	No. of.	Date of.
James V. Graham .....	2,122	2 April, 1881.
John Nelson, jr. ....	957	1 January, 1881.
S. W. Smith .....	1,205	11 " "
Henry Harding .....	1,245	13 " "
Thos. E. Summersgill .....	1,116	10 " "
Thos. O'Brien .....	989	1 " "

## No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Messrs. T. E. Summersgill and party.

Gentlemen,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 16 August, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, to the effect that the Mining Registrar at Temora refused to receive your application for a portion of ground held in excess by Messrs. Read, Webster, and party, I have the honor to inform you that you can take possession of the ground held in excess, if such possession be undisputed, without applying to the Mining Registrar; but if it be disputed, you should then apply to the Warden to inquire into it.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## Complaint of J. P. Irwin.

## SCHEDULE.

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1.	Mr. J. P. Irwin to the Secretary for Mines, complaining that the Mining Registrar, Temora, has refused to register him for a dam site. (Minutes thereon.) 28 May, 1881 .....	16
2.	The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. J. P. Irwin, in reply to above. 29 June, 1881 .....	17
3.	Mr. J. P. Irwin to the Secretary for Mines, asking for farther investigation into the case. (Minute thereon.) 5 July, 1881 .....	17
4.	The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. J. P. Irwin, acknowledging receipt of above, and informing him that the matter has been referred to Mr. Warden De Boos for report. 13 July, 1881 .....	17
5.	Mr. J. P. Irwin to the Secretary for Mines, further <i>re</i> dam site. (Minutes thereon, and evidence taken before the Warden's Court.) 5 August, 1881 .....	17
6.	Mr. Warden De Boos to the Mining Registrar, Temora, instructing him to forthwith issue certificate of conditional registration to J. P. Irwin for dam site. 15 August, 1881 .....	18
7.	The Mining Registrar, Temora, to the Under Secretary for Mines, asking under which of the Regulations he is to issue the certificate. (Minutes thereon) 17 August, 1881 .....	18

## No. 1.

Mr. J. P. Irwin to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 28 May, 1881.

Having applied for a site for a dam on this gold-field, distant one quarter of a mile, and above Deutscher's dam and crushing machine, after going through the form required by the Mining Regulations, I am refused registration by Mining Registrar, no objections having been laid.

I trust you will do me the kindness to have the matter investigated.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. P. IRWIN.

The Mining Registrar may be asked to explain the grounds upon which he has refused to register the writer for the dam site applied for. Submitted.—H. W., 13/6/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 14/6/81. The Mining Registrar, Temora.—G.E.H. (*p.* U.S.), B.C., 20/6/81.

The complainant's application discloses that his area encroaches upon the Amelia Company's water-right; and, in accordance with Mining Board Regulation 68, I had to refuse registration. I would have been compelled to refuse otherwise, three objections having been lodged.—H. MARGULES, M.R., Temora, 23/6/81.

The writer may be informed of the grounds of refusal.—H. W., 28/6/81.

17

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. J. P. Irwin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 June, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, to the effect that the Mining Registrar at Temora <sup>See No. 1.</sup> refused to register for you a dam site above Deutscher's dam, I have the honor to inform you that it appears registration was refused as the area applied for encroaches upon the Amelia Company's water-right; moreover, it is stated that objections were lodged to the registration.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 3.

Mr. J. P. Irwin to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 5 July, 1881.

Having just received your communication of the 29th ultimo, I respectfully wish you to see <sup>See No. 2.</sup> that further investigation is made into cause why the Mining Registrar refuses to register the dam site applied for by me, no objections, as I stated before, being laid by Amelia Company or any one else. The Amelia Company's dam is situated very nearly 1 mile away, and higher up the watershed, and therefore mine cannot interfere with their water-right.

I remain, &amp;c.,

JAMES P. IRWIN.

Forward to the Warden for inquiry, and inform.—H.W., 13/7/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—  
G.E.H. (p. U.S.), B.C., 13/7/81.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. J. P. Irwin.

*Subject*:—Refusal of Mining Registrar to register dam site applied for by you.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 13 July, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to inform you <sup>See No. 3.</sup> that the matter has been referred to Mr. Warden De Boos for report, upon receipt of which a further communication will be made to you.

I have, &amp;c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,

(For the Under Secretary for Mines).

No. 5.

Mr. J. P. Irwin to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 5 August, 1881.

I am sorry to have to refer to you again concerning that all-important subject (at least to myself), viz., the registration of dam site on this gold-field. Yours of the 13th ultimo states the matter has been referred to Mr. Warden De Boos for report.

Now I have lost three months, which would have been sufficient time to have completed the dam, and the conservation of water being of the utmost importance to the mining population and general progress of the place, I consider I feel justified in pressing the matter to an early settlement, &c

I am, &amp;c.,

J. P. IRWIN.

The evidence (attached) taken in this case appears to show that the site applied for does not encroach upon the Amelia Company's water-right. If there be any encroachment or alleged encroachment, the Warden is the proper person to decide the question, and, unless the Mining Registrar be restrained, there does not appear to be any sufficient grounds for his refusing to register the applicant. The Warden may be asked to instruct the Mining Registrar in accordance with the rights of the parties. Submitted.—H.W., 8/8/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 9/8/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.), B.C., 10/8/81.

Extract from evidence taken before the Warden's Court, Temora, on 14 July, 1881.

*James P. Irwin examined*: I applied for a dam area on 19th May; I put up pegs and notices; there were no objections, and I went for registration to Mr. Margules; he said I could not get it as I was encroaching on Deutscher's water-right; he has continued to refuse ever since.

JAMES P. IRWIN.

*Mr. Margules examined*: In my B.C. of 23rd June is the explanation I give now; I consider that a storm or water-shed right will include a dam, because it would interfere with water-shed races of the other owner; I was informed that races were in existence in connection with the machine water-right; storm water-races had been applied for by the water company; I refused him registration, although I had received no objections; three objections were lodged afterwards.

H. MARGULES, M.R.

*James P. Irwin re-examined*: I found on measurement the place I wanted the dam was quite a quarter of a mile from the machine dam.

JAMES P. IRWIN.

No. 6.



## No. 6.

Mr. Warden De Boos to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Temora, 15 August, 1881.

I have been asked by the Under Secretary for Mines to instruct you forthwith to issue a certificate of conditional registration to J. P. Irwin for a dam site, situate one quarter of a mile above Deutscher's dam and crushing machine, there being no sufficient grounds to justify you in refusing to register the applicant.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. DE BOOS,  
Warden.

## No. 7.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 17 August, 1881.

Having received the following letter, under date of the 15th instant, from the Warden, viz. :—  
"I have been requested by the Honorable the Minister for Mines to instruct you forthwith to issue certificate of conditional registration to J. P. Irwin for a dam site, situate one quarter of a mile above Deutscher's dam and crushing machine, there being no sufficient grounds to justify you in refusing to register the applicant," I have the honor to request that I might be informed under which of the Regulations I should issue such certificate (Schedule 21) for that class of tenement.

Tenements under the 7th Division of the Regulations require no survey, but time for objections, and the certificate must be (Regulation 135) in the form of Schedule 6, and not 21.

I have also the honor most respectfully to point out that the issue of such certificate to Irwin will do away with all protection to storn water-rights under the 68th Regulation.

I shall issue certificate to Irwin as soon as I am instructed which kind I have to issue; Regulation 135 points to Schedule 6 only.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

As regards protection to existing rights the papers (which are with the Warden) I think show that there is no breach by Irwin of Regulation No. 68. Regulation 74 provides for registration if no objections be lodged within the prescribed time, and I think the papers disclose the fact that no objection to the dam has been lodged. No survey is necessary, and in such cases Regulation 135 provides that a certificate of title (Schedule 6) should be issued. The Mining Registrar may be so informed, but as the papers are with the Warden this information may be sent to the Mining Registrar through him.

Submitted.—H.W., 22/8/81. Approved.—F.B.S., 25/8/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.), B.C., 26/8/81.

Presumably this matter has been settled; I have heard nothing about it, and therefore return the papers.—JAMES BAKER, Warden, 3/9/83.

## Complaint of the Mining Registrar, Temora.

## SCHEDULE.

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## No. 1.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 28 May, 1881.

I have the honor to draw your attention, as I am in duty bound to do, to the uncertain state of things here. Temora, the peaceful and prosperous of three months ago, seemed to have disappeared totally, and in its place we have now a Temora the litigious and unreliable.

Town property scarcely commands a price or obtains a buyer. The late decisions at Warden's Court, that the original improver may be dispossessed, though having complied with clause of M.B.R. 87 and section 22 of M.A. of 1874, had found its full effect.

As to mining property, the same cause operates to make it even more insecure. A copy of a decision—of a very anomalous and retrospective nature—will more clearly explain than all that may be said in words.

People try to get rid of these unsafe holdings at great losses, but capitalists fight shy, and my books will show to what minimum number transactions have decreased here of late.

The copy of a verdict that I have the honor to enclose herewith establishes partnership (dividing mateship), at the same time annuls the operations of same during its existence, thus decrees that what was legally done by one partner in obtaining a share, otherwise forfeited, and the transfer of a half of said share, shall be set aside.

Yesterday dams and water-rights came in for their share of unsafe existence. The Court set aside the certificate of title given by me under Schedule 6 and M.B.R. 135, having been applied for under

Schedule

Cases,  
Wynne v. Sharpe,  
Darcy v. Cronker,  
Peterson v. Hills,  
&c.

Cases,  
Hannan v.  
Prendergast, &c.

Slaven v. Coal.

Schedule 22, on the ground that a conditional registration (Schedule 21) has not been issued and the survey fee not paid. I need hardly say that Division VII of M.B.R. provides for no survey, and the 135th clause of said Regulations demands the issue of certificate of Schedule 6, which has actually been fully complied with; nor need I state that such a certificate, when issued, when time for objections has been given and expired, cures all defects that may have been previously existing, that is, as to pegging, &c.

Some time ago prospecting areas were annulled, though no other obstacle existed but old workings; *Smith v. Parker*, no gold-producing tenement within 10 miles of a radius could be found.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

N.B.—In Hannan's case action was taken before Mr. Warden Sharpe and dismissed; Prendergast transferred half share to O'Neil, in December last; O'Neil transferred to others, who are now out of Court and possession.—H.M.

Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 13/6/81.

[Enclosure.]

Patrick Hannan *versus* Robert Prendergast.

THE Warden's Court, consisting of the Warden alone, found that complainant and defendant are dividing mates, and as such entitled to one-sixth of the claim (known as Bourke's quartz claim Upper Tomora), that being joint owners, defendant was not entitled to proceed to declare complainant's share abandoned without giving him notice; and the said Court orders that the conditional registration of defendant as the owner of complainant's abandoned share be cancelled, that Hannan's name be maintained as the owner of the share, and that Hannan transfer to Prendergast half of his said one-sixth share within seven days.

CHAS. DE BOOS,

Warden, 10/3/81.

Certified Court copy.—R. ZOUCH, Warden's Clerk, 15/3/81.

## No. 2.

### Minute of Mr. Warden De Boos to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sydney, 14 June, 1881.

WITH reference to your B.C. on the appended letter from Mr. Margules, I must protest against being called upon to explain and justify my decisions whenever it may suit the Mining Registrar to differ with me. Out of respect to your B.C., however, I beg to offer a few remarks on the cases named, though I confess to some difficulty in comprehending the letter. See No. 1.

*Wynne v. Sharpe*.—In this case Sharpe had no defence to make, withdrew from the case, and allowed complainant to take the allotment. It was one of several held by Sharpe.

*Darcy v. Croaker*.—If I remember rightly this was one of Mr. Hawkins' allotments, on which he admitted in the box there had been no residence.

*Peterson v. Hills*.—This was one of about a dozen allotments held by the Hills and Able family. There had been no residence by defendant, who resides in Young. Besides this, he was without miner rights or business licenses for three months. Complainant issued a Supreme Court summons against defendants for trespass, but it has not been proceeded with.

*Hannan v. Prendergast*.—Defendant was dividing mates with complainant, and during the latter's absence to raise money to carry on with obtained a declaration of abandonment of complainant's share, though he himself was representing it. Warden Sharpe never decided this case. Hannan subpoenaed a witness residing at Junee, who did not appear, and in his absence Warden Sharpe ordered non-suit. But a very serious charge against Margules is involved in this case. It came out before the Warden's Court that Margules had transferred half of Hannan's share to Oliver, solicitor, and Hannan deposed that such transfer was without his knowledge or consent.

*Slaven v. Cook*.—In this case again the Mining Registrar opens up a matter embodying a serious charge against himself, viz., that of issuing a certificate of title for an unsurveyed mining tenement. Regulation 152 provides that "upon receipt of plan and description" entry shall be made in the Surveyed Mining Tenement Register, and only then shall a certificate of title issue. Cook applied for a site as a sludge dam; everything was done properly until the Mining Registrar issued a certificate of title (Schedule 6) instead of a certificate of conditional registration (Schedule 21). In pursuance of Regulation 74, when the certificate of title was produced in Court, I asked Cook if he had had the ground surveyed. He said he did not know whether he had paid the survey fee or not, and sent round to the Mining Registrar to inquire. Finding that no survey had been made, I held that the certificate of title was invalid, as it could only be issued in terms of Regulation 152. No conditional registration being produced, I went into the whole question and found that the area had been improperly taken possession of.

*Smith v. Parker*.—I don't know of any such case, but am quite certain that I never annulled any prospecting area at any time.

May I express a hope that this will be the last time that I shall be called upon to explain cases I have dealt with, until the person complaining shows that he understands the case, or at all events that he has made diligent efforts to do so.

CHAS. DE BOOS,

Warden.

Mr. Warden De Boos may be informed that the paper was sent to him in order that he might, if he thought fit, reply, but he was under no obligation to do so. The Mining Registrar may be informed that it is no part of his duty to review or comment upon the decisions of the Warden's Court, as a remedy is provided for such parties to suits as are dissatisfied with the decisions. Submitted.—H.W., 16/6/81.

Approved.—E.A.B., 16/6/81.

## No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

See No. 1.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 22 June, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you invite attention to the decisions in the case of *Wynne v. Sharpe*, and other cases heard before the Warden, at Temora, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that it is no part of your duty to review or comment upon the decisions of the Warden's Court, as a remedy is provided for such parties as are dissatisfied with the decisions.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden De Boos.

See No. 2.  
*Wynne v. Sharpe*,  
&c

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 22 June, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the paper No. 81-4,460, being a letter from the Mining Registrar, Temora, to this office, as to certain cases in which you have given decisions, as Warden, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the paper was sent to you in order that you might, if you thought fit, reply thereto, but that you were under no obligation to do so.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## Complaint of the Mining Registrar, Temora.

### SCHEDULE.

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## No. 1.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 20 August, 1881.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the utterances of Mr. Warden De Boos against me:—

On Wednesday, 17 August.—Small Debts Court.

*J. Meagher & Co. v. M'Veigh.*

"If Mr. Margules registered the lien you should summon him for misleading you and make him pay all verdicts."

The manager of the above firm of Meagher & Co. came from Court and repeated the words to me, in the presence of the public, in front of my office.

On Thursday, 18 August.—Warden's Court.

*Appleton v. M'Carty.*

"Well, why don't you summon Mr. Margules; you ought to do so."

I was accused of taking money under false pretence because I did not at once answer to a subpoena. I was subpoenaed only that day to produce all papers connected with the case; besides it has always been a practice, and was courtesy used towards me, to send for me whenever I was wanted, the Court knowing that my time was devoted to the public, but on that day I was not only not sent for but actually charged with fraud, and Mr. De Boos pointedly admitting it and encouraging the accusation.

The two statements are too serious to be passed over, as they deeply affect my honor, character, my very life and existence, my liberty; and I am thus compelled to ask most humbly—nay, insist—that an inquiry be instituted upon the conduct of Mr. Warden De Boos towards me.

Already P. Hannan has summoned me into the next District Court at Cootamundra for £200.

I have suffered for months silently, but I cannot bear any longer, especially when everything dear to a man of honor is ruthlessly attacked.

I have given no provocation, but the first initiation was taken by Mr. Warden De Boos when I was on leave of absence in March last, and when he actually promised to assist the gentleman I left in charge of my office.

I have also the honor to enclose under separate cover the local paper where the above cases are summarized.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

As this is a complaint against the Warden the papers may be referred to that officer for report. Submitted.—H. W., 22/8/81. Approved.—F.B.S., 23/8/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.) B.C., 23/8/81. With

With regard to the first case, *Meagher v. M'Veigh*, it was an interpleader suit in the Small Debts Court, in which Meagher claimed a house of one Halpin, seized under execution by defendants; Meagher claimed under a bill of sale given by Halpin. Two other magistrates were on the Bench with me, and we held, under the Small Debts Act, that as the bill of sale had not been registered with the Registrar of the Small Debts Court it would not protect the property from execution. Mr. Mangan, manager for Meagher, produced a registration of the lien with the Mining Registrar. The Bench held it was not sufficient. Mangan asserted that the Mining Registrar had assured him that it was as good a protection as if registered with the Registrar-General. I said I could not help what the Mining Registrar had told him, and that the Bench could not hold such a registration as within the meaning of the Act. I further explained the objects of the one registration and the other. Mr. Mangan answered that it was very hard that he should have to suffer from the misrepresentations of the Mining Registrar. I then said, "If you have been damaged by any act of the Mining Registrar you have your remedy against him." These are the exact words I used, and are no more than what any other magistrate would have used under similar circumstances. I don't suppose for a moment that you would hold me responsible for what the newspapers may report, or that you would imagine I could say anything so stupid as that imputed to me in the passage marked. As to the second case, *Appleton v. M'Carty*, heard in the Warden's Court, Appleton complained that he had subpoenaed the Mining Registrar, had paid his fee, 10s. 6d., and that he had not appeared. The difficulty was got over by the attorney on the other side admitting certain copies. At the close of the case the solicitor in claiming costs put in a claim for 10s. 6d. for the Mining Registrar's fee. Appleton objected, as he also had paid a fee to the Mining Registrar. A third party also made a similar statement. I declined to allow a fee where the witness did not attend. Mr. Kearney asked, "What is my client to do for the 10s. 6d. paid the Mining Registrar?" I answered briefly, "Sue him in the Small Debts Court first." These are the circumstances of the cases, and I do not think that in either the Mining Registrar has ground of complaint against me.—CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, Temora, 25/8/81. The Under Secretary for Mines.

As regards the first matter complained of, this Department has no need to interfere, as it occurred in the Small Debts Court. As regards the other, the explanation appears to be satisfactory. The Mining Registrar must know that when he has been served with a subpoena and paid his fee he is bound to attend the Court. He may be so informed. Submitted.—H.W., 29/8/81. Approved.—F.B.S., 31/8/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 5/9/81. Seen and returned.—C.DEB., Temora, 19/11/81. The Under Secretary for Mines.

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## No. 2.

### The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. Margules.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 September, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, respecting your neglect as Mining Registrar at Temora, in the matter of a subpoena in the case of *Appleton v. M'Carty*, in the Warden's Court, on the 18th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that it is thought you must be aware that when you had been served with a subpoena and paid your fee you were bound to attend the Court.

I have, &c.,  
**HARRIE WOOD,**  
 Under Secretary.

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## No. 3.

### Mr. H. Margules to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 8 September, 1881.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to express surprise that the contents of my letter of the 20th ultimo have been ignored and I charged with neglect for not attending Court. I have thus explained that the custom was to inform me when I was wanted at the particular case before Court, the Mining Registrar having no time to wait for a case, and if there was any neglect the fault laid with the Warden's Court.

But the question raised by me in my above-mentioned letter was not the neglect, but a respectful prayer for inquiry into the demeanour and utterances of Mr. Warden De Boos on the Bench, as Magistrate and Warden, against me. The matter is too serious, having already lost £30 in expenses in Hannan's case. Hannan, of course, has no money or property to come upon.

I have, &c.,  
**H. MARGULES.**

The custom referred to could not relieve a witness on whom a subpoena has been served and the fee paid from attending the Court. If a Mining Registrar is so fully occupied that he is not able to wait in Court till the case in which he is required to give evidence is called on he should employ some reliable person to wait in Court and give him notice when his attendance is required. Mr. Margules appears to have received a fee for attending Court and did not attend; if that be so, he has no right to complain of the remarks made by the Warden. Submitted.—H.W., 13/9/81. Read.—F.B.S., 16/9/81.

Bring forward when Mr. Margules' case is decided.—F.B.S., 20/9/81. No further action need be taken now. Submitted.—H.W., 29/10/81. Approved.—A.R., 29/10/81.

## Complaint of James Boyd.

## SCHEDULE.

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## No. 1.

## Mr. James Boyd to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 16 May, 1881.

Papers missing; Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, informing me that my complaint that Mr. Margules refused to register me as the holder of allotment No. 5 of section 7, in De Boos-street, Temora, should receive immediate attention, I have the honor to request that you will be kind enough to acquaint me as to what course I am to adopt, as I am eager to proceed with the erection of a substantial dwelling thereon, and the delay which is caused by my having to wait for a definite answer in the matter in question is causing me to suffer considerable loss in not being able to take delivery of the materials I have purchased for the work. I may add that I again to-day repeated my request to the Registrar to register me as the holder of the allotment, and he still refuses to do so, and also declines to disclose the name of the person he alleges has taken out a final registration of the allotment, even on payment for such information.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES BOYD.

Mr. Warden De Boos, in connection with former papers.—H.W., B.C., 26/5/81. The Mining Registrar, for explanation, and to be returned to me.—C. DE B., Warden, B.C., Temora, 28/5/81.

Boyd never obtained an order of the Warden's Court, at least he never presented to me such document; hence I could not register him. He ought to have obtained the information at my office first, as usual in these cases.—H. MARGULES, M.R., Temora, 30/5/81.

Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 31/5/81.

The Mining Registrar has failed to answer Boyd's complaints that he declined to disclose the name of the person who took out certificate of title. I must again call attention to the fact that the Mining Registrar has forwarded his reply to the Department, and not to me, as requested.—CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, B.C., Temora, 2/6/81.

As Mr. Boyd appears to desire to take proceedings against the registered owner of the tenement referred to, the Mining Registrar should allow him to search the register, or should supply the information on payment by Boyd of the prescribed fee. Submitted.—H.W., 13/6/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 14/6/81. The Mining Registrar, Temora.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.), B.C., 20/6/81.

I have never refused information; on the contrary, my hardest and most distressing work is to dispense information. Boyd may inspect the books, and any extracts wanted I shall make, as I usually do, without delay.—H. MARGULES, M.R., Temora, 23/6/81.

The purport of the reply may be conveyed to Mr. Boyd. Submitted.—H.W., 28/6/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 30/6/81.

## No. 2.

## Mr. James Boyd to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 4 July, 1881.

I have in every respect complied with the conditions of the Mining Act with respect to my occupation of allotment 5 of section 7, in De Boos-street, Temora. I have applied to the Mining Registrar of this gold-field to be registered as the holder of the same in conformity with the Mining Regulations. I was ignominiously treated and insulted by the Mining Registrar in desiring registration of the allotment referred to. I have pointed out and complained of the conduct of the Mining Registrar in consequence thereof to you, and although I have written two letters in reference thereto, dated respectively 26th April and 14th May, I have received no satisfaction or reply from you, save the stereotyped intimation that my complaint should receive immediate attention. I must now therefore respectfully request that you will be good enough to favour me with a reply to the letters I have written.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES BOYD.

The letter of the 6th instant was of course not sent when this letter was written. He may be informed that the delay in replying was caused by having to refer to the local officers. If the letter of the 26th April is with the Warden these papers may be forwarded in connection with them.—H.W., 7/7/81.

## No. 3.

23

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. James Boyd.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 July, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 16th May last, complaining that Mr. Margules still refuses to register you as the holder of allotment No. 5 of section 7, in De Boos-street, Temora, and further, that he refuses to disclose the name of the person he alleges has taken out a final registration of the allotment, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Margules states "he has never refused information, that you may inspect the books, and any extract you may want he will make without delay."

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. James Boyd.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 13 July, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, which appears to have crossed the one from this Department of the 6th instant, in reply to your communications of the 26th April and 16th May last, and to inform you that the cause of your not receiving an earlier answer was that they had to be referred to the local officers.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 5.

Mr. James Boyd to Mr. D. Buchanan, M.P.

Sir,

Temora, 22 August, 1881.

Would you be kind enough to ask the Minister for Mines to produce the correspondence relative to the treatment I have received at the hands of the Mining Registrar here, and to state whether he intends to afford any further satisfaction to me in the matter. I have now been eight months in possession of an allotment here, and for some mysterious reason I cannot obtain the registration of it. The way in which persons here have been treated by the Mining Registrar and the Minister for Mines is very disgraceful, as the papers in connection with the various matters brought under the notice of the Minister would show. I have sent a letter to the *Evening News* by this post for publication, referring to the false statements given on Friday in reply to your question concerning the Mining Registrar, Mr. Margules, who has not been suspended from office, although the necessities of the case demanded that course. He is still in full charge, at the time of my writing, of the office and the position of Mining Registrar of the Temora gold-fields.

I am, &amp;c.,

JAMES BOYD.

Inform that Mr. Margules has been suspended, and that Mr. Kropp is at present acting as Mining Registrar.—F.B.S., 31/8/81. Also inform Mr. Buchanan, M.P.—H.W., 31/8/81.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. D. Buchanan, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 2 September, 1881.

Referring to the letter presented by you on behalf of Mr. James Boyd, in which he complains of Mr. Margules' continuing to act as Mining Registrar at Temora, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Margules has been suspended from his official duties, and that Mr. Kropp is at present acting as Mining Registrar at that place.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

Mr. James Boyd to Mr. D. Buchanan, M.P.

Sir,

Temora, 3 September, 1881.

Referring to the repeated assertions of the Minister for Mines re suspension of Mr. Mining Registrar Margules, I enclose for your information in the matter an application duly signed and issued by Mr. Margules on the 27th ultimo—Saturday last. Will the Minister, in the face of this fact, deny that Mr. Margules was not suspended? I also enclose the *Temora Star* of this date, also showing that it is untrue that Mr. Margules was suspended.

Would you be good enough to ask that the papers anent complaints made by me, and having reference to the registration of an allotment of land, be laid on the Table of the House, as I have hitherto been unable to obtain any redress in the matter.

I am, &amp;c.,

JAMES BOYD.

Will Mr. Warden De Boos be good enough to inquire and report why Mr. Margules continued to act after the date of his suspension.—H.W., B.C., 14/9/81.

On 25th August, 1881, I received your telegram asking me if I could make arrangements, if necessary, to relieve Margules. Replied to you same day, suggesting Kropp's name. At 4 p.m., Saturday, 27th August, I received your letter of 26th, informing me that I might instruct Kropp to act for Margules. I went down at once (about half-past 4) and put Kropp in charge. Up to receipt of your

your letter I had no knowledge of Margules' suspension, and the document appended to Boyd's letter must have been signed in the morning of the day in the afternoon of which I put Kropp in charge.—CHAS. DE BOOS, Warden, Temora, 17/9/81. The Under Secretary for Mines.

The purport of the Warden's explanation may be sent to Mr. Boyd. Submitted.—H.W., 28/9/81. Information already furnished will be sufficient.—F.B.S., 3/10/81.

[Enclosure.]

Mining Board Regulations.—Schedule 22. (See Regulation 74.)

Application for Dam or Reservoir.

I, THE undersigned, hereby give notice that it is my intention to construct a dam at about 400 yards west of Duncan and party's puddling machine, near Junee Road, containing a superficial area of about 2 acres; and I intend to apply to the Mining Registrar of the Baker Division of the Lachlan Mining District, seven clear days from this date, to register me as the owner of such dam.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1881, at 12 noon.

Name of Applicant.	Miner's Right.	
	No.	Date.
R. A. Ecclestone .....	1,964	12 March, 1881.

Received into this office this 27th day of August, 1881, at the hour of 11'45 o'clock in the forenoon.

H. MARGULES,  
Mining Registrar for the Baker Division.

## Complaint of the Mining Registrar, Temora.

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### No. 1.

#### The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Temora, 17 August, 1881.

To-day at the Court of Requests, presided over by Messrs. C. De Boos and A. Mack, Js.P., a case came on and was decided wherein Davis had summoned Mr. John Meagher, storekeeper, of Bathurst and Temora, for laying claim upon a certain tenement (land and buildings) held by lien duly registered with the Mining Registrar of the Division under Regulation 112, based upon sections 15 and 22 of the Act of 1874, to assign, encumber, and transfer, &c. Mr. De Boos' ruling was to the effect that the document, not being registered with the Prothonotary at Sydney, but with me, was not worth the paper it was written upon, and cannot be received in Court at all; and I, when receiving the document, was misleading the person presenting it and should be summoned for the adverse verdicts incurred, and gave verdict against Meagher and his claim, with costs, and ordered the sale of property forthwith.

Of course, if the decision came from an ordinary Bench, I could have afforded to take no notice, but coming from a Bench where the Warden acted as the leading Magistrate the verdict assumes a different complexion, and I could not ignore it.

I have thousands of pounds of property thus standing in the Lien Register, Schedule 23, and the decision must certainly affect these securities, as well as my position, being made responsible for what appeared safe and unquestionably reliable. No Court ever disputed the mode of procedure, nor the soundness of the law relating to it, the Act of 1874 being the most recent Act bearing upon the subject upon gold-fields.

I must therefore most respectfully request to be instructed how to act in the future.

In the meantime I have, without comment of any kind, explained to the public under which law I have acted hitherto, in order to caution monetary establishments (Banks) and others, and to allow them time to ascertain legal advice upon the subject.

It will fall very hard, should the Mining Laws be defective in this instance, upon the struggling man, who requires simply a few pounds in advance or some store goods to the amount from £2 to £10, and have to pay in expenses £5 5s. instead, as hitherto, 2s. 6d. In fact such law would stop all credit, and this field be ruined without remedy.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES, M.R.

Mr.

Mr. Warden De Boos may be asked to report upon this matter, unless it is thought that the matter should be referred to the Department of Justice. Submitted.—H.W., 19/8/81. Perhaps the Minister for Justice will be good enough to refer this letter to the Police Magistrate for report.—F.B.S., 20/8/81. The Under Secretary for Justice.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.), B.C., 22/8/81. The Police Magistrate, Temora, for favour of report.—W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 26/8/81.

## No. 2.

## The Police Magistrate, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Justice.

Sir,

Temora, 29 August, 1881.

In reply to your blank cover of the 28th instant on Mr. Margules' letter of the 17th instant, See No. 1. I have the honor to lay before you the facts of the case referred to.

One McVeigh obtained a judgment against Halpin in the Small Debts Court, Temora, and took out execution. Under the usual process, possession was taken of a house of which Halpin was the ostensible holder, and in which he resided. Meagher & Co. claimed the property, and an interpleader summons was heard on the 17th instant. That summons was heard by A. Mack, Esq., J.P., and myself, sitting in Small Debts jurisdiction. Mr. Mangan, manager for Meagher & Co., produced an agreement by way of mortgage from Halpin securing a certain sum on the land and house held by Halpin, and also a certificate of registration under the hand of the Mining Registrar in terms of such agreement. The Bench decided, under section 32 of 10 Victoria No. 10 (Small Debts Act), that this agreement could not bar the rights of the execution creditor: 1st. Because it had not been produced to the bailiff; and 2nd. Because it had not been registered by the Registrar of the nearest Court of Petty Sessions (Temora). They also held that the registration with the Mining Registrar did not cover the "house," whatever may have been its legal effect as regards the "land." Section 15 of 37 Victoria No. 13 (Mining Act) is the only clause that touches the question, and it states, "And the owner of any such portion of land may assign and encumber the same"—subject to such provisions as to registration as may be provided by the Regulations. The only regulation dealing with liens is Mining Board Regulation 112, which declares "All liens upon *mining tenements* shall be registered with the Mining Registrar." The interpretation clause of the Mining Board Regulations defines a "mining tenement" to be "any holding of whatever kind lawfully held and enjoyed under these Regulations." There is no such holding as a "house" provided for by the Regulations. Thus the *land* in the mining tenement, and the building erected thereon, stands in the same category as would a windlass, a whip, a puddling machine, or a hut erected on a claim, all of which can be removed when the claim is abandoned. That this was the intent and meaning of the Act appears evident from the wording of section 22 of the Mining Act of 1874, which states that a business license shall entitle the holder "to put up any building or erection, and at any time to remove the same," showing that even though the person might forfeit his claim to the land (the mining tenement) he might yet remove the building, as it formed no portion of it.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. DE BOOS,

Police Magistrate.

The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 2/9/81.—W.A.P. Submitted.—H.W., 8/9/81. It appears to me that the opinion of the Police Magistrate is the correct one.—F.B.S., 8/9/81. Mr. Margules may be informed that the case referred to in his letter having been heard in the Small Debts Court, a report by the Police Magistrate has been obtained through the Department of Justice, and it is thought the opinion of the Police Magistrate is the correct one.—H.W., 9/9/81.

## No 3.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. Margules.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 12 September, 1881.

In reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, respecting the ruling of the Police Magistrate at Temora in the case *Davis v. Meagher*, I have the honor to inform you that such case having been heard in the Small Debts Court, a report by the Police Magistrate has been obtained through the Justice Department, and it is thought the opinion of Mr. De Boos is the correct one. See No. 1.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 4.

## Mr. H. Margules to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 September, 1881.

In reference to your letter of this day on the subject of decision in Small Debts Court at Temora, on matter of "liens," I have the honor to repeat the statement of my letter dated 17th ultimo— that thousands of pounds sterling are depending on the proper interpretation of the clause, besides the future course must entirely depend upon the proper meaning. Legal gentlemen of the highest standing accept the decision of the Small Debts Court as thoroughly and totally opposed to the 15th section of the Mining Act of 1874, while other decisions of the Warden at Temora have been completely overruled at the last Appeal and District Court at Cootamundra. See No. 3. See No. 1.

I therefore most respectfully request a copy of the report of the Warden and Police Magistrate at Temora.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. MARGULES.

The report was made to the Department of Justice, and the writer must obtain the sanction of that Department before a copy of the report can be furnished. It will also be necessary for him to state for what purpose he requires the copy. Submitted.—H.W., 29/9/81. Inform.—F.B.S., 3/10/81.



## No. 5.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. Margules.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 5 October, 1881.

See No. 4.

Referring to your letter of the 12th ultimo, in which you ask to be furnished with a copy of the report of the Police Magistrate at Temora upon your statement respecting his decision in the case *Davis v. Meagher*, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the report was made to the Department of Justice, and you must therefore obtain the sanction of that Department before a copy of the document can be furnished, and also state for what purpose you require a copy.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## Complaint of Antonio Gabriel.

## SCHEDULE.

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## No. 1.

## Mr. Antonio Gabriel to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 18 July, 1881.

I have a complaint against the Mining Registrar, Mr. Margules. Will you kindly let the Warden hear it with the others that he is hearing at the present time?

I was away from here when the other complaints were sent down to you or else I should have sent mine; if you will kindly let the Warden hear I will feel obliged.

Yours, &amp;c.,

ANTONIO GABRIEL.

May be referred to the Warden for inquiry, if the inquiry has not already closed. Submitted.—H.W., 21/7/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 22/7/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.), B.C., 22/7/81. Received after inquiry closed and report drawn up.—C. DE B., Temora, B.C., 25/7/81. The Under Secretary for Mines. Inform that the inquiry had closed before his complaint reached the Warden.—H.W., 26/7/81.

## No. 2.

## Mr. Warden De Boos to The Under Secretary for Mines.

MEMO.—The complaint of Antonio Gabriel against Mining Registrar referred to me, but returned on 25th instant, as inquiry closed. Gabriel has been tormenting me about not holding inquiry. He makes a serious charge against the Mining Registrar of transferring a valuable allotment which stood in Gabriel's name to William Sharp, without Gabriel's knowledge or consent. He says he can prove that the Mining Registrar transferred several allotments in the same way to Sharp. I thought it right to let you know this, as Gabriel is very pertinacious.

Temora, B.C., 30/7/81.

C. DE B.

If any further inquiry be necessary this complaint may be included. Submitted.—H.W., 18/8/81. Approved.—F.B.S., 20/8/81.

## No. 3.

## Mr. Antonio Gabriel to Mr. D. Buchanan, M.P.

Sir,

Temora, 26 August, 1881.

In last August I paid Mining Registrar Margules £1 8s. 6d. for registering and surveying an allotment, No. 2, section 20. Within twenty days afterwards he gave William Sharp a certificate of title of the said allotment without my consent, Sharp afterwards transferring the allotment to a dummy named Dobbyn, the Mining Registrar acting as agent for Dobbyn, which was proved. W. Sharp has now applied to purchase the said allotment.

The Warden has written to the Under Secretary for Mines, but has got no information respecting it, and the Under Secretary for Mines is taking the settling of all the allotments on Temora out of the Warden's hands, so as to allow the people in Young who have had several allotments on Temora under dummyism.

Would you kindly bring before the House notice "That before the sale of any allotments on Temora takes place a list be forwarded to the Warden to report thereon, to stop all dummyism."

There has been nothing but dummyism ever since Mining Registrar Margules has held the office of Mining Registrar at Temora. By so doing you will oblige,—

Yours, &amp;c.,

ANTONIO GABRIEL.

P.S.—I am not a good scholar, but I have done my best.

The

The writer may be informed that his complaint was received after the other complaints against Mr. Margules had been inquired into, and that it is thought it would not be proper to investigate this complaint while Mr. Margules is under suspension. Mr. Warden De Boos may be asked to inquire into and report upon the allegations respecting the transfer to Mr. Sharp and the application by Mr. Sharp to purchase, in order that, if proper so to do, the Lands Department may be asked not to deal with Mr. Sharp's application to purchase until the question of title has been settled. Submitted.—H.W., 14/9/81. Approved.—F.B.S., 22/9/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.—H.W., B.C., 24/9/81.

## No. 4.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Antonio Gabriel.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 23 September, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo (presented to this office by Mr. D. Buchanan, <sup>See No. 3.</sup> M.P.), in which you make certain charges against Mr. Henry Margules, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that your complaint was received after the other complaints against Mr. Margules had been inquired into, and it is thought it would not be proper to investigate this complaint while Mr. Margules is under suspension.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 5.

## Memo. of Mr. Acting Mining Registrar Kropp.

Allotment 20, section 2, town of Temora.

Temora, 28 September, 1881.

THIS allotment was applied for and conditionally registered on the 5th June, 1880, in the name of Antonio Gabriel, the application (Schedule 3) being signed *Antonio Gabriel, per W. Sharp*.

No transfer of the allotment was registered in this office between that date and the 3rd July, 1880.

The site was applied for again on the 3rd July, 1880, by Wm. Sharp, who was conditionally registered on the same day.

The allotment was entered in the Register of Mining Tenements and certificate of title (No. 3) issued to W. Sharp on the 6th August, 1880.

Transferred from W. Sharp to J. H. Dobbin on the 14th March, 1881.

Transferred again on the 13th July, 1881, from J. H. Dobbin to James Sharp, in whose name it now stands registered.

W. O. KROPP,  
Acting M.R.

The memo. of the Acting Mining Registrar shows that nothing of the kind complained of by Gabriel has ever taken place. Gabriel took up the allotment in the first instance by W. Sharp, that is, W. Sharp took up the allotment in Gabriel's name. On the 3rd July, that is, twenty-eight days after W. Sharp applied for it—not as an abandoned mining tenement, but as an original application—the Mining Registrar improperly giving him registration without previously cancelling the registration of Gabriel. The subsequent dealing with the allotment is shown in the memo. of the Acting Mining Registrar. No transfer from Gabriel to Sharp appears on the books; in fact Sharp's conditional registration speak for itself, and Gabriel is altogether mistaken in this, as in other allegations made in his letter. The only mistake made by the Mining Registrar was the issue of conditional registration and subsequent certificate of title to Sharp without previously having the conditional registration of Gabriel set aside in the mode prescribed by the Regulations.—CHAS DE BOOS, Warden, Temora, B.C., 10/10/81. The Under Secretary for Mines.

Is it true that Gabriel paid for survey and final registration as alleged? If so, was he finally registered? If not, why?—H.W., B.C., 29/10/81. Mr. Warden De Boos.

## Complaint of Patrick Hannan.

## SCHEDULE.

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## No. 1.

## Statutory Declaration of Mr. P. Hannan.

I, PATRICK HANNAN, of Temora, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on the hearing of the case Bourke and another *versus* Hannan and others, on Friday last, the third of June, I was astonished to find that one-fourth of my share in Bourke's claim had been transferred to William Oliver, solicitor. As I had never executed any transfer I went, accompanied by a witness, John M'Colland, and asked the Mining Registrar how he had come to transfer the portion of claim in question. Mr. Margules said he had transferred it on a document, and commenced to bounce, so I left. As I never executed any transfer, and never intended to do so, I consider that I have been cheated of my share by the action of the Mining Registrar, and as I cannot afford to incur legal expenses, I have to appeal to the Government for redress against the Mining Registrar. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in the various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Witness—R. ZOUCH.

Made and signed before me, at Temora, }  
this 6th day of June, 1881,— }  
CHAS. DE BOOS, J.P.

his  
PATRICK x HANNAN.  
mark

The Under Secretary for Mines.—C. DE B., Temora, 6/6/81.

The Mining Registrar may be called upon to state whether he made the transfer referred to, and if so, under what circumstances it was made, by whom the transfer was signed, and if signed by an agent under written authority, to forward the authority for inspection. Submitted, 15/6/81.—H.W. Approved, 16/6/81.—E.A.B. The Mining Registrar, Temora, B.C., 20/6/81.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.)

I have the honor to point out that I did not make transfer, but received, in accordance with M.B.R. 138. Hannan admitted in my presence that he had parted with a quarter of his allotted sixth share in Bourke's quartz claim, known as Bourke's late lease, to Mr. Oliver. Hannan perhaps had better try issue in a competent court.—H. MARGULES, M.R., Temora, 23/6/81.

## No. 2.

## The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 23 June, 1881.

I have the honor to enclose copy of authority to transfer from Pat. Hannan to William Oliver, in compliance with the margin note, dated 15/6/81, No. 4,695, 8th June, 1881. The original is gummed to the transfer-butt, Schedule 10, forming, when filled up, record books for daily inspections; cannot be easily spared; hence I submit a copy.

In calling to-day I again questioned Mr. Oliver, who is an attorney of the Supreme Court here, and always acted as Hannan's attorney, upon the document; but he reiterated his assurance that the document is genuine, and afterwards handed me in two declarations, which I also enclose.

I have the honor to add that Mr. W. Oliver being an old and practised attorney I could not for a minute question his right to the transfer which he himself effected on the 14th of April last, also a 96th share to I. Deitz. Mr. Oliver also, while I was absent on leave, transferred, on the strength of the said document, the half of his quarter share to Dr. Halket.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES.

In view of the declarations herein the matter should be referred to the Warden for inquiry. Submitted.—H.W., 28/6/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 30/6/81. Warden De Boos.—G.E.H. (p. U.S.), B.C., 30/6/81.

[Enclosures.]

I HAVE this day sold and transferred to Mr. Wm. Oliver one one-twenty-fourth share of my one full sixth share in Bourke's quartz claim at Upper Temora, known as Bourke's lease formerly, as now, as Bourke's reef.

Stamped Is.

Witness—WILLIAM FORBES, Clerk to Wm. Oliver, Solicitor, Temora.

Temora, 28 February, 1881.

his  
PAT. x HANNAN.  
mark

Received 14/3/81.—H. MARGULES, M.R.

New South Wales, }  
Temora, to wit. }

I, WILLIAM FORBES, of Temora, in the Colony of New South Wales, writing clerk, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I was present in the office of William Oliver, of Temora aforesaid, solicitor, on the 28th day of February last, and did see Patrick Hannan set his mark to a document by way of transfer of a share of portion of his interest in Bourke's quartz reef, Temora, to Mr. William Oliver aforesaid. I attested the signature or mark of the said Patrick Hannan to the said transfer. Not only did the said Patrick Hannan proffer the said transfer to the said William Oliver, but, to my own personal knowledge, he has in my hearing stated to Mr. John Joseph Kelly, of this town, what he had done. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Taken and made before me, this 23rd day of June, 1881,—

WILLIAM HAWKINS, J.P.

WILLIAM FORBES.

I, WILLIAM OLIVER, of Temora, in the Colony of New South Wales, solicitor, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I well recollect one Patrick Hannan proffering to me and affixing his mark to a transfer of a quarter of his one-half share in the Bourke's quartz reef, at Temora, on or about, I believe, the 28th day of February last, for work then and to be done by me as an attorney. I further declare that the said Patrick Hannan has, as I am informed and believe, stated to Messrs. Morris, Kelly, Bourke, and many others what he had done; and further, that before the Warden's Court I informed his Worship the Warden in open Court what he had done, and he said Patrick Hannan never for a moment questioned the *bonâ fides* of the said transfer. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Made and signed before me, this 23rd day of June, 1881,—

SAM. HAWKINS, J.P.

WILLIAM OLIVER.

No. 3.

Mr. S. Kearney to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 27 July, 1881.

A Mr. Patrick Hannan here has instructed me to commence an action against the Mining Registrar, Henry Margules, for the wrongful acts done by him as such Mining Registrar in connection with a transfer of certain interests of my client in the quartz claim commonly known as Bourke's Reef at Upper Temora, and I understand that certain statements were taken in respect of this matter before the Warden here which if within my reach would enable me to readily make out my case. I should therefore take it as a very great favour if you could let me have a copy of same, or have it sent to the Warden here, in which case I could obtain a copy therefrom.

I have, &c.,  
S. KEARNEY.

The request cannot be complied with.—H.W. Submitted.—5/8/81. Approved.—E.A.B., 5/8/81.

No. 4.

Mr. S. Kearney to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 5 August, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 29th ultimo, and am grateful for the prompt attention to the matter referred to in my letter to you of the 27th ultimo. I shall take it as a great favour if you can let me have the required information by Wednesday next.

Acknowledg-  
ment only.  
See No. 3.

I have, &c.,  
S. KEARNEY.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. S. Kearney.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 August, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you ask for a copy of certain statements said to have been taken before the Warden in respect of the action of the Mining Registrar, Temora, in connection with a transfer of an interest in a quartz claim at Upper Temora, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to inform you that he is unable to comply with your request.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 6.

The Mining Registrar, Temora, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 20 August, 1881.

P. Hannan (*re* transfer to W. Oliver) has summoned me to the next District Court to be holden on the 27th instant at Cootamundra.

There is no time to be lost, and there is no local legal adviser I could employ; hence I most humbly pray that the papers in connection with his complaint on the same subject, addressed to the Department and reported upon, may be forwarded to me to assist me to carry out the defence.

P.S.—The amount demanded is £200.

I have, &c.,  
H. MARGULES, M.R.

Inform that the papers are with the Executive Council.—H.W., 24/8/81.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Mining Registrar, Temora.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 August, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 20th instant, in which you ask that the papers in the matter of the transfer to W. Oliver, about which you have received a summons from P. Hannan, may be forwarded to you, I have the honor to inform you that the papers are with the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 8.

Mr. S. Kearney to The Secretary for Mines.

Hannan *v.* Margules.

Sir,

Temora, 24 August, 1881.

I should take it as a great favour if you could entertain my application for a copy of the evidence taken in the matter of inquiry *re* Mining Registrar, before the Warden here some time ago. As it is most material to support my client's case, I cannot see that he can safely go to trial without it. The trial takes place on Monday next at Cootamundra, and if you cannot let me have a copy of the evidence required, would you be so good as to give me the name of some person in your Department whom I could subpoena "to produce."

I have, &amp;c.,

S. KEARNEY.

The papers referred to are before the Executive Council in connection with Mr. Margules' suspension.—H.T., 26/8/81. Inform by telegram.—H.W., 26/8/81.

## No. 9.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. S. Kearney.

Hannan *v.* Margules.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 26 August, 1881.

THE papers asked for by you are before the Executive Council in connection with Mr. Margules' suspension.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PATRICK HANNAN'S MINING CLAIM AT TEMORA;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
2 July, 1884.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

---

1884.

1883-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 37. THURSDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1883.

10. PATRICK HANNAN'S MINING CLAIM AT TEMORA :—Mr. Spring moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to take into consideration the alleged illegal transfer of the claim of Patrick Hannan, at Temora, by the Mining Registrar, Mr. Margules.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Abbott, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Fremlin, Mr. Gill, Mr. Holtermann, Mr. Teece, Mr. Dangar, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Sydney Smith, and the Mover.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 65. TUESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1884.

11. PATRICK HANNAN'S MINING CLAIM AT TEMORA :—Mr. Spring (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That all the papers ordered by the House on the 5th December, 1881, to be printed, relating to the dismissal of Mr. Margules, Mining Registrar at Temora, be referred to the Select Committee appointed by this House to inquire into the alleged illegal transfer of the mining claim of Patrick Hannan, at Temora.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 73. THURSDAY, 20 MARCH, 1884.

2. \* \* \* \* \*  
Mr. Abbott laid upon the Table,—Return to an Order made on 5th March, 1884,—“Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim.”  
*Ordered*,—that the document be referred to the Select Committee now inquiring into “Patrick Hannan's Mining Claim at Temora.”

VOTES NO. 124. WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY, 1884.

6. PATRICK HANNAN'S MINING CLAIM AT TEMORA :—Mr. Spring, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 20th December, 1883.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1883-4.

## PATRICK HANNAN'S MINING CLAIM AT TEMORA.

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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 20th December, 1883,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to take into consideration the alleged illegal transfer of the claim of Patrick Hannan, at Temora, by the Mining Registrar, Mr. Margules,” and to whom were referred, on 4th March, 1884, “the papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. Margules, Mining Registrar at Temora,” and to whom was also referred, on 20th March, 1884, “the Return to Order ‘Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim,’”—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List,\* \* See List, page and carefully considered the papers referred, find,—
  - (1) That Patrick Hannan was the holder of a twelfth share of six men's claim situated at Temora, and known as “Bourke's Lease.”
  - (2) That on the twelfth day of April, 1881, Henry Margules, Mining Registrar at Temora, registered, in the name of William Oliver, a transfer of half of the said twelfth share of the said Patrick Hannan, without his consent or authority.
  - (3) That in consequence of this illegal transfer, the said Patrick Hannan was deprived of his interest in the said claim, at that time and for some time after of considerable value, as shown by the evidence of Mr. Warden De Boos.
  - (4) That the said Patrick Hannan was deprived of his mining share in the said lease altogether by the illegal action of the Mining Registrar.

2. That, in view of the above facts, your Committee recommend the case of the said Patrick Hannan to the favourable consideration of the Government.

GERALD SPRING,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 25th June, 1884.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 4 MARCH, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Spring, | Mr. Chapman,  
Mr. Teece.

Mr. Spring called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.  
Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Henry Margules be summoned to give evidence next meeting.  
[Adjourned to Wednesday, 12 March, at half-past Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 MARCH, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Chapman, | Mr. Holtermann.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Spring in the Chair.  
Mr. Chapman, | Mr. Holtermann,  
Mr. Fremlin.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring Papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. Margules, late Mining Registrar at Temora, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies before the Committee.

Mr. William Otto Kropp called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Henry Margules and Mr. Patrick Hannan be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at half-past Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 19 MARCH, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Spring, | Mr. Holtermann.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Spring in the Chair.  
Mr. Holtermann, | Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Dangar, | Mr. Chapman.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring Return to Order in reference to "Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim, read by the Clerk."

Papers before the Committee.

Chairman handed in extracts from Book of the Mining Registrar at Temora, attested by Mr. James Donovan, Acting Mining Registrar, in reference to the transfer of a portion of a share in Bourke's lease from Patrick Hannan to William Oliver, which were ordered to be appended. (See Appendices A 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.)

Mr. Patrick Hannan called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Henry Margules called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 7 MAY, 1884.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Holtermann.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Spring in the Chair.

Mr. Teece, | Mr. Holtermann,  
| Mr. De Salis.

Charles De Boos, Esq. (*Late Mining Warden at Temora*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 25 JUNE, 1884.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Spring, | Mr. Teece,  
| Mr. De Salis.

Clerk submitted a letter from Mr. Margules, in reference to corrections in his evidence and printing of certain correspondence.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PATRICK HANNAN'S MINING CLAIM AT TEMORA.

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH, 1884.

Present:—

MR. SPRING, MR. CHAPMAN,	MR. FREMLIN, MR. HOLTERMANN.
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GERALD SPRING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Otto Kropp called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are Mining Registrar at Temora? Not now; I was at one time.
2. Were you in the Mining Registrar's office previous to the transfer of a portion of a mining claim from Patrick Hannan to William Oliver? Yes, I was acting Mining Registrar about that time, in the absence of Mr. Margules. Mr.  
W. O. Kropp.  
13 Mar., 1884.
3. Did you see the transfer registered in the books? Yes.
4. Was the transfer accompanied by any paper? Yes, by an authority by Patrick Hannan to Mr. Oliver, authorizing him to transfer the share; in fact it partook of the nature of a bill of sale, and at the same time it was an authority authorizing Mr. Oliver to make the transfer on his behalf to Mr. Oliver himself.
5. Is there any form prescribed in the regulations on which such transfers are carried out? Yes, Schedule 10 in the Mining Regulations.
6. Was this transfer on that form? It was.
7. It contained also a bill of sale, you say? The transfer itself was made in the usual form in the transfer book, and this bill of sale or authority was attached to it.
8. *Mr. Holtermann.*] It was what we call an agent's form? Yes.
9. *Chairman.*] By whom was that authority signed? There was Patrick Hannan's mark, certified to by William Forbes, Mr. Oliver's clerk.
10. Is there any regulation which makes it necessary for the person transferring to be present himself, or was that authority legally complete—should it not have been done before a Magistrate? No, that is not required; the authority has to be given under the hand of the person transferring.
11. Did you know anything about the transaction yourself except from your books? No.
12. Had you any knowledge of it afterwards in any way whatever? I heard it spoken about several times. Hannan always objected to it; in fact, he told me he never gave this authority—he told me that before the transfer was made.
13. *Mr. Holtermann.*] How did it happen that he knew that such a transfer was coming forward? During the time I was acting as Mining Registrar Mr. Oliver had attended at the office and wanted to make this transfer, but it could not be made just then because there was an injunction upon the claim. Hannan was aware of that.
14. *Chairman.*] Was Hannan with him then? No.
15. Oliver came on a former occasion and wanted to make this transfer? As far as I remember, the injunction happened on the same day that Mr. Oliver first came to make the transfer. After some days the injunction was disposed of, and then Mr. Oliver came again and wanted this transfer made. Before then Hannan had attended at the office and asked me not to allow any transfer to be made because, he said,

Mr.  
W. O. Kropp.  
13 Mar., 1884.

said, he never gave any authority to anybody. I told him he need not be alarmed, for I would not allow any transfer to be registered. When Mr. Oliver came to ask to have the transfer registered I told him I expected Mr. Margules back in a few days, and as I was comparatively new to the office he had better let it stand over until Mr. Margules returned. When Mr. Margules returned he seemed greatly annoyed that the transfer had not been completed.

16. Was there any reason for his annoyance? He said I had been neglectful, and that I ought to have completed it. I told him what Hannan had stated, and that Mr. Oliver had only attended alone—never with Hannan; but still he said the transfer should have been made.

17. *Mr. Holtermann.*] Did you leave the office then? I did some few days after, and after that the transfer was made.

18. *Chairman.*] Did you become Mining Registrar afterwards? Yes.

19. When Mr. Margules was dismissed? Yes. The transfer was made a few days after I left the office.

20. *Mr. Holtermann.*] You heard of it afterwards? Yes.

21. *Mr. Chapman.*] Are you aware when it was first intimated to Hannan that a transfer had been made with the authority alleged to have been signed by him with his mark witnessed by Mr. Oliver's clerk? No.

22. When you first spoke to him on the matter, did he then say that it was against his will that it was made? Yes; in fact he has often spoken to me about it to the same effect.

23. I mean the first time; did he then say it was not his mark to this document? Yes.

24. *Mr. Fremlin.*] How was this claim taken possession of by Mr. Oliver? I do not know.

25. Did he take immediate possession of the claim after the transfer was made? I could not tell.

26. Did Hannan to your knowledge ever maintain his right to that claim by being on the ground? I do not know; he always maintained the illegality of the transfer, but whether he went on the ground I could not say.

27. *Chairman.*] Did you notice any fresh transfer of Hannan's share or any portion of his share to anybody else—for instance, to Dr. Halket? Yes.

28. Was it the same proportion that was supposed to have been transferred by Hannan to Oliver? I do not think it was; as far as I remember Oliver transferred a part of it to Dr. Halket, and another part to Joseph Yeates.

29. How soon after the transfer was made to him from Hannan do the books show the re-transfer by Oliver to these two gentlemen? I could not tell; it will be in the books.

30. Do you remember whether it was a very long time or a short time? I am under the impression that it was a short time, but I really could not fix any date.

31. Are you aware whether Mr. Oliver soon left the district afterwards, or whether he remained there for any time? I think he must have left in 1881, the same year.

32. *Mr. Dangar.*] You state that Hannan objected to the transfer before it was made: had he any knowledge that such a transfer was about to be applied for? He seemed to know that Mr. Oliver would want the transfer made; he cautioned me not to allow it.

33. Did he repeat his objection to the transfer after it was made? Yes, he did, whenever it was spoken about afterwards.

34. *Mr. Fremlin.*] There was some money value attached to the transfer? Yes.

35. Was this transfer made for love or money, so far as you know? I cannot tell whether there was any sum filled in; of course the records of the office will show that.

36. *Mr. Dangar.*] What did Hannan say when he made his protest against the transfer? He said he had never given any authority to anybody; in fact he did not want to have the transfer made to anybody.

37. Had he any knowledge in whose favour the transfer was sought to be made? He knew Mr. Oliver wanted to have the transfer made.

38. *Mr. Fremlin.*] When the injunction was on the claim, was there any doubt expressed whether Hannan would ever get this claim back? Yes; it was a dispute between him and a man called Prendergast.

39. There was a liability on Hannan's part to lose it? Yes.

40. Do you think it at all likely that, knowing there was such a risk, he might have transferred his share to Mr. Oliver? He might have given the authority or he might not; that is the mystery.

41. *Chairman.*] These shares that were transferred to Yeates and Dr. Halket afterwards became the property of a Company at Temora? Yes, the South Australian Company.

42. And the ground is now in their possession, and being worked by them? Yes.

43. You know that Hannan always persisted in claiming this ground? He did.

44. Do you know whether he took any legal proceedings? He brought an action in the District Court at Cootamundra, against Mr. Margules, for allowing this transfer to be made.

45. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Why did you leave your position as Acting Mining Registrar the first time? I was only appointed Acting Mining Registrar during the absence of Mr. Margules, and when he came back I gave up charge of the office to him. He seemed very much annoyed about this and some other matters. Some cases had been decided in the Warden's Court in favour of persons who had jumped allotments, and, as in duty bound, I carried out the order of the Warden's Court and registered the jumpers' claims. Mr. Margules refused to carry out the order of the Warden's Court, and said it was quite illegal, and I ought not to have registered the claims under the order of the Court. There might have been other reasons why Mr. Margules did not care to retain me in the office any longer; he was at liberty to keep me or dispense with me, as he pleased.

46. *Chairman.*] Of your own knowledge have you any acquaintance with Mr. Oliver's character—do you know of any disreputable transactions he has been guilty of in Temora? I could not say. He might not have borne the best character because he was addicted to drink, but I do not know of anything that would be called dishonorable.

47. You told Mr. Margules about Hannan's objection? Yes.

48. Did Mr. Margules make any reply when you told him? He insisted that, notwithstanding his objection, the transfer should be made to Mr. Oliver.

WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL, 1884.

Present:—

MR. CHAPMAN,		MR. DE SALIS,
MR. DANGAR,		MR. HOLTERMANN.

GERALD SPRING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Patrick Hannan called in and examined on oath:—

49. *Chairman.*] You are a miner, residing at Temora? Yes.
50. And a leaseholder in a claim known as Bourke's claim? Yes.
51. What portion of that claim had you? I had a quarter share. My name is registered, but I owned a sixth of the claim.
52. You were in possession of the claim up to a certain time? Yes, I did a lot of work there.
53. Did you know a man named William Oliver there? Yes, he was a lawyer.
54. Did you ever sign a paper transferring to William Oliver a one twenty-fourth share of your full sixth share in Bourke's quartz claim at Temora? Never in my life.
55. By your mark or otherwise? Never.
56. You do not read or write? I do not; I never signed any paper transferring my right to the claim, nor did I ever authorize any one else to sign for me.
57. Did you know Mr. Kropp, who was acting Mining Registrar for some time at Temora? I knew him in the office as Assistant Deputy Registrar.
58. You knew him there as Acting Mining Registrar during Mr. Margules' absence? Yes.
59. Did you ever have any conversation with him about this share—did you give him any information about it? Yes, I went to the office and told him not to transfer any of my interest to any person or persons.
60. For what reasons? Because Mr. Oliver got Mr. Margules—
61. Never mind that—did you hear him? I did.
62. What did you hear? That Mr. Oliver wanted to claim a portion of my share through a lawsuit at the Temora Court-house.
63. You, however, went to Mr. Kropp and cautioned him not to transfer it? I did. I may also be permitted to state in the case he had in the Court got £6 8s., or something like it, to the best of my knowledge.
64. But you cautioned Mr. Kropp against transferring it—you are quite sure of that? I did.
65. And you did not sign any paper authorizing him or any one else to transfer any part of your interest in the claim? I did not.
66. Did you afterwards hear that your interest had been transferred, and by whom was it transferred, did you hear? I heard that Mr. Margules had transferred it. I could not satisfy myself at all; and I got some one to go and look at the books, and he found that the transfer had been made.
67. A transfer had been made of a portion of your interest to this William Oliver, the attorney? Yes.
68. Had you any conversation with Mr. Margules when you found that the transfer had been registered? Yes, I told him he should never have done such a thing. Mr. Oliver cleared out with the papers.
69. Did you institute an action in any Court against Mr. Margules in reference to this matter? I did.
70. In what Court? In the District Court at Cootamundra, before Judge Forbes.
71. What was the result? The case was nonsuited because I had not the witnesses there I should have had.
72. Who was acting as your lawyer? Mr. Kearney.
73. Was he in the Court? Yes.
74. You had no other action about it afterwards? No. Judge Forbes held the documents in his hand, and told me to mind the papers, as I should get my interest. He held up the paper and said it was a clear forgery.
75. Mr. Oliver did not appear at the Court? No.
76. Nor yet his clerk? No; Mr. Margules had his clerk there.
77. William Forbes was there, at any rate? Yes.
78. But the transferee was not there? No, he was not.
79. Who is in possession of the claim at the present time? The South Australian Company.
80. That is Bourke's claim? Yes.
81. Are they working it? They have been working it for the last eighteen months, if not longer.
82. Getting gold out of it? Yes, for some time. The first 9 cwt. of stuff we got out of it was taken to Clunes, in Victoria, to be crushed, and it went 5 ounces 3 dwts.
83. At any rate they are in occupation and working the claim at the present time? Yes.
84. That is all the evidence you can give yourself? That is all; but Mr. Leggatt, Peter M'Call, and Thomas Leggatt are the men. I could do nothing after what Mr. Margules did.
85. You have been sick since, and in more than one hospital? Yes; I was put into Young Gaol and had to remain there for a month until my trial came on, and when I was tried I was honorably acquitted. I was told to take proceedings against the party who prosecuted, but I had no means. I came to Murrumburrah, and some of my old neighbours gave me enough money to bring me down to the hospital at Yass, and I was there twenty-one days.
86. *Mr. Holtermann.*] You have stated that your interest in the claim was one-sixth? Yes; but you will find that it is the fourth share taken up.
87. But you actually held one-sixth of the claim? I did.
88. In the document in which the transfer is referred to, and which is signed by Mr. Kropp, Acting Mining Registrar, Mr. Oliver is represented as being the registered holder of a quarter of a sixth share; but the paper which is supposed to have been signed by you with a cross, and witnessed by William Forbes, clerk to Mr. Oliver, speaks of your having transferred one-twenty-fourth share of your full one-sixth share. The matter seems to be a little complicated. Can you give the Committee any information which will enable them to understand it better? I know no more about any transfer, or any papers that Mr. Margules or Mr. Forbes may have brought up, or Mr. Oliver, than this table; and I could find out nothing at all. I went before Judge Forbes, and he declared it was a clear forgery.

Mr.  
P. Hannan  
2 April, 1884.

- Mr. P. Hannan.  
2 April, 1884.
89. At the time you are represented to have made a transfer of your interest in the claim, was the claim payable? It was payable every day we crushed. We got 5 ozs. 3 dwts. in it —
90. If you will kindly allow me—what was the size of the vein? 18 inches wide.
91. You took it all? Oh yes. It opened out to 3 feet.
92. What did it crush? At that time, 5 ounces.
93. That was only a little bit of stuff in the whole weighing? Yes; we came to follow the reef afterwards; when we came to open it out it turned out far better, but there was part of the vein which would be very rich.
94. And you crushed 9 cwt. of stone? Yes.
95. How far did you carry it? All the way to Melbourne, and up to the Clunes.
96. Was there no crushing plant about Temora? None at all.
97. This was at the beginning of the Temora mining? Yes.
98. *Chairman.*] Who first brought crushing plant to Temora? Mr. Donagher.
99. That did not crush anything for you? No.
100. *Mr. Hollermann.*] The first crushing from your reef, how much stuff was there? 9 cwt.
101. The first crushing afterwards from the place, how much did that turn out per ton? I cannot say; I was then out of the claim and not allowed in.
102. Did you not hear how much it went? There were different reports, and I could not rightly ascertain what it went. Working men can make a thing pay, but if you have seven or eight bosses to take it, it is different.
103. We want to know something as to how the quartz actually turned out? I cannot say—there were different reports.
104. Give us some of the reports? Some said 1 ounce 5 dwts., others said 5 dwts.
105. *Mr. Chapman.*] That was the last amount you heard that it crushed? I never heard that it went less than 12 to 14 dwts. since I got out of it. They have to carry it such a long distance.
106. *Chairman.*] You say that you paid Oliver for some work done by him for you? Yes.
107. How much did you pay him? £6 odd, to the best of my knowledge.
108. He stopped it out of some money? The money was paid in by Mr. Zouch, and Mr. Oliver stuck to £6 odd of it—he stuck to the lot.
109. It was paid in for you? Yes, it was awarded to me.
110. Mr. Oliver had nothing to do with this as your lawyer? No; what he got this £6 odd for was simply this: I had a dividing mate, and this dividing mate was a baker by trade, and could not get a job anywhere; he looked about in several places, and could not get one; at last he said to me, "As you know every one about here you had better look out for work, and let me work in the claim"; "All right," I said, and I went and got work at Callaghan's; a letter comes out to me that Mr. Margules had transferred my interest to him, and that he should have a share also, because he had a miner's right in his pocket; when I came back it was at Christmas-time; he would not let me see the books; when Christmas was over I took proceedings and won the share back in Court and got these costs, and Mr. Oliver took the money that had been paid into Court. Mr. Zouch got it for me, and Oliver stuck to it.
111. The papers before the Committee do not say that the whole of your claim had been transferred to Mr. Oliver: suppose the paper purporting to have been signed by you with a cross was an honest transfer, it does not show that the whole of your claim had been transferred to Oliver—what became of the rest of the claim? I cannot give any more account than that I was done out of it from that day to this; the company had then bought it over.
112. They bought your other mates out—Bourke, and King, and Meyer? Yes, and gave them their money.
113. Did you hear what price they got for it? I did, but was unable to take note of it.
114. How much did you hear it was? I do not recollect the exact amount.
115. *Mr. Chapman.*] Did it go into hundreds? Oh yes, the scrip went up to £3 14s.; Bourke was insolvent and he had to sell out his scrip, and he got £3 19s. for it.
116. *Chairman.*] You did not make any transfer to any one else? No.
117. Not to Joseph Deedes? No.
118. *Mr. De Salis.*] Not to any one? Not to any man living.
119. *Mr. Chapman.*] Did you put your cross to the paper a copy of which is in the Chairman's hand? I did not.
120. Did you see the clerk doing it? I did not; I was not there, and knew nothing at all about it.
121. *Mr. Hollermann.*] Did you have any conversation with Mr. Oliver to the effect that you would give him a portion of your interest in the claim for any work he had done or might do for you? No; there were two witnesses, and the Judge allowed them their wages, but Oliver would not give them their wages. One of the men came up to the hut and abused me; I told him that Oliver had his money; he was drunk, and I told him that when he was sober he ought to give the men their wages.
122. But you had no conversation with Oliver to the effect that you would give him a portion of your interest in the claim, for any labour he had done or was doing for you? Never.

Mr. Henry Margules called in and examined on oath:—

- Mr. H. Margules.  
2 April, 1884.
123. *Chairman.*] Were you Mining Registrar at Temora at one time? Yes.
124. For some considerable time? About two years or over.
125. After you came into possession of the office were you ever away on leave or otherwise, and during your absence was any person acting for you? Yes, Mr. Kropp acted for me during my temporary absence.
126. Do you remember having any conversation with Mr. Kropp, when you returned to the office, relative to a supposed transfer, from a minor named Patrick Hannan, of a certain portion of the interest he had in a reef? I remember before I went away Mr. Oliver brought over an order of the Court—
127. That is not the question? The other question I do not understand.
128. Did you, when you returned after your leave of absence, have any conversation with Mr. Kropp in reference to this transfer—in other words, did Mr. Kropp tell you that Hannan had been with him, and had cautioned him against transferring any portion of his interest in the claim to William Oliver? No.
129. Then if Mr. Kropp has sworn so? He has sworn falsely. 130.

130. And you swear also, then, that you did not blame him; did he not tell you that Oliver had come to him to have a portion of his share registered? No.

131. You had no conversation with him whatever about it? Yes, he showed me a transfer that he had made from Oliver to Dr. Halket.

132. When was that—during your first absence? My first absence; when I came back I found that a transfer had been made from Oliver to Dr. Halket.

133. Mr. Kropp was asked, when being examined before this Committee, whether he was in the Mining Registrar's office acting as Mining Registrar previous to the transfer of a portion of a mining claim from Patrick Hannan to William Oliver, and he answered that he was—is that true? Yes.

134. Then he was asked if he saw the transfer registered in the books, and he said yes? Yes.

135. Then he was asked if he knew anything about the transaction, the transfer from Hannan to Oliver, except from his books, and he answered no? No.

136. If that was the case he must have sworn falsely, for if he had taken it himself he must have known it? He did not do the transfer—he did not execute the transfer; he was not in the office at the time.

137. Which transfer? When the transfer was entered in the book he was not in the office; he received the documents for the transfer, but he was not in the office when it was entered.

138. He did not enter them? He did not enter them because Oliver did not pay him the fees; he said that Oliver never called.

139. Then you did have some conversation with him relative to this? Before I went away Oliver brought me the documents; I would not accept them; I said, "You cannot have any transfer when Hannan has no claim"; he said the claim had been given to him that day by the Court.

140. *Mr. Holtermann.*] That was previous to your going away on leave? Yes.

141. You knew that Patrick Hannan had no share? Not a share whatever.

142. When did you leave? On the 15th of March.

143. *Chairman.*] That was your first absence? Yes.

144. *Mr. Holtermann.*] Then Mr. Kropp took your place? In the evening before I left Mr. Kropp was in the office, and Oliver brought me the documents; I said, "I cannot take cognizance of them until you bring me an order of the Court." He went away and brought me an order of the Court; he brought Hannan in, and Hannan consented. I said, "It is too late now—come in the morning"; in the morning I handed over the documents for Kropp to do it; Kropp told me in the morning that Oliver did not give him the fees; the Mining Registrar is responsible to the revenue for the fees, and of course he could not accept the transfer from Hannan to Oliver until the fees were paid; Oliver in the meantime, whilst I was away, went and transferred one-half of his interest to Dr. Halket.

145. You mean to say that before Mr. Kropp registered a transfer from Hannan to Oliver, a transfer of a portion of the same claim was made from Oliver to Dr. Halket? Yes.

146. It seems to be an extraordinary proceeding? There is no transfer at all in these matters; a Mining Registrar makes no transfer—he accepts a transfer; it is the person who owns the thing that makes the transfer.

147. Did you keep books? Yes.

148. Was the transfer registered in a book? The transfer is entered there.

149. Have you any transfer from Hannan to Oliver registered in your books? Yes, entered.

150. After you returned? Yes; but Oliver had already transferred one-half of his interest to Dr. Halket.

151. Through Mr. Kropp? Yes. Mr. Kropp only received the transfer. There is a great difference between making a transfer and receiving a transfer.

152. *Chairman.*] That is only a verbal distinction, and is of no consequence so far as this inquiry is concerned; what we are asking you is this,—did Mr. Kropp tell you that Hannan had cautioned him not to transfer? No.

153. Then if Mr. Kropp swore that he did, he has sworn falsely? Most distinctly.

154. Did you leave the Service soon after that? Some months after.

155. How did you leave it? I left it because the Warden and myself did not agree; there were all sorts of disputes trumped up against me.

156. Were you dismissed on certain charges? On certain charges?

157. Yes? Were the charges sustained?

158. I ask you a simple question—were you dismissed on certain charges? No.

159. Was one of the charges for having illegally transferred a share without proper authority? I do not know.

160. Will you swear that one of the causes of your dismissal was not to that effect? I never heard the charges.

161. You got them, but never read them? Never read the charges.

162. Did you never get a letter from the Clerk of the Executive Council informing you that in consequence of certain charges you were dismissed from the Public Service, and was one of those charges for the illegal transfer of a share—look at the letter of the Clerk of the Executive Council, No. 103 in the printed papers? Yes, it says something about transferring a share without authority.

163. Was that Patrick Hannan's share? I do not know.

164. Did you illegally transfer any other share? It is impossible for me to say.

165. Were you ever charged with having illegally transferred any other share? Yes, Mr. O'Malley charged me.

166. Charged you with having done what? Having done something.

167. You do not remember what? For having transferred—he claimed a certain property, and I accepted transfer.

168. That was an allotment? An allotment.

169. That was not a mining share? A claim—it is all the same under the regulations.

170. That is the only mining share you are charged with having transferred illegally? I really do not know.

171. Will you swear you do not remember? I do not remember—it is impossible for me to remember; that case was brought into a Court of justice and nonsuited, because he charged the wrong party. It was first

Mr.  
H. Margules.  
2 April, 1884.

- Mr. H. Margules.  
2 April, 1884.
- first referred to me, and I replied, as will be seen by the printed papers—"I have the honor to point out that I did not make transfer, but received same, in accordance with Mining Board Regulation, 138. Hannan admitted in my presence that he had parted with quarter of his allotted sixth share in Bourke's quartz claim, known as Bourke's late lease, to Mr. Oliver. Hannan perhaps had better try issue in a competent Court." Of course he ought to have gone to a competent Court.
172. Do you remember how Hannan signed that transfer? It was signed by a cross.
173. You understand that to mean that a man who signs with a cross cannot write? Yes.
174. Still, notwithstanding you saw the cross, and that Hannan was about the place, you did not take the trouble to ascertain whether the transfer was genuine? Do not I state here distinctly [*witness referred to the printed papers*], and have I not stated in Court, that Hannan was in my office and told me it was all right—that the document was all right.
175. *Mr. Chapman.*] You seem to me not to be able to remember what you were dismissed from the Government Service for? Oh yes, because there is my answer to it. [*Witness pointed to the printed papers.*]
176. What is your answer? Here is a whole lot of answers.
177. But the Chairman asked you if you were dismissed for transferring Hannan's share without Hannan's consent, and you did not seem to recollect? I do not know whether it was Hannan's. You will find it is wholly impossible for me to recollect all the charges,\* because there was no distinct charge laid before me.
178. Read letter No. 102 in the printed correspondence—you must have had that sent to you? No; oh no, I never received it.
179. *Chairman.*] You never had these papers in your possession? No, never had them in my possession, except the papers which I have answered.
180. *Mr. Dangar.*] You were present at the inquiry held by Warden De Boos at Temora? Yes, I was present at the Warden's inquiry.
181. You received a letter from the Clerk of the Executive Council, dated the 18th August, 1881? Yes, very likely; where I asked for an extension of time.
182. Where it says you were suspended in consequence of irregularities in the performance of the duties of your office? Yes, those irregularities were never told to me.
183. You reply to that letter on the 24th August? Yes.
184. In your reply you tell the Clerk of the Executive Council that you do not know what the charges preferred against you are? Yes, that is true.
185. If you were present at the investigation made by Warden De Boos, you must have known what the charges were? I answered them all.
186. But you say you did not know what they were? There were so many of them.
187. *Mr. Chapman.*] You have not yet answered my question—Are you aware of the reason why you were called upon to leave the Public Service? There was nothing in distinct charges, only certain matters—
188. What are those certain matters? They are enumerated in the printed papers.
189. We want them in your sworn evidence? John Ryan, Denis O'Malley, J. P. Irwin, John M'Rae, complained about my not receiving applications for some matters.†
190. *Mr. Dangar.*] Was one of the charges brought against you for transferring Hannan's claim without his consent? Yes, that was one of the charges.
191. Was that one of the charges heard by Mr. Warden De Boos? Yes.
192. *Chairman.*] Do you mean to tell the Committee that prior to your dismissal you never got the letter numbered 103 in the printed papers, from the Clerk of the Executive Council? Yes, that I received.
193. Then you knew the charges that were mentioned there? Yes.
194. I ask you if you transferred any other genuine mining claim besides Hannan's—were you charged with having illegally transferred any other mining share besides Hannan's? I do not call that an illegal transfer.
195. I am not here to argue—were you charged with illegally transferring any other claim besides Hannan's? There were some charges by Denis O'Malley.
196. But that was not a genuine mining claim—I am asking you whether you were charged with illegally transferring any other genuine claim in a quartz reef or alluvial area, besides Hannan's? I was never directly charged; there was never a document produced by the Under Secretary or anybody else in the Department charging me with illegally or unlawfully receiving any transfer.
197. Well then, leaving this one of Hannan's out of the question, there is no other claim whatever in regard to which you are charged with the same proceeding? Something of the same sort, but it never appeared in the printed papers; I gave usually the same reply—
198. Then you were charged with having illegally transferred others? I was never charged—only told.
199. Were you told by authority? No.‡
200. Who acquainted you with it? The Department of Mines, and in this case by summons to the District Court; that was the first intimation I had.
201. At whose instance? At Hannan's instance.
202. I am not referring to Hannan—I asked you if you had been charged with transferring illegally any other *bona fide* mining claim? I had a letter from the Department referring to me certain complaints.
203. Can you find that letter among the printed papers? No.
204. You had a letter from the Department charging you with having made illegal transfers besides that of Hannan's—never mind the expression—with having received illegal transfers? No; only asking me to report upon it.
205. You were asked to account for your having transferred illegally some claim other than Hannan's? I was asked to report upon a claim just the same as Hannan's—just a similar case.
206. Do you mean to tell us that, in regard to the two cases for which you were blamed or called to account by the Government, you remember Hannan's case but have forgotten the other? Yes.
207. *Mr. Chapman.*] Then you admit that there was a charge lodged against you with reference to Hannan's claim? Yes.

\* NOTE (on revision) :—Should be complaints.

† NOTE (on revision) :—I believe I also stated I could not single out anything as a distinct charge, but simply replied (*vide printed papers*) to a bundle of papers handed to my solicitor, the late Honorable S. C. Brown, M.L.C.

‡ NOTE (on revision) :—The complaints were referred to me for a reply or statement or information.



208. You stated to the Committee a little while ago that you never received a letter intimating to you that a charge had been made against you? No charge—only to report.
209. You admit having received from the Clerk of the Executive Council the letter which is numbered 103 in the printed papers? Yes.
210. Read the 2nd sub-section—do you know what share that refers to? Really it might refer to Hannan's or it might refer to another one. It is really of no consequence supposing it was—
211. To me it seems of great consequence? Here is a thing sworn in evidence before a Jury—
212. Do you say that you did transfer a share without authority from the owner? Oh, I cannot say that. The authority was before me in Hannan's case. If the Department blames me for it I cannot help it.
213. *Mr. Holtermann.*] First of all, Mr. Margules, were you the Registrar under which this claim was taken up? Yes.
214. Then you could refer to your book and ascertain whether this Patrick Hannan had one-sixth interest in the claim? No, he never had a sixth interest at all—it was given him by the Court.
215. *Mr. Chapman.*] What had he? He had nothing at all.
216. *Mr. Holtermann.*] Look at Schedule 21. (*See Appendix A 5, handed in by the Chairman.*) I asked you if you were the Mining Registrar at Temora when this claim was registered in the first instance, and you said "Yes"; then I asked you if you had not in your recollection that Hannan had one-sixth of the claim? Yes, looking at the paper, I find that it was originally registered in November.
217. Now, as owner of a one-sixth interest in that claim, did he make any transfer—a Mining Registrar usually makes himself acquainted with the interest a man possesses before he proceeds to make a transfer of that interest? Yes.
218. Now in the paper purporting to have been signed by Hannan with a cross, which you swear he did sign with his cross, and which is witnessed by William Forbes, clerk to Mr. Oliver, it says that the interest transferred is one twenty-fourth share of his full one-sixth share; are you aware of that? That is not a true copy.
219. You have already stated that previous to leaving on the 15th March, on leave of absence, this transfer was handed to you that very night? Yes.
220. You stated that you had not time that night to do it, but that you might do it on the following day, and left it for Mr. Kropp to do? Yes.
221. Then Mr. Kropp, in consequence of some information received from Patrick Hannan, refused to make the transfer, and had not made it when you returned? No; but one thing I remember—Hannan never cautioned me. If he cautioned Mr. Kropp I know nothing about it.
222. At any rate, this share was not transferred previous to your returning? No.
223. Then I understand you to say that, whilst you were away and previous to your returning, Mr. Kropp transferred a certain interest from William Oliver to Dr. Halket? Yes.
224. Now Mr. Kropp must have known that no interest could be transferred from Mr. Oliver until he was satisfied that such interest had been in that man's name—Mr. Kropp refused to transfer Mr. Oliver's share; at the same time you state that, previous to your returning, or on your returning, you found that a certain interest had been transferred from Oliver to Dr. Halket—that interest is stated by the paper [*Appendix A 4*] to be one-half a quarter of a sixth share—can you explain that to the Committee? Half of a quarter of a sixth share, that is what he transferred. Hannan had a quarter share, and he transferred one-eighth of the sixth share.
225. Are you aware that any consideration money passed—why you transferred from Patrick Hannan to William Oliver? Mr. Oliver, the solicitor, I think it was who paid the fees.
226. There was no consideration money? I do not know if there was any consideration money, only that Mr. Oliver and Patrick Hannan came to my office on the 14th, in the evening, and told me it was all right—I could transfer. That is all I know about it; that is what I acted on.
227. Hannan did not mention what interest he was to get for the transfer? Yes, he said one-half share. The Court gave him a full share, to transfer one-half back again to his mate and a quarter to William Oliver.
228. We have no knowledge of the half you speak of? If you had the case you would see that Hannan was never entitled to a share—he was always a pretender.
229. *Chairman.*] He won the case in the Court? Yes, in a sort of way. If you had the decision here you would see how he won it.
230. *Mr. Holtermann.*] Previously you stated to us that he was originally the owner of one-sixth, by your own papers? Most decidedly he was.
231. And yet you say he never had any interest? That claim was a lease: that lease was, on the report of the Warden, disallowed. They had to collect miners' rights quickly, in order that they could ensure a claim of the ground, and, instead of producing Prendergast's mining right, they took Hannan's miner's right; but they never acknowledged him.
232. *Chairman.*] You say that whilst you were away from your office on leave of absence, Mr. Kropp transferred a share from William Oliver to Dr. Halkett? Yes, a portion of a share.
233. And before you accepted the transfer from Hannan to Oliver? Yes.
234. But here is a certified copy of a document annexed to transfer in the books of the Mining Registrar at Temora, dated 28th February, 1881, which reads as follows:—"I have this day sold and transferred to Mr. William Oliver one-twenty-fourth share of my full one-sixth share in Bourke's quartz-claim at Upper Temora, known as Bourke's lease," &c. It is signed with a cross by Patrick Hannan, and is witnessed by William Forbes, clerk to Mr. Oliver—you must have received that document on the 28th of February? Yes, I received it on the 28th of February.\*
235. This is a copy from the book? There is no book containing such a document.
236. Do you deny the truth of this copy? I do not deny any truth at all.
237. How do you account for this memorandum on the document—"Received, 14/3/84.—H. MARGULES, M.R."? That is what I say. †

\* NOTE (on revision):—This answer is wrong. I never stated that I received that document on the 28th February, but "on the 14th March"; and stated it was not a "transfer," but simply a document to assist Oliver in his demand.

† NOTE (on revision):—Mr. Holtermann, pointing out the nature of the document questioned upon, received the answer—"That is what I say"; but it does appear so here. Mr. H. explained that I simply received and marked such fact on said document elicited that reply.

Mr.  
H. Margules,  
2 April, 1884

- Mr. H. Margules, 2 April, 1884. 238. It is a very strange thing—I have here a transfer of a mining tenement [*See Appendix A 4, handed in by the Chairman*] from William Oliver to Dr. Halket, which is dated 18th March, 1881, at Temora, and yet you receive the transfer from Hannan to Oliver on 14/3/84? I received the document and asked Kropp to do it when Oliver paid the fees. I did not receive the transfer; I made no transfer—only just received the transfer.
239. It was you, at any rate, and not Mr. Kropp, who received this transfer from Hannan to Oliver? At a later date.
240. Answer me the question? Yes, I received it. \*
241. You told us that Mr. Kropp registered the transfer from Mr. Oliver to Dr. Halket after that? Not before receiving the document. †
242. You did not register Oliver's transfer to Dr. Halket until the 12th of April †? I believe it was. I remember Oliver came in with one transfer to Mr. Deitz.
243. Mr. Holtermann.] To keep this clear would you need to alter the interests? I never altered any interests—I am sorry—it is puzzling—if the Committee would just read the instructions which the Mining Registrars receive, they will find that we cannot do anything. We can only call attention; we cannot resist any claim to perform our duty, but simply call attention to any omission or irregularity; we cannot refuse to receive any application because of a mere informality or irregularity.
244. Would you need to keep this clear by altering it from one-twenty-fourth? I did not receive it.
245. Suppose I came to you and wanted you to transfer a certain interest, you would ask for some authority, how I came by it? Yes.
246. Mr. Chapman.] What was the value of Hannan's interest? It was sold in May, for expenses, for £8—the quarter share was sold for that.
247. By public auction? By public auction.
248. Mr. Holtermann.] Was proper notice of the sale given to the public? Yes, it was advertised in the public papers.

TUESDAY, 17 JUNE, 1884.

Present:—

MR. DE SALIS,

MR. HOLTERMANN,

MR. TEECE.

GERALD SPRING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles De Boos, Esq., called in and examined:—

- C. De Boos, Esq. 17 June, 1884. 249. Chairman.] Are you a Gold-fields Warden? I am; at present stationed at Copeland.
250. You were Warden at Temora in 1881? Yes, in 1881 and 1882.
251. You know Mr. Henry Margules, who was acting there as Mining Registrar? Yes.
252. Have you any remembrance of a miner named Patrick Hannan? Yes, I know him well.
253. Do you remember that man owning a share in what was called Burke's lease formerly, but now known as Burke's reef? Yes, I gave him the share by an order of the Warden's Court. There was some dispute about it originally, and an order of the Warden's Court gave him the share.
254. Did it come to your knowledge, while residing at Temora, that a transfer had been made by Mr. Margules of any portion of that share—had you official cognizance of it? Yes, Hannan made a complaint to me, and I told him to put his complaint in writing; he did so, and I submitted it to the Mining Department. There were numerous charges against Mr. Margules, and I was requested to hold an inquiry into this amongst other charges. I held that inquiry; examined Mr. Margules, and allowed him to give whatever evidence he thought proper on the subject. His evidence will be found in my report. He admitted that he had done wrong in giving this transfer, and that he had been led away by the person, Mr. Oliver, to whom it was transferred, being an attorney, as he thought an attorney ought to know the law better than he did. That was the excuse he made—the only excuse. I believe that will be found in his own words, and signed by him. The document was signed by him afterwards.
255. What was absolutely necessary to make it a formal and proper transfer? It was necessary that the party transferring should himself have been there, or that he should have appointed some one as his agent to transfer for him specially. There must be a special authority.
256. That was not done in this case of Hannan's? No. There was a kind of document drawn up by Mr. Oliver, but it was very informal, and did not describe really what was intended to be transferred. Mr. Oliver showed this document to Mr. Margules, and on that Mr. Margules transferred. If you have the Mining Board Regulations before you, you will find they are very distinct that only the owner himself or his duly constituted agent can transfer. It was evident that this unfortunate man, Hannan, had been swindled. I saw that myself, but I could do nothing in the matter because, after Margules had transferred the share to Oliver, Oliver had cut it up into a lot of small shares and sold to innocent holders, who had paid hard cash for them, and I could not very well take their shares from them. The only thing I could do was to bring the matter under the notice of the Government. As Warden, I did not think it my duty to take a share from a man who had paid hard cash for it. In one instance Oliver sold a very small portion of his interest for £50.
257. He sold some to Dr. Halket? Yes, Dr. Halket bought a share; I think he gave him £30 or £40.
258. Before you left Temora had some Company bought out the shareholders in Burke's reef? Yes.
259. Do you know the name of the Company? It was an Adelaide Company—the South Australian Gold-mining Company.
260. They worked that claim up to the time you left? Yes. I cautioned the Manager that there was a hitch in the title, as to the transfer to Oliver, and that if Hannan went to law with them he would beat them.

261.

\* NOTE (on revision):—This is completely wrong somewhere.

† NOTE (on revision):—Not document, I never said such a word, but the "transfer."

‡ NOTE (on revision):—I never received any transfer from Oliver to Dr. Halket, besides that transfer took place on the 18th March.

261. Do you know of your own personal knowledge where this claim of Hannan's was situated? It was at Upper Temora, on the left side of the road going out towards Cootamundra. C. De Boos, Esq.
262. To the best of your knowledge that claim has since been worked by the Company? Yes; I do not know how they have got on with it since, but I know they considered it highly valuable—the shares ran up to an enormous price at one time. 17 June, 1884.
263. Then if Hannan had retained his share in that claim, it would have been of some considerable value to him? Yes, it would have been worth from £1,000 to £1,200. The Company in purchasing gave to the shareholders a certain amount of ready money, and a certain amount of paid-up shares; that in Hannan's case would certainly have amounted to £1,000 or £1,200, because the paid-up shares at one time sold, to my knowledge, for £2 10s.
264. *Mr. Holtermann.*] Do you know how many shares there were in the Company? No, I do not recollect now. Roughly speaking, I should say that Hannan would have got something like £1,000 or £1,200 for his interest.
265. Have you any knowledge of any payment having passed between Mr. Oliver and Hannan in reference to this share? No, I do not think there was any payment at all; but Oliver appeared for Hannan in the Warden's Court, in a case between Hannan and Prendergast. Hannan and Prendergast disputed about the share. The share was taken out in Prendergast's name, and Hannan claimed to be a working partner or dividing mate. That was brought before the Warden's Court, and I awarded Hannan the half of Prendergast's sixth. I believe it was for his services in the case that Hannan promised to give Oliver something out of this share, if he got it. No doubt Oliver took up the case on speculation; he was to get something out of it, but what it was I cannot say.
266. Was this claim originally taken up by Hannan—was he one of the original holders? I believe he was interested in it, but he went away to do something else, and left Prendergast behind to represent him. He was one of the original shareholders—at least he would have been had he stopped behind when the ground was taken up; but he went away on some other speculation, leaving Prendergast to look after this, and so Prendergast's name was put down for it. Hannan and Prendergast were what are called dividing mates.
267. By your ruling you gave Hannan a half-share with Prendergast? Yes.
268. The system of dividing mates is very common? Yes; I have known men to be dividing mates, one in New Zealand and the other here. I know Hannan was one of the original partners.
269. *Chairman.*] Were you at the trial between Hannan and Margules at Cootamundra? No.
270. Provided that no transfer has been made by Hannan since to anybody, do you consider him, under the circumstances, the legal owner of that share? No doubt about it; he is legally the owner. If he had means to go to the Supreme Court he could get this share back even now.

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## APPENDIX.

[Handed in by the Chairman, 2 April, 1884.]

### A 1.

I HAVE this day sold and transferred to Mr. William Oliver one twenty-fourth share of my full one-sixth share in Bourke's quartz claim, at Upper Temora, known as Bourke's Lease formerly, but now as Bourke's Reef. Temora, 28 February, 1881.

Witness—WILLIAM FORBES, Clerk to William Oliver, Solicitor, Temora.

his  
PAT. × HANNAN.  
mark

Received, 14/3/84.—H. MARGULES, M.R.

I CERTIFY the above is a true copy of a document annexed to transfer in books of Mining Registrar, Temora, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Temora, 17 March, 1884.

JAMES DAVOREN,  
Acting Mining Registrar.

### A 2.

Memorandum.—William Oliver, Solicitor, to Mr. Kropp.

15 March, 1881.

I SEND you the decision of the Warden in the case of Patrick Hannan *versus* Robert Prendergast. You will please transfer my share now left yesterday.

I CERTIFY the above is a true copy of a memorandum annexed to transfer from Patrick Hannan to William Oliver, a copy of which is annexed.

17 March, 1884.

JAMES DAVOREN,  
Acting Mining Registrar.

### A 3.

Mining Board Regulations.—Schedule 10.

Transfer of any Mining Tenement, part thereof, or share therein.

I, PATRICK HANNAN, of Temora, being the registered holder of a half-sixth share in a quartz claim known and registered as Bourke's Claim, late Bourke's Lease, in consideration of the sum of £10, do hereby transfer to William Oliver, of Temora, all my right, title, and interest in and to a quarter of said sixth share, subject to all and singular the terms and conditions under which the said quarter share has been held by me; and I, William Oliver, of Temora, do hereby accept the said quarter share, subject to the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Dated at Temora, this 12th day of April, 1881.

	Miner's Right.	
	No.	Date.
Transferrer—Patrick Hannan, by William Oliver, in accordance to paper attached hereto, which I am the person referred thereto .....	982	1881—Jan. 1.
Transferee—William Oliver .....	1,979	March 14.

THE within transfer was registered by me, this 12th day of April, 1881, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

H. MARGULES,  
Mining Registrar.

I CERTIFY the above is a true copy of a transfer in the Mining Registrar's transfer books at Temora.

JAMES DAVOREN,  
Acting Mining Registrar.

17 March, 1884.

A. 4.

Mining Board Regulations.—Schedule 10.

Transfer of any Mining Tenement, part thereof, or share therein.

I, W. OLIVER, of Temora, being the registered holder of a quarter of a sixth share known and registered as Bourke's late Lease, in consideration of the sum of £1, do hereby transfer to L. J. Halket, of Temora, all my right, title, and interest in and to one-half of said quarter, subject to all and singular the terms and conditions under which the said share has been held by me; and I, L. J. Halket, of Temora, do hereby accept the said one-half a quarter of a sixth share, subject to the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Dated at Temora, this 18th day of March, 1881.

	Miner's Right.	
	No.	Date.
Transferrer—William Oliver .....	1,979	1881—March 14.
Transferee—L. J. Halket .....	2,007	March 18.

THE within transfer was registered by me, this 18th day of March, 1881, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

W. O. KROPP,  
Acting Mining Registrar.

I CERTIFY the above is a true copy of a transfer in the books in the Mining Registrar's Office at Temora.

JAMES DAVOREN,  
Acting Mining Registrar.

A. 5.

Mining Board Regulations.—Schedule 21.

Conditional Registration of a tenement.

THIS is to certify that I have, this 10th day of November, 1880, conditionally registered the undermentioned persons as the holders of a quartz claim, situated M'Pherson's, known as Bourke's Lease, and containing an area 360 feet x 400 feet, subject to the conditions of the Mining Board Regulations.

H. M.,  
Mining Registrar of the Division.

Name of Holder.	Miner's Right	
	No.	Date.
James Bourke .....	62	1880—Jan. 1.
John King .....	3,005	Sept. 6.
M. P. Meagher .....	3,716	Oct. 18.
P. Hannan .....	2,902	Sept. 3.
P. Brennan .....	123	Jan. 15.
Transferred from John O'Neill to Tho. Mathews, 1/1/81, No. 86, entered 26/2/81.— H.M., M.R.	124	Jan. 15.

Register No. 269.—2/12/81.

CERTIFIED copy conditional registration in books of Mining Registrar at Temora.

JAMES DAVOREN,  
Acting Mining Registrar.

17 March, 1884.

1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PATRICK HANNAN'S MINING CLAIM AT TEMORA.

(PETITION OF H. MARGULES AGAINST ADOPTION OF REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 August, 1884.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, Sydney.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, H. Margules, late Mining Registrar at Temora, against the adoption of the Report of the Select Committee, appointed on the 20th March, 1884, to take into consideration the claim of Patrick Hannan on account of an alleged illegal transfer made by the said undersigned.

Your Petitioner humbly sheweth:—

That the said Report of your said Honorable Committee appears against facts,—that is, that the said Patrick Hannan was ever deprived of his share, or a portion of his share, by the Petitioner, or by any act of the Petitioner, but some portion was legally transferred to Oliver, as the Court of Law at Cootamundra, in August, 1881, clearly decided; that the other portion was sold, by the Bailiff of the Warden's Court at Temora, upon a writ of the said Court, presided over then by Warden De Boos, after due notice for a considerable time had been published in the two local newspapers, at public auction, for the small sum of £3, in August, 1881, there being no other bidders but Mr. James Bourke, who was in said Court the plaintiff in the suit against Hannan and others, and who had to take the said portion of share or nothing; thus also showing that the said share was of very trifling value, and that the said Patrick Hannan indeed suffered no injustice whatsoever except that persons daily experience by not fulfilling engagements in which they entered and have broken faith.

Your Petitioner humbly submits that the inquiry of your said Honorable Committee seems incomplete, when the Petitioner was not present when witnesses were examined against him and his action, and papers, documents, and notes not supplied, and witnesses not sent for as recommended by him repeatedly by divers letters.

Your Petitioner humbly points out that the said Report now before your Honorable House has been adopted only by three Members of said Honorable Committee, two of whom never heard Petitioner's evidence when given, while his letters, addressed to the Clerk of your Honorable House and to B. O. Holtermann, Esq., M.P., one of your Honorable Committee, on the subject of inquiry, if before them were not complied with, hence these honorable gentlemen did not possess sufficient data to guide them in their deliberations or lead them to a correct conclusion to base a report upon, inasmuch the notes of His Honor the Judge who presided at the Court at Cootamundra, when the action of the said Hannan against himself touching the said claim was decided, nor the evidence nor decisions of the Wardens, Messrs. Sharpe and De Boos, in the case of Hannan *v.* Prendergast, heard in 1881, at the Warden's Court of Temora, decisions of Warden's Court in favour of James Bourke against said Patrick Hannan and others in 1881, writ of execution under such decision, advertisements and sale under such writ, transfers, &c., &c., in connection with said claim, were not obtained, hence were not before your Honorable Committee, though in his said letters the Petitioner had humbly asked your Honorable Committee to obtain all such papers; nor did your Honorable Committee examine Dr. Halkett, Messrs. Oliver, Forbes, James Bourke, Edward Trewin, &c., &c., &c., who would have given clear and distinct evidence on all points, that is, as to the legal transfer from Hannan to Oliver, from the Warden's Bailiff to James Bourke, and as to the trifling value of such claim, an evidence not as it appeared before your Honorable Committee, in the shape of hearsay or assumption, but striking and reliable, leading to quite an opposite report arrived at by your Honorable Committee, though the examination of said witnesses were humbly prayed by the Petitioner in his said letters, for which purpose he duly supplied the respective addresses.

That your Petitioner was not invited to attend the examination of the few witnesses before your Honorable Committee, though the inquiry seemed directed against him or his act; that by such omission your Petitioner feels that he has been, perhaps not intentionally, not treated quite justly, since he was blamed for an act that he had to fulfil in due course of his office duties, that is, that said transfer from

Hannan to Oliver. That your Petitioner acted rightly and legally, and simply fulfilled his duty as Mining Registrar in this case, as well as in other cases, and was fully exemplified in this very case when the said Patrick Hannan tried the issue before His Honor Judge Forbes, at Cootamundra, in August, 1881, against your Petitioner, for £200, and when the verdict was given in Petitioner's favour without even being called upon to make defence. That your Honorable Committee had full power to obtain the required notes from His Honor the said Judge, and would have convinced its Honorable Members that the said transfer was legally accepted by the Petitioner as a Ministerial Officer only: that the document Oliver presented was a stronger one than Schedule 18 of the Mining Board Regulations, and that the 139th Regulation of said Board does not bind the authorized agent to the particular form, otherwise the words "or to the effect" would never have been used in such clause.

That your Petitioner not being present at the examination of said few witnesses, and thus precluded from cross-examining them, must have proved the basis for thoroughly misleading your Honorable Committee in their deliberations and result; that is, that your Petitioner acted wrong in the matter of the said Patrick Hannan, or that there was more than a trifling value in Hannan's claim, or that Hannan was deprived of it by any other means but the ordinary process attending daily arrangements and defaults; and that your Honorable House was properly called in for interference when, on the face of evidence thoroughly sifted, the case would have proved one unmistakably of unmitigated false pretence, and quite unworthy of the consideration of your Honorable House. Only four persons were examined altogether. The witnesses Kropp and De Boos had to save themselves from some equivocal actions in this matter, which laid them open to censure, while Hannan had naturally an eye to obtain the stake. Your Petitioner alone then was pitted against this bunch. Kropp in his evidence showed a thorough lack of memory, for instance he could not remember why Petitioner blamed him in this matter, and stated that the transfer from Oliver to Dr. Halkett was made after the transfer from Hannan to Oliver. This appears strange, since this very witness made the former transfer, and in the absence of the Petitioner. But the facts are these: that Petitioner returning to take charge of his office found Kropp had received a transfer from Oliver to Dr. Halkett, while Oliver did not appear on the books at all. Of course Petitioner feeling annoyed, told Kropp that he (Kropp) had no warrant whatsoever to do what he had done. The dates of these transfers speak for themselves, that is, Oliver to Dr. Halkett, received by Kropp on 18th March, 1881, and from Hannan to Oliver, received by your Petitioner on the 12th April, 1881. The witness De Boos being aware of his wrongful act in depriving Robert Prendergast of his interest and allotting it to Hannan, attempts very adroitly to cloak his decision, by which then Hannan's share was sold by the Bailiff, and of course talked very severely of Oliver, who obtained a portion of said share or claim of Hannan to cover expenses of the lawsuit Oliver won for Hannan. This witness well knew that Hannan never had right to such claim or share. The same witness assumes also, without reference to said Bailiff's sale or any other sale, with a very defective memory indeed, that some shares, Hannan's it is pointed out by him, were worth then, that is from March, 1881, to September, 1881, at the rate of £1,200 each, while documentary evidence, even before the Honorable Committee (transfer Oliver to Halkett) showed that the said share was worth next to nothing, and sold in August, 1881, at auction, for £3, and in March, 1881, Dr. Halkett paid nothing at all. This is the time that Hannan is supposed to have been injured; but who injured him, if not that witness? And what did the injury amount to? The amount, £3. That very witness states that Dr. Halkett gave Oliver £40 for some portion of such share, but Dr. Halkett is ready to take oath that he (Dr. Halkett) received the said portion of share as a gift only, and that he would not have taken it had Oliver asked him a penny even for it, and he found wages were rather costly matters. He was very glad to get rid of it for a very small trifle, in September, 1881. The witness De Boos, also, though on oath, asserts that Oliver obtained some hundreds of pounds for said portion of share. Had the Petitioner or Dr. Halkett, Messrs. E. Frewin, Bourke, Deitz, &c., &c., been called in on this point, it would have been shown that Oliver did not obtain or tried to obtain a single fraction for any portion which he (Oliver) received and transferred from Hannan. Had the Petitioner known that this witness would have been called, he would have included in his request for papers and documents, the production of papers, &c., asked for by the late Honorable W. Foster in the year 1882, as will be found in the Votes and Proceedings of your Honorable House, and questions and answers given on the same subject, brought about by the same Honorable Member in the same year, bearing upon numerous reprimands, several dismissals or suspensions, and ultimate exile from Temora to Copeland. It is therefore to be regretted that your Honorable Committee, having access to those papers and evidence, should have based their entire report on the evidence quite uncorroborated of such not a very clean-handed witness. The witness Patrick Hannan naively and innocently remembers nothing but the transfer to Oliver, and actually wakes up with a statement that His Honor objected to or unfavourably commented on the authority of Oliver to transfer; but the Judge's notes will show that His Honor regarded it as a very strong document indeed. There is not space here to point to all the defects of the evidence of the witnesses mentioned above, nor the absurdity of their assertions; but had your Petitioner been present, no evidence as above referred to or otherwise questionable would have passed unchallenged, especially when documentary proof was within the power of your Honorable Committee—in fact, proof to the contrary within easy reach.

That your Petitioner was not permitted by the Chairman of your Honorable Committee to make any statement or explanation, but, on the outset, when called upon to give evidence and admitted before your Honorable Committee, your Petitioner was simply confined to reply to questions. By this procedure it will be seen that his time was frittered away by quite irrelevant matter to the question at issue, and thus effectually silenced his protest, and prevented him from disclosing the real imposture of the case in plain language, except what he was allowed to state by questions put to him.

That your Petitioner feels greatly aggrieved since the Report of your Honorable Committee has been given a wide publicity, and since by such publicity the public is led to infer, especially by the wording of said Report, that the Petitioner had deprived the said Patrick Hannan of the said share for your Petitioner's ends and purposes; while the facts show that the Petitioner did not deprive Hannan of any share or portion of share, nor that your Petitioner had any gain or purpose to serve, and that such Report therefore is calculated to do and effect any amount of damage and injury to your Petitioner, and without cause traduce his character.

That

That your Petitioner most humbly prays that the said Report of your Honorable Committee be suspended for the present or altogether set aside, by reasons above adduced showing clearly that the said Patrick Hannan was not deprived of any share, that the share or portion of share the said Patrick Hannan was supposed to possess had no actual value, and that the interference of your Honorable House was based on erroneous grounds, by partly defective and partly insufficient testimony and lack of necessary papers, notes, and documents.

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

H. MARGULES.

11, Bridge-street, Sydney, 22 August, 1884.





1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

25 *June*, 1884.

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SYDNEY THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1884.

1883-4.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Session 1883.

VOTES No. 44. FRIDAY, 6 APRIL, 1883.

16. MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY:—Mr. Day moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report to this House on the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and Party at Bermagui, in 1881.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Moses, Mr. Melville, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Burns, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Coonan, and the Mover.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 54. WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1883.

7. MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY:—Mr. Day (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Return to Order laid upon the Table of this House on 24th April, 1883, in reference to "Mr. Lamont Young," be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Mr. Lamont Young and Party."  
Question put and passed.

Session 1883-4.

VOTES No. 4. FRIDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1883.

7. MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY:—Mr. Day moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and his party at Bermagui.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Melville, Mr. Levin, Mr. Burns, Mr. Moses, Mr. Barbour, and the Mover.  
(3.) That the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee on this subject, during the Session of 1883, be laid upon the Table of this House, with a view to being referred to the Committee; and that the Return to Order, on the same subject, laid upon the Table of this House on 24th April, 1883, be also referred to the Committee.  
Question put and passed.  
And the Clerk having laid the Documents on the Table,—  
Mr. Day (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved, without Notice, That the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on "Mr. Lamont Young and Party," just laid upon the Table by the Clerk, be referred to the Select Committee now appointed on that subject.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 107. WEDNESDAY, 28 MAY, 1884.

5. MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY:—Mr. Day, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 12th October, 1883.

VOTES No. 120. WEDNESDAY, 25 JUNE, 1884.

3. MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY:—Mr. Day (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Report from the Select Committee on "Mr. Lamont Young and Party," together with the Proceedings of the Committee and Minutes of Evidence, brought up on the 28th May, 1884, be printed.  
Question put and passed.

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1883-4.

**MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY.****REPORT.**

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 12th October, 1883,—“*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and his party at Bermagui,*” and to whom were referred on the same date “*the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee of Session 1883,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

1. That your Committee have examined all the witnesses known to them who were likely to give material evidence touching this case, and regret to say that the inquiry has not led to any disclosure calculated to elucidate the mystery of the disappearance of Mr. Young and his party.

2. That the evidence does not support the popular impression that the men were either drowned or kidnapped.

3. That the men missing were Mr. Lamont Young and his assistant, Louis Schneider, and three fishermen, who came to the Bermagui diggings in the boat which was found on the rocks at Corunna Point. This boat was moored, on Saturday night, the 9th October, 1880, not far from Mr. Young's camp, at the mouth of the Bermagui River.

4. That it has been established beyond doubt that Mr. Young was in company with Senior-constable Berry, of the New South Wales Police, and other residents in the township of Montreal, on Saturday, the 9th October, and made a promise before he left that he would return early the next morning to go out on a fishing excursion. He was seen going in the direction of his camp alone very late on the same evening, and has never been seen by any of the witnesses since then.

5. That next morning, about 10 o'clock, a boat was seen emerging from the mouth of the Bermagui River, near Mr. Young's camp, going in the direction of Corunna Point, and it is supposed that the party were on board. This same boat was found about six hours afterwards 12 miles from Bermagui, on the rocks at Corunna Point.

6. That the evidence shows clearly that the boat had not capsized during the voyage, as there were some rations, as well as several articles of Mr. Young's, with a pair of spectacles lying unsecured on the thwarts, on board when she was found. It is also evident that some person or persons landed from the boat, as there were several large stones which, according to the evidence, were taken from the landing-place and put on board with the intention of sinking her, so as to get rid of all traces of the party. If such were the intention it was defeated, as she was driven by the force of the sea high and dry on to the adjacent rocks, where she was found.

7. That from the foregoing epitome of the evidence your Committee incline to the belief that the party were murdered, and their bodies thrown overboard some distance from the shore in order to evade detection; but by whom the act was perpetrated or what became of the perpetrator or perpetrators there is no evidence to justify your Committee in determining.

GEORGE DAY,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 20th May, 1884.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Session 1883.

TUESDAY, 10 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Moses,		Mr. Henry Clarke.

Mr. Burns called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Resolved,—That Mr. Day be Chairman of the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Moses,		Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Burns,		Mr. Henry Clarke.

Mr. Alexander Gray called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Robert Hannan called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Robert Hannan be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 12 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,		Mr. Garvan,
		Mr. Moses.

Mr. Robert Hannan called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, Esq. (*Inspector-General of Police*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Henry M'Crummin Keightley, Esq., P.M., and Senior Constable Martin be summoned, under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, to give evidence next meeting, and that John Foster, Esq., J.P., Senior Constable Berry, and Mr. Peter Engstrom be summoned under the same Act to give evidence on Wednesday next.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 17 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day,		Mr. Burns.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,		Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Day,		Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Melville,		Mr. Moses.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Burns called to the Chair *pro tem*.Henry M'Crummin Keightley, Esq., P.M. (*Moruya*), called in, sworn, and examined.

During the examination of this witness the Chairman entered the room.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Moses Owen called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

*THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1883.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke, | Mr. Moses.

The Clerk laid before the Committee a letter from Mr. Robert Hannan, a former witness, in reference to evidence to be given before the Committee.

Senior-constable John A. Berry called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Peter Engstrom called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Foster, Esq., J.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Senior-constable William Martin called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

*TUESDAY, 24 APRIL, 1883.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Henry Clarke, | Mr. Moses.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*THURSDAY, 26 APRIL, 1883.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Moses, | Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Henry Clarke.

The Clerk submitted the following claims for witnesses expenses :—H. M<sup>c</sup>. Keightley, P.M., £9 John A. Berry, £10 5s. 6d. ; John Foster, J.P., £15 9s. ; Peter Engstrom, £9 19s. 6d.

Claims considered and passed.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That T. C. Binney, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Three* o'clock.]

*FRIDAY, 27 APRIL, 1883.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Moses, | Mr. Henry Clarke.

Thomas C. Binney, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

**Session 1883-4.**

*FRIDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1884.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Day, | Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Levin, | Mr. Henry Clarke,  
Mr. Melville.

Mr. Day called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee and referring Papers to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of Select Committee, and Return to Order of Session 1883, relative to disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and Party, before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. R. W. Newell and Mr. Francis Guy be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

*WEDNESDAY,*

*WEDNESDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1884.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,

Mr. Henry Clarke,

Mr. Levin,

Mr. Barbour.

Mr. Francis Guy called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That J. T. Hobbes, Esq., Mr. R. W. Newell, Mrs. Philadelphia Tomsett, Mr. Charles L. Jagers, and Mrs. Agnes Jagers be summoned, under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, to give evidence on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th February.

[Adjourned to Wednesday, 13 February, 1884, at *Two o'clock*.]*WEDNESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1884.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,

Mr. Levien.

Mr. Robert W. Newell called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Philadelphia Tomsett called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Two o'clock*.]*THURSDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1884.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,

Mr. Barbour,

Mr. Levin,

Mr. Melville.

Mrs. Philadelphia Tomsett called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles Leonard Jagers called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Agnes Jagers called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Thomas Hobbes, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles L. Jagers called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

*FRIDAY, 9 MAY, 1884.*

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Day.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY, 1884.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,

Mr. Moses.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Three o'clock*.]*TUESDAY, 20 MAY, 1884.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Burns,

Mr. Henry Clarke.

Clerk submitted claims for expenses as follows:—Robert W. Nowell, 15s.; Philadelphia Tomsett, £6 10s.; Charles L. Jagers, £8 5s.; Agnes Jagers, £6 10s.

Claims considered and passed.

Motion made (*Mr. Burns*) and Question,—That the Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Select Committee of Session 1883 be adopted as the Proceedings and Evidence of this Committee,—put and passed.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MR. LAMONT YOUNG AND PARTY.

SESSION 1883.

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1883.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,		MR. HENRY CLARKE,
MR. COPELAND,		MR. DAY,
	MR. MOSES.	

GEORGE DAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Alexander Gray called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I suppose you understand the case which this Committee is called together to consider? Mr. A. Gray.  
Yes.
2. Do you know anything about the case? I certainly do, inasmuch as I was selected by the Govern- 11 April, 1883.  
ment to go out and search for the bodies of Mr. Lamont Young and his party, and get all the evidence possible in the matter.
3. Did the Government send you to inquire into their disappearance? Yes.
4. Where did they send you to? To Bermagui, and to proceed to Corunna, where the boat was discovered.
5. What instructions had you from the Government? My instructions were to search for the bodies on the beaches, in the caves, and in every place where I thought there was a shadow of a chance of getting them if they were there.
6. Was it supposed that they had been murdered? That was the supposition.
7. You went to Bermagui? Yes. I remained there two months, and searched every place where there was the slightest shadow of a chance they could be put if they were murdered. I carried out my instructions as far as Corunna was concerned, and I came straight to the conclusion that the bodies were not there at all.
8. At Corunna? At Corunna.
9. Did you make any search at Bermagui? I did.
10. What was the result of that search? Nothing—no discovery. I searched every place at Bermagui, to carry out the instructions.
11. Did you make any inquiries there from the residents of that locality? I did, of every one, and had to pay for it out of my own pocket unfortunately.
12. What tidings did you glean? I got information from a Mrs. Tomsett, saying that on Saturday night, the night of the day that Mr. Young was last seen—
13. Did you put some questions to Mrs. Tomsett? No, this slipped out without any questions.
14. What took place between you and Mrs. Tomsett? She said that on the Saturday night about 8 o'clock, the night of the day that Mr. Young was last seen, she walked up on the hill clear of her house, which I knew very well, where she could see nearly everything, and she saw a great flash down at Bermagui Point, the locality of Mr. Young's camp, and she heard the mournful groans of the men and heard the report.
15. Report of what? Like an explosion—saw the flash and heard the melancholy moans of the men.
16. Was she far away from their camp? Fully as far as from here to the Circular Quay.

Mr. A. Gray. 17. About half-a-mile? Scarcely half-a-mile. She took no notice —

11 April, 1883. 18. You are giving exactly what she said? Exactly what she said, which I did not report until I put her to the question about it afterwards, and she seemed sorry she had ever said it. They are a queer lot down there.

19. Did she say anything more then? The Sunday next following that Saturday there were two men came to her house at 3 o'clock in the morning and knocked her up. One of them had a very nicely made-up swag upon his back, and they asked where the punt was to get across the river. One of them was very impertinent; the other did not speak at all, but kept away rather in the scrub. She told them if they did not be off she would get a gun to them. They went in the direction of the puntman's hut. I got his own words for it. He asked who was there. "George Adams," said one—this impertinent fellow. He got up and said, "George Adams is not there." This was the old puntman. He was ill at the time himself, and he got a man to ferry them over. They offered £1 to be put across immediately, and they had a bottle of grog.

20. What is the width of the river? About 300 yards at that particular place. They offered £1 to be put over. This one man who did not speak to Mrs. Tomsett sat in the bow of the boat and never spoke while he was in the boat. When they arrived at the other side they jumped out of the boat and tendered half-a-crown as payment. That Sunday morning about 7 o'clock they called at Charley Jagger's hut and had breakfast there. They asked if they could get breakfast, and Mrs. Jagers said yes. This is Mrs. Jagers' own information and her husband's.

21. Mr. Burns.] All that you are saying now is the information you got from the different parties? Yes. During the time they were at breakfast this one party only spoke once. They could hardly catch what he said, but it was to the effect that the Ninety-mile Beach would be a very good diggings—it was a good formation for gold.

22. That was the man who, throughout, had been silent? Yes.

23. Chairman.] When you went to Jagers' house, I suppose you went on a mission of inquiry? Yes, to get as much information as possible.

24. When you went there, what did you say, and what did they say to you? I went to this house—I heard a great deal about this Jagers; there were several persons in the district who had a suspicion of him, that he knew something of the disappearance of these men. He is a man that will not work, and does not bear a very good character in the district. I asked if he knew anything of Mr. Lamont Young and his party. No, he knew nothing, and his wife knew nothing —

25. How far was their house from the camp of Mr. Young? About 3 miles. He appeared to have the greatest sympathy for these men: he would do anything, he said, to find it out; but he continually had his eye on me, seeing that we were armed. I thought it was better to leave him rest just at that time, and left the place. I came back in a few days again, when he was out—no one there but his wife. I produced the portrait of Mr. Schneider; I said, "Will this answer the description of one of these men that came here on the Sunday morning?" "Oh, yes," she said, "that is one of them, she could not mistake him, for he had scars right across his head."

26. Mr. Copeland.] What was Mr. Schneider's position? He was one of Mr. Young's party, as an assistant geologist, I think. The portrait was a pencil sketch, and done very accurately; it was a very good likeness. Any one who ever saw Schneider would know him again. She said, "Yes, I know him by that scar on his eye." The husband, when he saw it, also said the same.

27. Mr. Burns.] Did he come in while you were there? No, this was another day, subsequently. After this I did not lose sight of either of them. I went there a few days subsequently, and he appeared to me as if he would like to retract what he did say; and the wife, every time I spoke of the business, changed the subject immediately, and I brought her back to it.

28. Chairman.] What business? The Bermagui mystery. "Were you at home that night, Mrs. Jagers, when these people disappeared?"

29. Did you say that to her? Yes. "Is that a Melbourne steamer going up, Mr. Gray?" And I brought her back to the subject again—let her go for a while, and then touched her on the same subject again. "What would be the price of this sewing-machine in Sydney?" And this sort of thing occurred every day subsequently. I could get nothing from her; she changed the subject immediately.

30. Who was with you? Moses Owen.

31. When you asked these questions of Mrs. Jagers was Mr. Jagers there? Yes, on two occasions.

32. You did not address yourself to him? Yes, to him and his wife; and they both recognized the portrait of Schneider.

33. Mrs. Jagers prevaricated? Yes; that was subsequently. As soon as I got this man recognized by his likeness I was satisfied I was right, and I communicated immediately with the Government. The answer I got to my letter was to go back. I wrote and said I had traced him up with his likeness to Jagers' house, and my opinion was he went up the coast into South Gippsland. By keeping the coast he would evade the police.

34. Schneider was supposed to have disappeared with the rest of the party? Yes. The clothes and effects of all the other men were discovered, all but his.

35. Do you know anything about his being in the land of the living at the present time? No.

36. Mr. Copeland.] The fact of his clothes and effects not having been discovered led you to have suspicion that this Schneider was concerned in the disappearance of the rest of the party? Yes; and from the character he bore in Sydney.

37. Chairman.] Go on in your own way? I wrote the next day and put the case before the Government, that I had traced Schneider by his likeness up to this man's house, and asked to be advised. I intended to go after him. The answer I got was to go back and search the sand at Bermagui. I came straight to the conclusion that they wanted to get him out of the country.

38. Mr. Copeland.] Who? Somebody. It looked to me so, as I was not allowed to go after him.

39. Chairman.] Who are "they"? The Government. It was the Government I communicated with.

40. Your impression was that they did not care to pursue Schneider, and did not care about him getting away? Certainly. I had searched every place I could possibly search at that time. I was very much disheartened at this, and wrote to the Government and said we could not do any more, and they recalled us.

41. What reply did you get from the Government? The reply was that our services would be dispensed with, and we had better come back.

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42. Did you come back then? Yes.
43. What did the Government do when you came back? We had nothing to do but give up the effects we had, and we were paid off.
44. *Mr. Copeland.*] At this first house you went to, Mrs. Tomsett's, you state she told you she saw a flash of light and heard the moans of some men? Yes; melancholy moans, she said.
45. And this camp was half-a-mile distant? Yes.
46. She heard the moans of men half-a-mile away? Yes.
47. Do you think that likely? Yes, from where she was she could hear it quite easily at that hour of the night. She saw the flash and heard the report and the moans of the men. It would not be half-a-mile away, and she was on a rise.
48. *Chairman.*] They might have been nearer than the camp? Yes, they were nearer than the camp where the boat was.
49. *Mr. Copeland.*] Moses Owen, who was he? A coal-miner, at Wallsend, that the Government recommended to go out with me.
50. You say you were armed—that Mrs Jagers noticed you were armed? Yes.
51. What were you armed with? Revolvers.
52. What was the reason for that? It was a thought of the Government that it would be better we should be armed, not knowing the country or the class of people we might have to deal with. It was according to instructions that I got the arms; I did not think there was any necessity for them.
53. Was there any other reason that made you suspicious of Schneider than the fact of his clothes not having been found on the beach? From hearing in Sydney that he had done the German Society out of £31, his boarding master out of £8, and borrowing Mr. Wilkinson's theodolite the day before he left and pawning it for £10, I came to the conclusion that he never intended to come back.
54. Any other reasons? These were the reasons.
55. There were none of this man's effects found at all, you say? No. I might as well state that Mr. Young was rather a peculiar man in his customs and habits, as I knew from having travelled with him for about seven months. Some days he was very jolly, and other days he would not open his mouth. You hardly ever knew when you really had him; but he was a good-hearted fellow.
56. Were the things that were discovered all identified as belonging to the other members of the party? Yes.
57. Other than Schneider? Yes.
58. And nothing was found belonging to him? Nothing.
59. You say now that the Government appeared to want Schneider to get away? I looked upon it in that way.
60. Because the Government were not prepared to allow you to follow this man into Gippsland, where you thought he had gone, you came to the conclusion that the Government desired he should escape? Yes.
61. Were there any other reasons? No, I had no other reason to suppose anything of the kind, but that particular reason that they would not allow me to go after him.
62. How far did you examine along the beach? Very near 12 miles from where the boat was found right back to Bermagui Point, and away to the south of Bermagui. The supposition that they were buried in the sand on the beaches would be impracticable; there was not sand enough on the beaches to bury these bodies; besides, it would be all washed off. The two beaches that were so convenient to the boat, they could not bury them there. I searched all the caves, the ravines, the old holes, dragged outside the caves, and all about where the boat was.
63. *Chairman.*] Did you report to the Government that you thought Schneider had something to do with the disappearance of Mr. Young and his party? There was a strong suspicion in the department before I went away.
64. What did you convey to the Government? The only thing I conveyed was that I traced him up with his likeness, and he was one of the party, and I wanted to get at him.
65. Did you lead the Government to believe that this man was still alive? Yes, that was my impression.
66. Did you give the Government any notion where he had gone to? To South Gippsland.
67. Did you ask permission of the Government to pursue him? I did.
68. What answer did you get? Go back and search the sand.
69. Did you believe, from the inquiries you made down there, that Schneider had made his escape into Gippsland? Yes, from the evidence I got from Jagers, on the strength of the likeness, that led me to believe immediately that he made his escape into South Gippsland.
70. Jagers did not know Schneider? He knew him by the likeness that he was one of the men that had breakfast at his house on the Sunday morning.
71. There could be no mistake about this likeness? Any man who ever saw him would know the likeness again.
72. And Jagers had no doubt about it? No. About Jagers himself, for the two months at Bermagui Point, every day in our search Jagers dogged us everywhere we went. I could not understand it, neither could the man that was with me. He told me that his (Jagers') dogs came home one morning about 7 o'clock, and they smelt that strong of human flesh that he was obliged to turn them away from the house—that they had been eating dead bodies all night.
73. Did Jagers tell you this? Yes, I asked if he knew what direction the dogs came from that morning, and he said he could not tell the direction, but he took the dogs out with him to ascertain if they would go to the same place again; he came down the track towards the camp, and the dogs came to a certain place and they stopped there.
74. *Mr. Burns.*] Did he show you that spot? Yes.
75. *Chairman.*] Did you search there? Yes, all about it. Of course I had my own notions.
76. *Mr. Burns.*] Do you think he was misleading you all the while? Yes.
77. You suspected, from the whole circumstances, that he had some knowledge of the disappearance of this party? Yes. I tried to draw him out the best way I could; then I commenced to intimidate him. I could get nothing else from him. I went several times to his place, and they fought shy of me every time. I told him there was one way for him to save himself; he had a wife and children, and the best he could do would be to make a clean breast of it, and by so doing the Government would act leniently  
by

**Mr. A. Gray.** by him. That was what I said without any responsibility. He was very silent, and dwelt upon it before he spoke, and always kept his eye upon me. He said he knew nothing about it. We could not do anything else with him, and it was just about this time I was recalled. When I was paid off, not feeling satisfied with the way the Government treated me in not allowing me to go after this man, I proceeded to Melbourne myself. I interviewed the President of the German Society there, and gave Schneider's description to him; also the President of the German Society at Ballarat and Sandhurst. I also saw the Superintendent of Detectives in Melbourne, and stated the whole case to him. I told him I thought the man would be in South Gippsland. The Superintendent of Detectives said they would do all in their power to get him. He said, "We thought when you were sent out you would bring it to the surface if any one could, and I think you got foul play there." I must also say I spent about £60 of my own money on it, and I was very ill able to afford it indeed, considering we had only 10s. a day when sent down to country like that, where provisions were so dear, and had to be packed for about 14 miles; 10s. a day was a mere nothing.

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78. **Chairman.]** From your inquiries there, did you hear anything from parties you came in contact with, with regard to a strange boat said to have been seen in the neighbourhood? All they knew there was from telegrams in the papers about the disappearance of these people.

79. Did no one know anything about the boat? There were so many flying statements.

80. You heard nothing about that? No.

81. Did you ever hear that Mr. Young's boat was found not far from Bermagui, on the rocks? Yes.

82. Who owned that boat? It belonged to Casey, one of the party who is missing. The boat is there still.

83. How far was that boat found from the camp? About 13 miles along the coast, northerly.

84. 13 miles from Mr. Young's camp? Yes.

85. Was anything found about where that boat was found? Yes. It was not I that found it; it was the Water Police that were there before me. They found various articles—half a loaf of bread, a tin of honey, and other things, in a bit of scrub. I fired that scrub and cleared it off.

86. **Mr. Copeland.]** Was that the boat used by the party? Yes. Some people asserted that they saw a strange boat going up that Sunday, but I take it for granted it was impossible, for reasons I have put before you.

87. Did you come to the conclusion that Mr. Young was last seen that Saturday evening? Yes.

88. Up to what time? Up to 2 o'clock; that was at Montreal, about 2 miles from his camp; he dined there with the policeman in charge, named Berry.

89. Have you any information as to when he left Berry's place? Berry had to go on duty and left Mr. Young immediately after dinner, perhaps between 2 and 3 o'clock, and did not see him afterwards.

90. He was never seen afterwards? Never.

91. Did anybody else see Mr. Young after that? I never could find any person who could say so.

92. Did any one down there see any other of the party? No, not that I could learn.

93. Were any others of the party at Berry's with Mr. Young? I am not very certain, but I think Schneider was with him; I think I have heard Berry say Schneider was with him.

94. How far was Mr. Young's camp from any residence? From Mrs. Tomsett's about half-a-mile.

95. Were Mr. Young and party camped together? He had only hired the boat; there were signs of two camps.

96. Who has got Mr. Young's tent? It was never seen after the boat left, it was supposed to have been taken in the boat.

97. And all the cooking utensils, rations, and scientific instruments were all gone? All gone.

98. Were they never found? No, none of those things were ever found.

99. What was found? The only things that were found were their clothes and some geological books.

100. Spare clothes? Yes.

101. Not the clothes they had been wearing? No.

102. Clothes belonging to members of the party? Yes.

103. How were they found? They were found in the boat in a bag.

104. The boat was wrecked, was she not? No; there was a hole in her bottom, and that hole was made by a pick, I think; it had that appearance, and I could see even the pick marks. The boat was so fixed in the rocks that she could not float; she was wedged in—put there; I tried, at high-water, all ways to get her afloat there and I could not.

105. **Mr. Burns.]** What was found at the place where the boat was? A portion of a loaf of bread, a portion of a tin of herrings, a stud or two, and some butts of cigars.

106. They were found ashore? Yes, just off from the sand.

107. **Mr. Copeland.]** What sort of a stud? I did not see them; those that were there at the time will be better able to give that evidence than me.

108. **Chairman.]** How long after the disappearance of Mr. Young and his party was it before you saw this boat? It must have been over three months. I made application immediately after Mr. Wilkinson told me about it at the Exhibition at Melbourne.

109. How long was it after the disappearance of Mr. Young and his party that you were sent down there to make inquiries? About two months and a-half or three months after his disappearance.

110. Was no one sent there before that? Yes, Mr. Binney and some of the Water Police; they were at Corunna.

111. Did they make any report? I really do not know what they did; I know they did not do much.

112. Did they go there immediately after the disappearance of Mr. Young? Yes, with no result at all.

113. Did they find the boat? Yes, the boat was there; they took her up on the sand. I have no notion of what they did, any more than that they had a bit of a camp alongside the boat.

114. **Mr. Copeland.]** Your remarks seem to imply that you have strong suspicion of this man Jagers? Yes, from the fact of him dogging us all the time, and the remarks he had been making.

115. **Mr. Moses.]** What do you mean by dogging you? Following me everywhere instead of minding his own business.

116. Did you not say he tried to evade you? He tried to evade my questions.

117. **Mr. Copeland.]** Do you think there was any collusion between this man Jagers and Schneider? Yes, that was my suspicion.

118. What inducement could Mr. and Mrs. Jagers have for acknowledging they had seen Schneider, when he was supposed to have been drowned? That was what I got out through taking the woman on the hop. Jagers said the other man who crossed the river was a man named Tom. Mr. A. Gray.  
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119. The puntman knew Jagers? He was ill—it was another man who put them across.
120. How came you to form the opinion that Jagers was connected with Schneider? From the fact of his following us everywhere, and from the fact of getting the information about the likeness, and his general character, which showed me he knew something about it, if he was not one of the murderers, if they were murdered.
121. Might he not, like yourself, have been desirous of elucidating the mystery? No, I could not see what object he had in that.
122. *Mr. Moses.*] You had a suspicion that the two men who called on Mrs. Tomsett on the Sunday morning were the men who committed the murder? Yes.
123. How do you connect Jagers with it? It is hard to say how the matter might be; there might be three in it or four in it.
124. *Mr. Copeland.*] Was Jagers known down there? Yes, he was living there as a selector; he has a selection.
125. Schneider, I mean—not Jagers? No, he was one of Mr. Young's party.
126. Have you any reason to think Schneider was acquainted with Jagers? He must have made his acquaintance while he was there. Mr. Young had been there two or three days previous to his disappearance.
127. Was Schneider there with him? He was with Mr. Young all the time; he went wherever Mr. Young went.
128. Did you hear of anything to connect Schneider with Jagers—could you give any sound reason to believe that these men had been in any compact? Nothing but Jagers' actions in following me and in trying to get out of the evidence he and his wife had previously given about the likeness; he appeared to be in great trouble about it, and the people would have it there that if he was once arrested the whole thing would come out. I recommended his arrest.
129. To whom? The Government.
130. I suppose they refused to comply? Yes.
131. *Chairman.*] With regard to the disappearance of this party, from all you heard, and from all conveyed to you from other persons, do you believe this party was drowned or murdered and made away with? My belief is that they were not drowned—that they were murdered foully.
132. You believe they were murdered? Yes, and I believe Jagers was one of the murderers, and also Schneider. If Jagers was not one of them absolutely, he knew something about it.
133. Was there any reason for murdering these men? That I could not understand. The only reason I can assign for it is simply this, that it was spite on Schneider's part, for this reason, that Mr. Young was a very strange gentleman, and he must have taken a very strong dislike against him; he did not know him well enough, and from the fact of Schneider being cut all over the head and face, and the tales he told when questioned about these marks, he must have been in foul play before; he said he got these scars in the Austrian-German war, and he could only have been an infant at the time.
134. *Mr. Copeland.*] Could you get no further trace of the two men after they left the puntman's place? No; I got a letter to say I was to go back.
135. Did you endeavour to find out from any one where they went to? He might have gone up the coast then for 50 miles and would not see a soul.
136. Where this boat was found, was it north of Bermagui? Yes, 13 miles.
137. Then to get to Gippsland they had to pass Bermagui? Yes, they crossed the river on the Sunday morning at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Robert Hannan called in and examined:—

138. *Chairman.*] What are you? I have been Inspector of Nuisances and Rate Collector for the Borough of Newtown for the last six years.
139. You have been engaged in endeavouring to unravel what is called the Bermagui mystery,—the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and his party? Yes, I went to Bermagui for that purpose last year.
140. How did you come to go to Bermagui? Some letters which I wrote in connection with the matter attracted the attention of General Young, Mr. Lamont Young's father, in the old country, and I was commissioned by the late Mr. William Forster, who acted as a medium of communication between General Young and myself, to go down there and make inquiries. I did not go at the expense of the Government.
141. You were sent on a private mission? Yes, I was specially engaged by General Young. I would accept nothing except the expenses incurred in connection with the matter, and I was furnished with the sum of £20 to start with, out of which I paid what barely covered the expenses of my trip, and returned the balance—some £4 or so. I arrived at Bermagui on the 10th (I think) of last August, and immediately took up my residence at a little township called Montreal, at an hotel kept by a man named Peter Engstrom. I might state that I was the only passenger put ashore that morning at Bermagui, and being a total stranger to the locality I lost my way; ultimately I arrived at the place of a man named Jagers, about 6 miles, or 4 miles perhaps, from Montreal. I arrived there by accident, and entered into conversation with this man. He asked me where I came from, and I told him I had just come off the steamer and had lost my way, and if he would be kind enough to send one of his boys with me to put me on the right track I would remunerate him. To this he at first demurred, but subsequently he accompanied me himself, together with his boy, who carried my swag or luggage to the Bermagui crossing-place. During the whole of the way he was talking of nothing but the murder in connection with Mr. Lamont Young.
142. *Mr. Copeland.*] Did you introduce the conversation? Yes, I did. I told him why I had come down, but before I did so he said he did not wish his boy to go with everybody. "You must remember," he said, "a murder was committed here some time ago, a very serious murder, and I must be exceedingly careful who I entrust with my boy—I must know who he is or something about him." I told him he had no reason to be afraid to trust his boy with me, inasmuch as my appearance would not lead him to suppose I was likely to be a murderer. This was in his dwelling. He then showed me some human hair and some clothes that he had picked up at the encampment where it was alleged Mr. Young put up. The hair he picked out of the boat —

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143. What boat? The boat that had belonged to the fishermen, Towers, Casey, and Lloyd.  
 144. That was a long way from the camp? Yes.  
 145. How many miles? As the crow flies it would be about 10 miles from the camp. The hair, he said, was in the boat where it was wrecked.  
 146. Did you see the hair? I did. It was light-coloured hair.  
 147. Was it long hair? I could not say; I did not attach much importance to the few hairs he had.  
 148. It was human hair? Yes.  
 149. A man's hair? Yes, I think it was. He offered me something to eat at first, but I made an excuse to the effect that I had just had breakfast on board the steamer. The fact of the matter is that having heard about this gentlemen previously I did not wish to have anything to eat or drink in his place. He then offered me a cup of coffee, and as I could not well get out of that I drank the coffee. However, I gave him to understand that I had come down there to make investigations in reference to this matter of the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and party, and I asked him if he knew anything concerning the matter, if he would tell me I would be thankful to him. So he then accompanied me on the way, and he was talking the whole of the way, about 4 miles, with regard to this matter. The gist of the conversation was that the police had "crabbed" the matter in the first instance—"crabbed" means spoiled—that was his vulgar way of expressing it; I said how was that? "Well," he said, "one of them told me I was the murderer, and as a matter of course I would tell them nothing further regarding it, but as you appear to be a man that knows something, when I get a little better acquainted with you I may perhaps say something more in reference to the matter." He came with me as far as the Bermagui River, and he showed me at a distance the place where Mr. Lamont Young and party had been encamped, and also the boatmen's camp, and requested me to accompany him to show me the exact spot. I told him I would be excused then, but on another occasion I would do so. His boy then ferried me across the Bermagui River in a little boat that was there belonging to the saw-mill, I think. I parted with him there for the time, but his boy accompanied me as far as Montreal and carried my swag, for which I gave him a few shillings. I put up at Peter Engstrom's hotel. I made all the inquiries I possibly could do with reference to the time at which Mr. Lamont Young arrived, and what was known regarding him for a couple of days that he was seen there. It would appear that he landed on a Friday, the 8th or 10th October, and encamped at this point at the side of the river on which he landed. The boatmen encamped two or three hundred yards from where he did. It would appear that on the Saturday he came to Montreal and stayed for two or three hours at the house of a police constable named Berry, and there he made arrangements specially to call at his place on the following morning to go fishing. He borrowed a needle and thread from the constable's wife, for the purpose of mending something, and he then returned home to the camp. It would be then about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was met on the way by a man named Hetherington, I think, close to the river; and, as far as I could ascertain, that was the last known authentic information respecting Mr. Lamont Young.

THURSDAY, 12 APRIL, 1883.

Present:—

MR. HENRY CLARKE, | MR. GARVAN,  
MR. MOSES.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert Hannan called in and further examined:—

Mr.  
R. Hannan.  
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150. *Chairman.*] Will you proceed with your evidence? The place where Mr. Lamont Young was met by Hetherington would be about 3 miles from the police station which he had just left. It appeared afterwards that Mr. Lamont Young's pocket-book, containing the needle and thread borrowed from Mrs. Berry, was found with other things on the occasion of the boat being found after his disappearance, which goes to show that he had at least reached his camp that evening in safety. The pocket-book containing the needle and thread was found in the bag among other miscellaneous articles thrown in higgledy-piggledy fashion. Engstrom took me to Corunna Point, a distance, I suppose, of about 15 miles, to go round by the zigzag road, and he pointed me out a boat that was alleged to have been the property of the boatmen hired by Mr. Young. It was then about 200 yards, high and dry, on the beach, from the spot in which it was first found. I examined the boat and found two or three holes in the bottom. It appeared to be about 20 feet in length, capable of carrying 25 or 30 cwt.—a good strong boat. Engstrom also pointed out to me the spot in which the boat was found wedged in between two ledges of rock, and further, the alleged spot in which some stones had been taken up and thrown into the boat, as he said, for the purpose of wrecking her.

151. *Mr. Garvan.*] Were the stones found in the boat? I believe there were several large stones in her; I did not see them myself, but Peter Engstrom did.

152. *Chairman.*] Who first found the boat? I forget the name of the man who found the boat, but Engstrom was one of the men who in company with two or three others visited the scene where the boat was wrecked.

153. The boat, when you saw it, was 200 yards from where it was first found? Yes. In the first instance, when found, it was wedged tightly between the rocks, but when I saw it it was high and dry on the beach. He also pointed me out the spot where the parties had luncheon; that was about 50 or 100 yards from the spot where the boat was wrecked. There were found, as I am informed, some cigars, a meerschaum pipe, some damper, a bottle of honey, some bread and butter, and so forth, evidently the remains of a meal which had only recently been partaken of.

154. These were found on the beach when the boat was first found? Yes. They had evidently landed in safety, and after landing had partaken of a meal, and these were the remnants of the meal that were found not more than fifty or a hundred yards from the scene of the wreck. I believe also a hat was found. It would also appear that on the discovery of the wreck several footprints had been observed on the sandy beach, apparently leading to and from the boat to the spot where the remnants of the meal were found.

155. *Mr. Garvan.*] From where the boat was jammed between the rocks? Yes, to where the remnants of the meal were found.

Mr. R.  
Hannan.  
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156. Might they not have been the footprints of somebody who discovered the wreck before the person who gave evidence of his having found it? I believe, from what I am informed, that there were several footprints, which goes to show they were not the footprints of one individual, but of several.

157. Were they going towards the boat, or both ways? Both ways. It is a pity that these footprints should not have been preserved; had they been, they must in all probability have led to the detection of the offenders, if a murder was committed. A number of blacks were encamped in the immediate neighbourhood. I have also been informed that, on the Sunday evening in question, two men were observed, by a man whose name I am not able to give you, about 4 or 5 miles from the scene of the wreck, hidden in a swampy place amongst some bushes, and whistling in a very low sort of way.

158. In a low tone? Yes. The whistling was heard by a man whose name I am not able to give you, but I am informed the statement is quite correct. He whistled also in a similar tone, and suddenly two men made their appearance; they jumped up quickly from where they had been hiding or crouched, and this man got frightened and went into his hut and closed the door.

159. You say you are unable to give this man's name; is it that you do not know? His name was given to me, but I failed to make a note of it at the time. However, it is immaterial.

160. *Chairman.*] He went into his hut and shut the door through fear? Yes. From inquiries made by me it appeared that the boat contained a quantity of miscellaneous articles, such as a bag of potatoes, the blankets and so forth that belonged to the boatmen, and a quantity of luggage belonging to Mr. Lamont Young. I asked Engstrom, who had visited the wreck on the occasion in question, if the boat had upset, which might have caused these men to drown; he said, "Certainly not; the boat was in an upright position."

161. *Mr. Garvan.*] Had the boat the plug in or out when discovered? That I could not say; it was months after when I got there. I said to Engstrom, "You are a skilled seaman; do you think it is possible that a party of men having landed there could have been drowned in endeavouring to re-embark?" he said, "From the position in which I have seen the boat I should say certainly not—there is not the slightest probability of it in the world." From inquiries I also made, I have ascertained that three of these men were good swimmers, that is Mr. Lamont Young, Lloyd, and, I think, Schneider, and four out of the five were seamen. Three of the boatmen were skilful seamen; one, Lloyd, had been first mate of a vessel, and thoroughly understood the management of a boat; Schneider, from inquiries made by me, was at one time in the German Navy, and therefore it is natural to infer that he also was a thorough good seaman; therefore I should say that it would be almost next to impossible for these men to drown at the spot indicated. Had such been the case, it is my candid opinion that the whole of them could not have drowned, or if so their bodies must have been subsequently discovered drifted ashore, or some vestiges of their clothes. From inquiries I made it would appear that nothing of the sort really did take place. It would appear that, on the Sunday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, four or five men in a boat were seen emerging from the mouth of the Bermagui River, apparently making in the direction of Corunna Point. This boat was identical with the boat found wrecked at that spot. The boat, it appears, was known, and, more than that, it was the only boat that left that place on the day in question.

162. *Chairman.*] How many men were in her? Four or five.

163. From where the boat was seen, was it far to the encampment of Mr. Young? About 10 miles in a straight line. From where they were encamped to Corunna Point it forms a sort of arch, and the boat was seen making direct for this very spot. There was a gold-diggers' rush at the time, and the diggers were encamped all along the beach from a place called Montreal, several miles each way, so that the boat was seen by a great many persons—by the police and other persons, and the diggers on the beach.

164. When was the boat found after that? At 4 o'clock on that very afternoon, wrecked in the way I have described.

165. And no men at all to be found? No; about 10 o'clock in the day the boat was seen to be abreast of the diggings called Montreal, and appeared to be not under proper control, that is, it did not appear to be under skilful management. The day was not a rough day, and I should say that, with the original occupants in it, there ought not to have been any difficulty in the management of the boat, as they were good seamen. That is a very important point. I endeavoured to ascertain whether there was a sail in the boat on that occasion, but could not ascertain for a certainty. It would appear that, when discovered, no sail was found in the boat, nor was there a large coil of rope about 70 yards in length and a small anchor attached—that was also missing. That is a circumstance that is rather peculiar. A rug known to have belonged to Mr. Young was also said to be missing.

166. *Mr. Garvan.*] When the boat was passing Montreal, was it known who the occupants of it were? No, no one could tell whether the original occupants or whether strangers were in her. That is exactly where the mystery is. Where the boat landed I made every possible inquiry, with a view to discover if anything in the shape of a struggle took place at the spot, but nothing of the sort appears to have occurred or any signs of it to have been observed. Had such occurred, signs of it must have been seen, which goes to show plainly that if murder was committed it certainly was not there. I also made inquiry if immediate steps were taken to find out if a struggle had taken place at the place where these men had camped—the boatmen and Mr. Lamont Young—

167. *Chairman.*] Where they camped at first? Yes, in the first instance, but my inquiries resulted that suspicion of foul play did not then suggest itself to people's mind, and consequently no immediate steps were then taken in the matter. Therefore valuable time was lost or allowed to elapse after the alleged commission of this offence. I should say, taking the whole of the surrounding circumstances into consideration, I should not hesitate to give my opinion that the offence was committed at the spot where they were encamped, and that they were murdered when quietly sleeping. I believe the boatmen slept in the boat, and Mr. Lamont Young and Schneider at their camp.

168. Three in the boat and two in the camp? Yes. In consequence of the suspicion attaching to Schneider, one of the party, and assistant to Mr. Lamont Young, I made inquiry, as it was said he was one of two men who crossed the Bermagui River on the night of the alleged murder, and that he arrived early on the following morning at the house of a man named Jagers. The boatman who put them across was a man named old Joe, who is since dead. This information, I was told, emanated from this man Jagers, but on my questioning him how he was able to identify Schneider, he told me it was in consequence of a description given him by the police, and a sort of a rough sketch of the man shown to him. I asked

him



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him if his photograph had been shown to him, and he said no. Therefore there was reason to assume he was mistaken, and that it was not Schneider; and from subsequent inquiries instituted by me, I have been credibly informed these two men have been satisfactorily accounted for, which goes to show that Schneider was not one of the two men, and that Schneider perished with the rest. In consequence of a rumour being afloat in reference to Schneider, that he had managed to get away to Melbourne, and there sold or pledged some of the instruments, I made inquiries in reference to the matter, and Dr. Renwick, then Minister for Mines, informed me that he had heard nothing of the kind, and had such been the case he must have known of it. Therefore, as far as Schneider is concerned it was mere idle gossip or fabrication. I spoke to numerous persons, diggers and others, at Bermagui, those who had been skilled seamen, as to their opinion as to the probability of the drowning of these men, and they all unhesitatingly gave it as their opinion that no drowning took place. It was a matter not impossible, but highly improbable, that such could have occurred. There were only two persons amongst the whole of those with whom I have conversed who gave it as their opinion that drowning took place; they were Mr. Keightley, the Police Magistrate, and a butcher at Montreal whose name I forget. Mr. Keightley alleged as his reason for believing so that if these men landed safely, in endeavouring to re-embark they were compelled to wade up to the chin in water, and that the under-current took them off their legs and drifted them out to sea. But I scarcely think that reason is plausible. I remained for ten days at Bermagui or Montreal, and previous to my coming away, on the morning I left there I had a conversation with the man Jagers. He happened to be going in the direction of the wreck, which I was informed he was in the habit of visiting once or twice a week. I intended to have called at his place previous to my starting for Sydney, but fortunately on this occasion I met him accidentally; he was on horseback, and I said, "Jagers, I want to speak to you." He got off the horse, and we had a conversation for about three-quarters of an hour with reference to the alleged murder. I said to him, "I am going away now; I will not have another opportunity of seeing you, and whatever you have to say with regard to this matter I would strongly advise you to tell me all you know about it." "Well," he said, "I would have told more than I did were it not for the police, and also the fear of myself, wife, and family being murdered in our beds at night: certain parties came to me and told me that if I did not make myself less busy in this affair there would be something the matter with me, and I very wisely took the hint, and have said or done nothing more; if old Joe had been alive, the old boatman, he could have told you as much as I know, and perhaps more." I said to him, "What was the reason that old Joe did not make known to the police what he knew regarding this matter before his death?" and he told me old Joe was frightened the same as himself. He said, "The small inducement held out is not sufficient for me to say or do anything more in this matter." I said to him that I thought he acted wisely and well and discreetly in not doing anything that would have a tendency to endanger himself, wife, and family, but that I had reason to anticipate or believe that in the course of a short time a large reward would be offered for the discovery of the alleged murder, and strongly advised him to be first in the field, as it was possible that others might take the advantage and give information before him. He said nothing to that, but simply replied, "I will think the matter over." I shook hands with him, and told him I hoped in a very short time I would again see him, and I trusted he would give me such information, when the proper time arrived, as would put me on the track of the murderers. He said, "Anything I can do for you, I will." I then left him. I also had several conversations with a constable named Berry down there, who has been there since the commencement of the gold-fields, and he unhesitatingly gave his opinion that these men had been murdered, but that his superiors did not think so, and he could take no action without their permission or knowledge. I believe he knows all the minute details in connection with this matter, much more so than I do.

169. *Mr. Garvan.*] Did you ever ascertain from Jagers who were the persons who warned him? I did not ask him that question; it would have been indiscreet for me to do so; of course he would not divulge the names under these circumstances.

170. You did not ask him? No, I thought it would be indiscreet and unwise. It would appear evident that if murder were committed, which appears to me under the circumstance more than probable, that there were at least four or five men implicated in it, from the fact that that number were observed in the boat.

171. *Mr. Moses.*] Did you get any information in your conversation with Constable Berry? He told me he had no doubt in the world that Mr. Lamont Young intended to have kept his appointment with him on the following day. Mr. Young left an instrument in Berry's possession, which was necessary for his work, I believe the only instrument he was known to have had with him, and that he would not have left the instrument there if he had the slightest intention of sailing on the following morning. Besides, there was nothing to be gained by his going to this point; the thing was totally unreasonable, for, if the boatmen intended to have gone home, to have landed him on this spot, away from habitations, would be an absurd sort of thing to do; and then again, this pocket-book, with the needle and thread found in it, and the whole of the things were found in the bag in such a fashion as though they had been thrown in in any sort of way, entirely different to the well-known habits of regularity of Mr. Lamont Young. This is strong evidence that the persons who committed the murder were very likely of opinion that these men had money, and consequently they murdered them, and no doubt soon found out their mistake, and they put then into this bag all the articles, and took it over, and no doubt had a thorough search at this point where the wreck was found.

172. *Chairman.*] Did you examine the place where the party were camped up the Bermagui River? I did, but from the time that had elapsed before I visited it there was very little to be seen.

173. Did you get any information with regard to the camp—was it removed that day? There was no sign of it to be seen on the Sunday morning, except some old shirts that were found lying about.

174. Useless things? Yes.

175. I understood you to say Mr. Young had an appointment with Constable Berry? Yes, he intended to come to Berry's place on the following day, and left one of his instruments there, evidently showing his full intention to keep his appointment. Besides, he had expressed no intention of going to Corunna Point, but made a special appointment with Constable Berry on the following day to go fishing. The instrument was indispensable to him in his investigations.

176. Are you aware who found the boat first? I did hear the man's name, but I forget it. He found everything just as it was seen subsequently by the police—he did not disturb anything.

177. Was it far from high-water-mark to where the boat was wedged in the rocks? Perhaps 20 or 30 yards. I might also state that, judging from appearances, at the place where the boat was found, it was almost impossible for it to get into such a position without being put there; it could not have drifted there



there without being dashed to pieces against the rocks; it was a ledge of rocks that ran right out; which goes to show that a party had landed there in safety and left the boat there for a purpose. The mere fact of putting stones in the boat goes to show the intention of wrecking it; they were quite unnecessary in the shape of ballast, inasmuch as the articles found in the boat were quite sufficient for ballast already.

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178. As I understand from you, most of Mr. Young's party were practical seamen? Yes, three of them were practical boatmen, who came up from Bateman's Bay on the previous Wednesday; they arrived on Wednesday, and Mr. Lamont Young on the Friday.

179. Is it likely these men would attempt to land the boat at such a place? Certainly not, although they could have done so; but they would not have done so under ordinary circumstances.

180. Were there better landing places? Yes, immediately round this ledge of rocks there was a nice little bay, which any seaman could have seen in a moment—a nice little bay in which they could have landed in perfect safety.

181. *Mr. Moses.*] You say there were some holes in the boat—did you notice how many? I think three.

182. How were they made? By the rocks.

183. From the inside or outside? The outside; bumping on the rocks.

184. Were they bumped inwards? Yes.

185. Were they large holes? About the size of one's head. The holes were enlarged at the time I saw them—larger than when first found, so I was told. I might also mention that there was a slight indentation, apparently a bullet-mark, in one of the seats of the boat; but I do not attach any importance to that, because if these men were murdered they were evidently not shot. From my inquiries there was no shot heard that night.

186. How long after the supposed murder did you visit this place? It was last August; Mr. Young disappeared on the 10th October, 1880. I did not visit the place till August, 1882.

187. *Mr. Clarke.*] Where was Mr. Lamont Young's camp on the Saturday night—north or south of the Bermagui River? It would be on the south side; the saw-mill is on the north side, where Montreal is.

188. He was on the same side as Jagers' house? Yes.

189. Do you think, from the fact of the boat being seen leaving Bermagui Heads on the Sunday morning, that the murder was committed previous to that, in the bay or somewhere that side of the river? Most decidedly, on the previous night.

190. And not where the boat was found? Not where the boat was found? Many are of opinion that the murder was committed where the boat was found, but that is not at all plausible or feasible. If such were the case a struggle must have taken place, and these men must have seen or had the opportunity of facing their murderers. And another thing, I am at a loss to conceive how any person could be there ready, not knowing whether they were going to land there, prepared to meet them and there commit the deed. There is nothing whatever plausible that would lead one to believe that the murder was committed there at all. The thing appears to my mind wholly absurd and preposterous.

191. Did you hear of a bullet having been taken out of the boat and handed to any one? There were bullets found in the boat, but these bullets were attached to fishing lines known to belong to the boat, the property of the fishermen.

192. Have you heard that John Forster, who was the first to find the boat, took a bullet out of the boat and handed it to Constable Berry? Yes, I did, but that bullet was similar to those attached to the lines. In my opinion the murder was not committed by bullet, but in the camp, and the bodies quietly taken out and sunk.

193. In that case they have not searched the right place for the bodies? No.

194. *Mr. Moses.*] Had you any conversation with a Mrs. Tomsett? Yes; a report had been made that some firing was heard on the Saturday night, but from the inquiries instituted by myself, and a conversation I had personally with Mrs. Tomsett, there was no foundation for that rumour. No shots were heard by her on the night in question.

195. *Chairman.*] She could not give any evidence? Her evidence would be of no consequence—in no way important.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, Esquire, Inspector-General of Police, called in and examined:—

196. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and his party at Bermagui? I do, in October, 1880.

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197. Were you directed by the Government to make inquiries into the disappearance of that party? I made inquiries on my own motion; it was my duty.

198. Who did you send down there? I was away in the country at the time. The first officer sent down there from Sydney was Senior-constable Martin, of the Water Police, who had been a master mariner, and was selected as being thoroughly acquainted with the coast and all marine matters.

199. Did you send him by himself? There were police on the spot; he went to assist in the inquiry.

200. How long after? Immediately.

201. How many days? I could not say without referring to papers; it was done immediately.

202. How long was he down there? He was away in the country for a considerable time and made an exhaustive report.

203. Did he make a report to you? Yes.

204. What was the nature of the report? I think it better I should state that the whole of the papers connected with the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and party have been printed and prepared for Parliament, and it appears to me that if they were before the Committee it would be a very considerable advantage to them. From them you will see what has been done, and how it has been done.

205. From the report you received you did not consider it necessary to take any further steps? Yes, I have been taking steps up to the present time. The matter has never been abandoned.

206. From the report you had some suspicion that there was something wrong? Yes, something was wrong, whatever happened.

207. I am speaking of murder? I do not say I had a suspicion of murder, but my opinion, based upon facts laid before me, has been that there are insufficient grounds, in any aspect, to suppose that these men were the victims of foul play. It is possible that they were, but there is nothing to justify the suspicion.

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208. What was the man's name you sent down? Senior-constable Martin. There was an extremely intelligent constable on the spot named Berry. But more important than either of these was the Police Magistrate, Mr. Keightley, who is well acquainted with the coast, and has written a very elaborate report upon this matter. He interested himself in it from the very first hour, and was personally acquainted with the men. He has taken more interest in the case than any one.

209. From anything you have done you have not been able to find anything satisfactory or conclusive, either one way or the other? After all, it is largely matter of conjecture or theory, because there is so very little ground or facts to draw inevitable conclusions from. There are suspicious circumstances—circumstances very hard to be accounted for: for instance, the remains of the breakfast, the shovel found in the water, the boat being found so little disturbed; the spectacles presumed to belong to Schneider were found undisturbed on the thwarts of the boat; all these matters were thought out most anxiously by the best men we have, and they left us still in a state of considerable doubt. As some author has observed—"Out of the thousand things that might have happened, only one did." I think if you read the papers and reports, as prepared for Parliament, they will give you a very fair idea of the reasons that have led me to form the conclusions I have,—that they are based on not insufficient grounds.

210. Do I understand you to say that Schneider's spectacles were found on the thwarts of the boat? Yes.  
211. By whom? The police found them there. There are a great number of false reports about in connection with this matter, and I have long been anxious that these papers should be before the public. Articles have appeared in the papers stating that the police were taking no interest in the matter, and nothing was being done, whereas in reality there was no relaxation of effort.

212. No more could be done? Except to keep a watchful observation for anything that might turn up.

213. You may perhaps know of some persons that could throw light on this subject if examined on oath—can you give us any information as to any one? I think Mr. Jagers, whose name has been frequently referred to, ought to be summoned. It has been hinted, and more than hinted, that he knows something.

214. Have you any suspicion that Jagers was implicated in the murder? Not the least. On the theory of murder, you look first to the motive, and you then look to the means by which it was committed. Now there was an entire absence of motive, or at least not enough to induce such a frightful crime as the murder of four or five men; and there is also to be taken into account the extreme difficulty of murdering so many men, the gang required to do it, the entire absence of any blood, or any signs of disturbance to show that there had been such a frightful outrage, as there would have been a tremendous struggle. On the other hand, Mr. Keightley, who has used this same boat, and knows every phase and turn of the tides on that coast, states most definitely that this boat was found in a somewhat peculiar position, on a day when there was a high spring tide at the time the boat arrived, on a coast very subject, as you are aware, to rollers, and between the boat to the shore there was a strong current.

215. The boat was found six hours after they were seen passing Bermagui? At the time the boat arrived at the place where it was found, judging from the time they left the Bermagui River, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and there must have been 5ft. 6in. of water between that rocky point and the shore with a powerful current, so powerful that I believe an aboriginal was washed away and drowned, and the body never found. There was 5ft. 6in. of water, which to a person who cannot swim is as bad as 50ft., and some of the people in the boat could not swim. Well, that current sets out to sea, and would carry anything away; it would carry the bodies away, if the kelp, which is very plentiful there, or the sharks, still more plentiful, did not stop them. Dynamite was used to try and raise the bodies to the surface if they were there. I was in Melbourne at the time, and immediately telegraphed to the police to have a rod prepared, and at any trouble to probe all over the beach to see whether the bodies were buried there, because the first idea would naturally be that if they were murdered they were buried in the sand and the high tide obliterated the marks. That examination was made; and after I came back, for fear it had not been done thoroughly, it was done again in a much more careful manner. Black trackers were out from the moment the boat was found, besides several residents who could be trusted, the Police Magistrate, and the police, and with all this it was almost impossible that some trace of the struggle would not have been found if there had been murder.

216. *Mr. Garvan.*] Your theory is that the boat's crew landed, that the boat got on this reef, and in their efforts to get her off they were washed away? Yes; nothing is so wonderful as the unexpected things that do happen. We know that boats have been taken on shore in this way by these rollers. I have been in boats on the coast myself, and observed their effect. Boats have been taken away on these rollers, lifted right up, and deposited down on the rocks. The sea is very treacherous. An officer of a man-of-war here, I think the "Charybdis," the Honorable Mr. Mcade, had the ship's launch on the coast north of Manly; he had able seamen with him; they were going along on a calm night, and the boat was lifted up by one of those rollers, carried in on to the coast, stove in and swamped, and the sailors were all drowned; the officer alone got on shore with the greatest difficulty.

217. How long ago was that? I cannot say exactly; it was within our time.

218. *Chairman.*] You are quite sure that all pains have been taken and all necessary and careful inquiry has been made to find out this mystery? As far as I can say, I believe no effort was spared. Other people besides the police went down. A man named Gray went down, and an ex-detective named Hannan went down, and the late Mr. Forster agreed with me that neither of them threw the slightest light on the subject.

219. You are thoroughly satisfied that if the father of Mr. Young makes a statement that nothing has been done to ferret out this mystery, he is wrong? Yes. No effort has been spared. I think the misfortune has turned his head; he has been to a clairvoyant, he has seen Mr. Forster, the present Agent-General, written to the Colonial Secretary, to the Governor of the Colony, and appealed, I believe, to the Queen; you cannot persuade him that all has been done that can be done. It is one of those unfortunate mysteries that it may not be possible ever to unravel.

220. Were any proposals made to the Government to offer a reward? General Young was very anxious that we should offer a very large reward. The Government did offer a reward of £200. He wanted a very much larger sum to be offered. I am afraid of these very large rewards where there is no proof of any crime having been committed. It is almost inviting people to come forward with a cock-and-bull story, bolstered up with perjury. If there were anything to tell, in my experience it is as likely to be told for £200 as for any other sum. A very large reward is a temptation, and too dangerous.

221. *Mr. Garvan.*] It may lead to conspiracy? Yes.

222. *Chairman.*] You think there is no well-founded reason for supposing any murder was committed there? There is not the smallest foundation for any such conclusion except that the men are missing. The bare fact that these men are mysteriously missing is the only ground for suspecting foul play. The most suspicious circumstances connected with the whole affair reside in these facts:—They employed as an assistant to Mr. Young a foreigner named Schneider, a man who asserted that he had got £50 in the Savings Bank, when it was afterwards proved he had no such money; who had borrowed money improperly on this representation from Mr. Lamont Young; who had pawned Government instruments before leaving Sydney, and who it is believed had purchased a revolver before he went out on this expedition; who was in the habit of boasting that he had been in the Franco-German war, and had killed men, and thought nothing of taking life, and who was proved in effect to have been an imposter and a rogue. If there is any ground of suspicion at all, the suspicion is against this man, to my mind because he had got this motive; he had committed larceny of Government instruments, for which he might have been sent to gaol; he was penniless, and these men had a little money, which would have enabled him to get away.
223. *Mr. Garvan.*] Had he been long here? No, not very long.
224. Were any inquiries made to see whether he had been criminal in his conduct previously? There was no reason to suppose that he had. He was the son of a highly respectable Government official in Germany.
225. *Chairman.*] He was assistant to Mr. Young? Yes.
226. And the others were boatmen? Yes, hired boatmen.
227. These men thoroughly understood the management of a boat? Yes. So did Schneider; he had been a scafaring man.

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
12 April, 1883.

WEDNESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1883.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,  
MR. HENRY CLARKE,  
MR. DAY,

MR. GARVAN,  
MR. MELVILLE,  
MR. MOSES.

J. F. BURNS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR, *pro tem.*

Henry M'Crummin Keightley, Esq., called in and examined:—

228. *Chairman.* You are Police Magistrate at Moruya? Yes.
229. How long have you been living in that district as Police Magistrate? About four years.
230. Will you be good enough to give us what information you possess with respect to the subject referred to this Committee? On the 9th October, I think, on a Saturday, 1880, I met Mr. Young, who brought some letters of introduction to me, about 3 o'clock in the day, on the gold-fields, at a place called Montreal. He told me his tent was at Bermagui Heads, and I made arrangements with him to come up on the Monday morning and camp near where I was located. We passed about an hour and a-half in conversation, and he left me at about 4 o'clock to go to his own camp, which he alluded to as at or near Bermagui Heads, and said there was some person in charge. On Monday morning early I received information from the police of the supposed wreck of a boat which had been found at Corunna Point. I happened to be ready in the saddle intending to go somewhere else, and I immediately went to the spot, which was about 6 miles from where I was, and saw the boat. Senior-constable Berry was with me, and some other persons. Berry had heard that it was supposed to be Mr. Young's boat; therefore I had a previous knowledge that it must be his boat and effects that had been found. In order that there might be no mistake I directed Berry to make a note of everything that was found at the time.
231. Have you any personal knowledge of the steps that were taken to discover the fate of Mr. Young and his companions? Yes. I had a memorandum taken of everything found in the boat. At this time the boat had not been handled by the public. I saw signs where a person had been sick in the forward part of the boat, lines lying about as if people had been fishing, and a book with Mr. Young's name in it—open, as if he had been reading. I examined two 3-bushel bags found in the boat, in which were different articles mixed up together—clothing, scientific books belonging to Mr. Young, private documents, and other things, and what astonished me, sailor's boots and trousers rammed in with them, which at once impressed my mind that these things had been handled since the party had left the boat. I knew all the parties in the boat; the boatmen well, having employed them often in the same boat. I examined the boat; I saw nothing which indicated that anything of an unusual nature had taken place on board, inasmuch as there were no marks of blood or any signs of a struggle; there were no signs of actual violence. I did hear that a bullet had been pulled out of the boat by some person and produced; I saw the bullet and the place where it was said to have come from, and I concluded that any man of experience would assume that that bullet never could have been fired from a firearm, and the position in which it was found in a crack in the paint was such as to show that it had been placed there by some person who was endeavouring to make it into a sinker for a fishing line. Other bullets were found which appeared to have been used for the same purpose. I therefore attached no importance to the finding of these bullets. I have made every search by every possible means to discover the bodies, by blasting in the water, dragging, burning the scrub, and probing the sand with rods, but found nothing. I have heard a great many outside opinions that have had no weight with me; I merely give my evidence as to what I saw and thought must naturally occur to people under such circumstances. There is one particular feature that would be lost sight of by an ordinary witness, and that is that at the time the boat might reasonably have been supposed to arrive there there was what is called a "king" tide—a very very high tide, and at that point at such a time the water is too shallow for a swimmer and too deep for a walker. At the point where the boat was fixed on the rocks there is a strong current, and all floating matter that gets into the water runs with the sharp current about north-east until it gets a certain distance out, and then falls into the current outside and goes along the coast at a distance from the shore. I tested this in many ways, and the opinion I arrived at was that the boat had struck accidentally on some projecting point of these rocks, and being frail, had her bows broken in, and under ordinary circumstances the people in her would have got out to attempt to get to land, which was only about 35 yards away; but practically, although it would seem easy to do so, it was impossible in the then state of the tide, because although the

H. M'C.  
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the depth was only about 4 ft. 6 in., there was about 2 ft. of long sag weed, which would entangle a man's feet, and leave even a splendid swimmer without a chance to swim. I myself offered £10 to any person who would try to swim out to these rocks in a similar tide, but none would test it, even though assistance would have been at hand in case of mishap. With regard to the debris of a meal that were discovered, there was very evident trace that it must have been some loafers or prowlers who, when the tide had gone down, had taken out all the gear in the boat after the accident, if it was an accident, for the purpose, I presume, of pillage, but the things they found being of a useless nature to them they were shoved back into the bags anyhow. There were about 2,000 men at the time on the diggings, and although I have heard some rumours of the kind, I have not officially been informed nor have I any private knowledge that there were any dangerous characters about. There was never anything in the case that impressed my mind with the idea of violence having occurred, and I fail to see the motive for it. I assume there must have been a motive. I have traced out that there was no sail in the boat, only the fly of a tent.

232. How far were the diggings from where the boat was found? Nine miles.

233. You are of opinion, from the appearance of the clothing and other articles found in the bag, that some change had been made in the way in which it was packed, between the time of the disappearance of the party and the boat being found by the police? Yes, that there had been a mixing up of Mr. Young's and the boatmen's things by some one who had been overhauling them.

234. Did you know all the men that were with Mr. Young? Perfectly well. The owner of the boat, Tom Towers, I had employed often, as well as the other fishermen.

235. Did it ever come to your knowledge that there was a report that one of these men had been seen at some place in the district after the disappearance of the party? No. The fishermen were very respectable men, resident at Bateman's Bay. I forgot to state that I ascertained that there were two in the boat who could swim and two who could not.

236. Were there not five altogether? I have no evidence to show there were five.

237. Have you ever heard of one of the parties in the boat having been seen afterwards? No, I do not think there has been a rumour of that.

238. Have you any knowledge of a man named Schneider? I have.

239. Had he any connection with Mr. Young's party? I do not think he had the slightest, beyond being camp-keeper for Mr. Young.

240. Was he in the locality when the party disappeared? Before the boat was found he was in charge of Mr. Young's camp.

241. Do you know whether he has been seen in the district since then? I have heard that some person similar to him was seen. One fact I must draw your attention to is that none of Schneider's things were in the boat when found, which is singular, if Schneider had been in the boat on the day of the party's disappearance, as has been assumed by some. Why should Schneider's things have been entirely absent if he were with the rest? If there were anything to connect Schneider with an act of violence, directly or indirectly, it would have been utterly impossible for him to dispose of these things or carry them away from where the wreck was found. My opinion is that Schneider was not in the boat that day at all, but that when he heard that he was supposed to have been drowned with the others he took the opportunity to clear off, having been connected with some matters in Sydney which he could not satisfactorily explain, and that he made away with the rest of Mr. Young's effects.

242. You have been residing in the district ever since the disappearance of the party? I have.

243. And your attention has been turned a good deal to the facts of the case? Yes, I have taken every means to discover them.

244. Can you give the Committee any information to lead them to a conclusion? In the first place, if there had been violence, which is the opinion of some inexperienced people—there must be a popular cry—if there had been violence, how could it have been possible for four men to have been murdered in the boat by one man, or two or three men? If there were any strangers in the boat they must have been there with the consent of the owner of the boat, and I know the man too well to believe he would take any strangers with him. It has been said that a number of the settlers there had arranged such a thing; but that could hardly have been the case, for Mr. Young only came there one day and disappeared the next. The diggings had not been long in existence, and the district itself was clear of crime even beyond the average. There is everything to show that such a crime, if crime there was, could not have been premeditated.

245. You are not aware of any settlers in the immediate locality who bore a bad character? I know one settler that has a bad name, but there is nothing tangible against him.

246. You know of no persons likely to assist in any conspiracy to rob Mr. Young and his party? I do not see any grounds for it. I may state that on the Sunday morning, about a quarter to 11, my buggy was taking some persons to church, and my son called my attention to a green boat which was then sailing under light canvas at a distance of about a mile from the house, going north. The time when that boat would arrive where the wreck was found would correspond with the high tide I have spoken of.

247. *Mr. Clarke.*] Where was Mr. Young's camp situated—on the north or south side of the Bermagui River? On the north side, I think.

248. You do not know from your own personal knowledge what side it was on? I believe it was on the north side.

249. Was the boat they were using, of which Towers was in charge, anchored in the Bermagui River? I believe she was lying alongside some ketch there.

250. What would be the distance from there to Corunna point? About 11 miles.

251. You seem to be under the impression there was no foul play at all? I cannot see anything to induce the idea; I have ascertained exactly what money they had on them.

252. Can you account for the boat, which you say was not a good boat, coming ashore through the reef on her keel without sustaining any great damage? I cannot account for that, but I can give you my opinion, grounded on what I saw and heard. I hailed a passing steamer immediately after the accident, on the next day's tide, and near the same time, and they sent a whale-boat, a stronger boat than the one we are speaking of, and while she was approaching I called the attention of the police to the current and to the fact that they had to back water instead of pulling. Therefore, I assume that if, as the indications showed, the men in Mr. Young's boat were fishing or reading, or otherwise occupied so as to have their attention abstracted from the boat's movements, she might have accidentally got into such a position  
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while drifting as to have been drawn into this place and struck upon the rocks, which may have been under water, and being stove in became filled. The holes in her were of great size, and she would fill at once. The people in her would then probably get out and endeavour to make for the shore, but they would be carried away by the current and lost.

253. Does not the fact remain that the boat was upright on the rocks? The boat had swung with her head to the current; when she grounded she came round, and got fast on the top of a cluster of rocks.

254. Was she full of water when found? Nearly, but not over the thwarts, because the papers and books were quite dry, and the fishing lines but little disturbed. If she had ever been submerged the marks where the man had been sick would have been washed out.

255. *Mr. Melville.*] You seem to be of opinion that these persons were drowned in endeavouring to escape from the supposed wreck of the boat? Yes.

256. And that in consequence of the peculiar current at this place the bodies were carried away to sea? Yes. There can be no question about one thing, that if they were carried but a very few yards from where the boat was found they could never have got in. A black gin was drowned at the same place—slipped in off the rock, and could not be saved.

257. Does it not strike you as rather singular that four persons should make the attempt at once to leave the boat, fixed as she was on the rocks, and therefore not likely to sink immediately from under them? No, I think any person would naturally try to land under the circumstances when only 35 yards from the shore.

258. *Mr. Garvan.*] What was the greatest depth of water between where the boat struck and the shore? The water at the time would be neither swimming nor wading depth—from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet; but the current would be such, as we saw afterwards, that they could not possibly keep their feet, and the long weeds would prevent their swimming.

259. *Mr. Melville.*] There were some remains of a meal found on shore; how far off was that from the boat? Not the length of this room from where they would have landed.

260. The miscellaneous articles found in a bag were in the boat? Yes; they seemed to have been put back hastily by some one who had been overhauling them.

261. The boat was then out in this place on the rocks? Yes.

262. Could a person at another time—at an ordinary tide—wade out to the boat? Yes; I went myself.

263. Your attention was called to a boat painted green about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning? Yes.

264. I understood you to say there was no sail in that boat, only a jib? There was not what could properly be called a sail; there was a fly of a tent made by a woman, of some cotton stuff; and there was no doubt the fly we found was that made at Bateman's Bay by Lloyd's wife.

265. Was it usual for the owner of the boat, Towers, to have a sail in his boat? That would depend upon circumstances. I know he did carry a sail, and I know who made it; they had a piece of calico called a sail, but it was really the fly of a tent; they used it for a sail.

266. Did Mr. Young mention to you that he had any intention of going fishing that day? He alluded to his intention to go to Corunna Point; he asked me where he could get a boat; I said don't bother about a boat, I will get you up there. He distinctly told me he wanted to investigate the geological formation of the coast from Corunna Point southwards.

267. He left you with that impression? Yes.

268. How do you account in your own mind for his going so immediately after he left you? I have thought that over; from what I have heard of his habits, he was a very quiet man, and I think he went out fishing to get away from the crowd where he was camped; I dare say there were hundreds of tents round him, and all the wildness that goes on at new diggings where there were all classes of persons.

269. Was it not rather a long distance to go fishing? Not to go fishing; I think he went out to poke about the bays and get away from the crowd; I should assume that he meant to camp at Corunna Point that night.

270. If I rightly understand you, you are under the impression that Schneider was left behind in charge of the camp at Bermagui? Yes. There is nothing to show that Schneider was with the boat. Everything belonging to him was missing, and all the rest of the property, everything belonging to Mr. Young, was there. There could not have been such a peculiar separation of one lot of property from the other without premeditation. I do not believe Schneider was in the boat at all; I believe he is alive now.

271. Following out that impression, you believe he made away with the camp and all the property left there? Yes, as he had made away with other things before. He dared not come back to Sydney, as I afterwards found; and that agrees with what I then thought.

272. Did you observe how many persons were in the boat you saw going by your house on Sunday morning? No, I did not take particular notice of her. She was jogging along slowly with just enough wind to say she was sailing.

273. Assuming that there were four persons in the boat besides Schneider, and that they were poisoned by him, would it have been possible for him to have dropped the bodies into the sea, and, not knowing the currents or the coast, have allowed the boat to drift ashore so that he could land at Corunna Point and get away? Taking all the surrounding circumstances into consideration, I do not think that he or any other person committing the crime would have left traces of it behind him. If the murder was committed by poison at sea why should he have left Mr. Lamont Young's books there. A man attempting to commit a murder, or several murders, would, I should suppose, remove the traces of the deed, but there are the books and papers. If that occurred, why did he not throw overboard all the things that were found in the boat, so as to destroy all traces of the crime. There is evidence that Schneider was not one of the party, as there were only four in the boat. That appears from the evidence of several parties who have never said there were five.

274. Has any evidence come under your notice of the report of a gun having been heard on the Saturday night? I have heard that. I have heard some things so ridiculous that I could not allude to them in evidence. To have fired any weapon off at that place would have been to draw the attention of not less than a thousand men in less than five seconds.

275. *Mr. Day.*] Were there a thousand men within a short distance of Mr. Young's camp? Yes, within cooeys of his camp.

276. *Mr. Melville.*] Notwithstanding your strong opinion that no murder was committed, do you think it would be advisable for the Government to offer a large reward and a free pardon to an accomplice? I think it would be advisable for the Government to take any steps they think proper.

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277. Do you think a substantial reward should be offered and a free pardon to an accomplice? I could hardly answer that question. It would be like holding out to the public a conviction that there had been murder, when there is really nothing, beyond their actual loss, to invite the idea, and, having been seized of the case more than any other person, I do not think there has been reasonable grounds for the supposition, therefore I could not propose to offer a reward. If I thought there had been violence I should say yes to your question. But I think it has been simply a fearful accident.
278. How on that supposition would you explain that four men should be drowned. Is it not probable that at least one of the four should have escaped? I could not suppose that any four men of ordinary sense in a boat full up to its thwarts with water, and within 35 yards of the shore, would hesitate about attempting to land, when they had the Pacific Ocean on one side and the shore so near them on the other. The boat was filled up to the thwarts. There is one piece of circumstantial evidence, which is, that one of these persons had drawn off one boot and had not time to take off the other; one boot was found on the thwart of the boat, and that boot was dry, which showed that it had been placed on the thwart.
279. Could any person in a boat at this spot have seen the bottom? No, I do not think so, because, as I have told you, the bottom was covered with weeds. Where the boat was found there was a mass of long saggy weed, so that any person jumping out could not see the bottom.
280. *Mr. Moses.*] Did you know the whole of these three boatmen well? Yes. Two were boatmen, one was a landsman, an old man of sixty-five.
281. Were they married men? Two of them were, the two boatmen.
282. Were they two experienced men? Yes, one, Lloyd, had been second officer in the Illawarra Company's service.
283. Did they know this particular locality? They had not the slightest knowledge of it; I know that; I know they were never there at all.
284. At what time was the boat discovered on Sunday? About 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
285. At what time did you go there? It was reported to me next morning, Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, and I went off to the spot in a few minutes.
286. Your attention was called to a passing boat on Sunday morning? Yes.
287. How long would it take the boat to sail from Bermagui to Corunna Point? About two hours ordinarily. One thing has not been alluded to. When the wrecked boat was first seen by me the mast and so-called sail or fly of a tent and two paddles were lashed to the thwarts of the boat. The oars were not in use.
288. What was the time of high tide that morning? To the best of my knowledge about half-past 1 or 2.
289. Did you hear of any traces of footprints on the sand? I would not attach the slightest importance to that, because there had been half-a-dozen people there before we got there.
290. *Mr. Day.*] Was there any appearance of struggling or anything of that kind at the place where Mr. Young was camped at Bermagui? Nothing transpired as to the camp.
291. Did no one search the place where he had his tent at Bermagui, after the disappearance of the party, to see whether there had been any struggle, or blood, or anything to indicate what might have happened there? I do not know; if it was done the police have done it. You must understand that there were two or three hundred people there, and there were tents all over the place.
292. *Mr. Garvan.*] You think it scarcely possible for any great struggle to have taken place without its being heard by those in the other tents? It could not. The four were not camped together.
293. *Mr. Day.*] Were these tents put up along the banks of the Bermagui River? Yes; there was what is called a "rush" there, to the new diggings.
294. Did you make inquiries among these men as to the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young's party? Of course inquiries were made.
295. Did none of them know anything about it—about their striking their tent and going away in the boat? No, I do not know of anything ever being brought forward about that. If the tent had been moved somebody might have casually noticed it.
296. Nothing came to your knowledge? No; I never could trace when the tent of Mr. Lamont Young was struck.
297. It was moved away? Yes.
298. And although there were people all around his camp they never noticed his tent being struck? No.
299. There would have been nothing in it if the party had not disappeared? There is nothing, in such circumstances as then existed there, in the fact of a man moving his tent.
300. *Mr. Garvan.*] You saw a boat passing about 11 o'clock on Sunday—were you satisfied it was the same boat? I am not, anything further than the circumstantial evidence; there were about four people in it; when I say four I do not want to tie myself to that number; the boat did not look crowded.
301. You think it was the same boat? I fancy so.
302. And you think those in it were Mr. Lamont Young and party? I cannot say that, I can only assume that they were. I should say, from the way they were going, they were drifting perhaps two knots an hour.
303. *Mr. Clarke.*] Were Towers and party permanently engaged by Mr. Lamont Young? No.
304. Or were they merely engaged for the day for a fishing excursion? Towers and party came on a trading expedition from Bateman's Bay, with a few bags of potatoes and other matters that they wished to dispose of; Mr. Young was inquiring for a boat to take him out for the day, and, I presume, dropped across these men.
305. Do you think they stopped at Mr. Lamont Young's camp that night—the night previous to his disappearance? No; Mr. Lamont Young's tent was just a small slip of a tent, holding two and no more. With reference to Schneider, there is one thing which shows that he could have not been in the boat. If he had done all that has been suggested, it is hardly within the range of possibility that he could have got away by passing through two or three thousand people; he must have been seen by some one; he must have crossed Walloga Lake, which could only have been effected in a single boat, but there is no proof that he passed there.
306. If Mr. Young's camp had been on the south side of Bermagui River he could have got away much easier. We have evidence that his camp was on the south side? I think your information is wrong. There is some sort of left-handed evidence that some woman put across some follows early in the morning, and it must have been from north to south, for if south they were coming the wrong road.



307. *Mr. Melville.*] I presume the fact of so many persons being there would be a reason why Schneider would get away unobserved? Yes; they were landing from different parts of the Colony continually. If a tent was struck another would be in its place in five minutes.

308. Do you think a reward should be offered for the discovery of Schneider? Yes, I agree with you there. I believe that Schneider heard on the Monday morning that he was put down as a dead man, being supposed to have perished with the rest, and, as a man would do, situated as he was, under ordinary circumstances, he cleared off to avoid the consequences to himself of certain matters that were against him. Besides Mr. Young had instruments of some value, which have never shown up since his disappearance; none of his effects have shown up; and it is only reasonable to suppose that when Schneider had an opportunity to escape, and that justice would overtake him if he stopped, he would go.

309. *Mr. Day.*] Have you any evidence or knowledge at all of any person stating that a man exactly like Schneider made his appearance at a house down there on the Monday after Mr. Young's disappearance? Yes.

310. Have you any evidence as to a photograph being produced and the party at whose house this man had breakfasted saying it was like Schneider? That was told to me.

311. You know he had a scar across his cheek? Yes.

312. That would appear in the photograph? Yes. A photograph was sent to me by the authorities, and I heard that some woman said it was like the man who passed her house, but it was nothing of weight, nothing good enough to put down as evidence, or I should have had it.

313. Did you make any inquiries about it? I did, and they only confirmed what I thought, that Schneider disappeared for the reason I have given.

314. Did you examine the woman yourself? I did not. There has been no official examination. All that I could do was to collect all the information I possibly could and send it to the authorities. There is not a strong cord in the whole of it.

315. To the best of your belief Schneider has made his escape? Yes.\*

Mr. Moses Owen called in and examined:—

316. *Chairman.*] Were you employed by the Government in connection with some inquiries made with regard to the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and his party? Yes.

317. Can you tell us what you did in the matter? I was employed by the Government to go down and search the beach and the coast to see if we could find any remains of the party.

318. Who accompanied you? Mr. Alexander Gray. We arrived there on the 15th February, 1881. We made a thorough search of the beach and sand all along the coast, from the Bermagui River to where the boat was found at Corunna Point. We could find no trace whatever of the missing bodies. That was what we were particularly sent for; but while there we were getting all the information we could from people about the place.

319. What was the impression made on your mind by the information you obtained? The impression I got was that there had been a murder; that there was no question that a foul murder had been committed; and that some persons acquainted with the place had something to do with it.

320. What led you to believe there had been a murder? From the information we got as to how the boat was found, and the state of the clothing and other things that were in the boat and in the water close to where the boat was found. It appeared that persons had come out of the boat, and had something to eat on the grass close by.

321. Could you suggest any motive for the murder? We could not.

322. You think that some persons came out of the boat—that there was evidence of the fact of their coming out? Yes, some persons had evidently landed there, and the party from the boat had something to eat upon the beach. My impression is that the parties were murdered 12 miles from the spot where the boat was found—that they were murdered on the Bermagui River, and that the boat was afterwards taken to Corunna Point and smashed, to lead people away from the spot—off the scent in fact.

323. You think the parties who brought the boat there had something to eat on shore? Yes.

324. Is it not possible that some person coming up, and seeing the boat there, might have gone on board and taken something to eat, without being connected with any murder? I do not think that was likely.

325. What else did you observe to lead you to believe that a murder had been committed? There was a bullet mark on the boat, and all the valuables were gone; the sail, some rope, and other things were gone.

326. What led you to suspect that some people in the district were concerned in the murder? From the place in which the boat was landed. I was given to understand that on the evening before they were camped on the Bermagui River, 12 miles away from this place.

327. Who told you they were camped there? That was the general impression in the neighbourhood.

328. Who told you? The people about the Bermagui River, Mrs. Tomsett and others.

329. Did they profess to know of their own knowledge? Yes.

330. On which side of the river were they camped? On the south side.

331. What inquiries did you make with respect to any complicity in the supposed murder by people in the district? We made all the inquiries we could in a conversational manner, getting general information.

332. That was during the time you were with Mr. Gray? Yes.

333. Did you make known to each other the information you got? Yes.

334. Had you the same impression as Mr. Gray with respect to the disappearance of Mr. Young and party? No, I think not at first.

335. Did you come to the same conclusion? I cannot exactly say that Mr. Gray came to the same conclusions as I did; I was under the impression that he had different ones.

336.

ADDED (*on revision*):—I am aware there have been sundry persons acting as detectives, who have endeavoured to unravel this affair without any tangible result. I am aware also there is a too great tendency to give a colouring of a tragic nature to a disaster that may have originated under ordinary circumstances, or been the result of accident. Mr. Young and party may have perished from violence, but there is not a fraction of evidence that indicates violence has ever occurred. There is no case during the last twenty-five years that has so closely engaged my attention, or has had so little material on which to arrive at a definite conclusion.

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- Mr. M. Owen. 336. Did Mr. Gray express an opinion that they were murdered? There seemed to be no question in his mind but that they were murdered, three or four of them at all events. He was always under the impression that Schneider was not murdered.
- 18 April, 1883. 337. What was your own impression? My own impression is that he was murdered.
338. Could you tell us who you think committed or had a motive to commit the murder—did you and Mr. Gray concur in opinion as to the parties in the district who had a guilty knowledge of the disappearance of Mr. Young and party? Yes, we agreed there; we thought one party in particular seemed to know something about it.
339. What led you to think so? When we first arrived on the Bermagui River we were told that Mr. Young and his party were camped close together. The persons to whose hut we went for our breakfast when we first arrived knew a good deal about the case—a lawyer named Tomsett and his wife. Mrs. Tomsett informed us that a day or two after the disappearance of the party three persons came across there at night or early in the morning, and in a very suspicious manner wanted to know where the puntman lived, as they wanted to cross the river; they had great suspicion, they said, on one of these persons in particular, and from the information they gave in reference to him Gray was under the impression that one of them was Schneider. It appears that Gray had known Schneider before, and from the information and particulars given he thought Schneider was one of these persons. To discover as far as possible where these persons went, we followed up the coast southwards for about 3 miles to the place of a settler named Jagers. We went to Jagers' place on the first or second morning after arriving to get information in reference to these three persons who crossed the river, and from the description Jagers gave of one of the party Gray was fully under the impression that one was Schneider.
340. The description you got corresponded with the description of Schneider? Yes. We were not satisfied altogether, or at least wanted more information, if possible, in reference to this, but before going there any more we shifted away to Corunna Point where the boat was found, and were there a month or six weeks before we came back to Bermagui River. After arriving back on Bermagui River we camped there and commenced our search about the river. We went on Good Friday morning to Jagers' place to have another talk about these parties that crossed the river, and particularly to see Mrs. Jagers, because she had taken particular notice of this person whom Gray supposed to be Schneider, and we were wanting to get more information from her. When we got there Jagers was going out; he went away on the business he intended going on, and when we were coming back, after interviewing Mrs. Jagers, we met Jagers returning. It appeared to me that he was coming back very hurriedly in order to see us; he seemed excited, sat down and commenced talking about the affair. In conversation there were two questions he asked which I thought rather strange; one was, what sort of a man was Mr. Young, was he a good runner? and the next question was, could we give any description of his watch? Gray, who had been with Mr. Young before, said he was a good runner, and Jagers seemed to think so to; and in reference to the watch, Gray, as far as my recollection goes, could not give him any information. I put the question to him myself that I thought these were strange questions to ask, and then he gave his reasons for asking them; in reference to the watch he said perhaps he might find out something about it—that he might get on the lay of the watch—and this led me to think that Jagers must know something about it. His reason for asking whether Mr. Young was a good runner, he said, was connected with an idea that he expressed as to how the murder might have occurred; he said it might have been committed at Corunna Point by some persons working there in a claim—that two or three might have been working in a claim, and knowing this party had landed there in the boat, might have pretended to run to them suddenly for help, saying that some persons working in the claim were injured or fast in a drive, and that they had run to them for assistance, and then when some of the party had run away from the boat they might have killed those that came first and have gone back and murdered the others.
341. This was Jagers' idea of how the murder might have been committed? Yes. He had very different opinions at times how it occurred.
342. What did Jagers do or say to lead you to suppose he had some knowledge of the crime? He used to tell us different ways that it could have occurred.
343. You used to get into conversation with him, and in the course of conversation he made some suggestions as to how the murder might have been committed? Yes.
344. What led you to believe he had some personal knowledge of it? More particularly in reference to the watch; he seemed to know something about the watch. We said we would write to the department and get a description of the watch, and we wrote but got no answer.
345. How long were you engaged in this business altogether? About three months.
346. Where have you been living since? At Wallsend; I am still living there.
347. Mr. Clarke.] You are under the impression that Mr. Lamont Young and party were murdered? Yes.
348. Where? I think they were murdered on the Bermagui River.
349. Did you search in the neighbourhood of their camps? Yes.
350. In what way? We had some long probing irons, and we dug the sand up in places, and searched about the bush; where the bush was very thick we set fire to it.
351. Assuming they were murdered there, can you give any idea what became of the bodies? My impression is that they were murdered at the camp on the Bermagui River, wrapped up carefully in the sail of the boat, and taken out of the river and thrown into the sea.
352. If that was so there must have been several persons engaged in the removal of the bodies—that could not be done by one man? One man could not very easily do it.
353. Are you aware, or did you hear, of a boat starting on the Sunday morning from the river and going north? I did hear there were several boats out that Sunday.
354. Mr. Melville.] You have been at Corunna Point? Yes.
355. And you have been to the rocks where the boat was found? Yes.
356. Did you notice at any time when you were there what was known as a "king" tide? No, not a very high tide.
357. Did you take notice what sort of a bottom it was where the boat was found? Yes.
358. Do you think it possible for persons in the boat on these rocks to have seen the bottom—supposing the boat had drifted in there on a "king" tide, could the persons in her have seen the bottom? I think they could. Just outside of where the boat was found there was a great deal of seaweed.
359. Between where the boat was found and the place on the main land where the food was consumed, what sort of a bottom was it? A little sand and broken rock.



360. Are you a swimmer? Yes, a little.
361. Could you swim from where the boat was on to the sand? During low tide it was dry.
362. At high tide? In calm weather I could; the depth may be from 4 to 5 feet in calm weather at high tide.
363. From your experience gained in searching and looking about this place, do you think it possible for four persons to have jumped out of this boat and been drowned at that point before they could get ashore? No, I think not.
364. It is not a feasible idea? No, I think not; and, besides, if they had done so, the probability is they would have been washed ashore from there.
365. Did you see any of the persons that were in any of the boats that were out on that Sunday? No.
366. Were the blacks out that morning? Yes.
367. Did the blacks whom you saw lead you to believe that they knew Mr. Lamont Young and party? Yes, they had seen them before.
368. Did they see any party that they identified with Mr. Lamont Young's party out on that Sunday morning? No; one blackfellow in particular said he had paid particular attention to all the boats that were out, and he did not see that boat out that day at all.
369. Did you hear anything about any boat painted green? I do not remember that I did. It is a good while now since I was there, and I have not even had an opportunity of looking at my notes.
370. Did you furnish the Government with any report on your return? Yes.
371. Supposing the murder had been committed at the Bermagui River, how far out would the boat have to be taken to render it sufficiently safe to drop the bodies to meet the southerly current? About a mile from the river mouth.
372. Do you think it at all probable that a party of four persons in a boat would be all so engaged fishing or reading as to allow their boat to be taken with the current on to these rocks? Certainly not.
373. From what you saw at Corunna Point, are you of opinion that that boat was brought there at high tide or low tide? At high tide, I believe.
374. From all the circumstances which came under your observation while you were at Bermagui, what is the opinion you formed as to the fate of this party? As I have already stated, I believe they were murdered on the Bermagui River, either by poison or some other mode, towed out to sea a mile or so from the river mouth, and dropped into the current that flows to the south.
375. Did you hear anything about what became of Mr. Lamont Young's camp after he disappeared? No; there was not a vestige of it left.
376. *Mr. Day.*] I think you said you believed they were murdered at their camp on the Bermagui River—are you aware that at the time of their disappearance hundreds of people were camped quite close to them? Not on the same side of the river, but on the opposite side of the river.
377. Were there no camps on the same side, the south side? From what I understood at the time there were not many. The gold-fields were on the north side.
378. And Mr. Young was camped by himself on the south side? Yes. There may have been a few camps there besides his. I was given to understand that on the Saturday there was a little vessel moored there close to the camp.
379. You and Gray went to Jagers' house together? Yes.
380. Did Gray produce a photograph of Schneider? He did afterwards.
381. Did Mrs. Jagers say that was like one of the men that stopped there and had breakfast after having come across the river early in the morning? Mrs. Jagers was very backward in giving her opinion about it. In the first instance, when Gray gave a description of Schneider, Jagers thought the description tallied with this person, but when Gray showed him the likeness, which was only a pencil sketch, he then seemed to have very great doubts about it, and thought it was rather too smart-looking for the man supposed to be Schneider, but he said there was a similarity about it.
382. Could you trace these three persons who went to Jagers' any further? No, we could not trace them any further.
383. Jagers could give you no information who they were or where they went to? He informed us they went down the coast towards Bega.
384. Could they get along the coast to Bega? Yes, it is only 40 miles.
385. *Mr. Melville.*] The Department simply instructed you to search for the bodies? Yes, those were our instructions.

Mr. M. Owen.

18 April, 1883.

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THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1883.

Present:—

MR. HENRY CLARKE,

MR. MOSES.

GEORGE DAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Senior-constable John A. Berry called in and examined:—

386. *Chairman.*] You are a senior-constable of police at Bermagui? At Eurobodalla at present.
387. You have been for some time in the locality of Bermagui? Yes, nearly six years.
388. Were you in charge there when Mr. Lamont Young and party disappeared? No, I was not in charge. Sub-Inspector Keegan was in charge; I was living there under him.
389. You were in the Police Force there at the time? I was.
390. You knew Mr. Lamont Young? Yes, I knew him personally.
391. When did he go down to Bermagui? In the early part of October, 1880.
392. How far was his camp from your station? About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 miles.
393. Was he camped on the southern side of the Bermagui River? Yes, on a point on the southern side.
394. Was it a large tent he had? I never saw his tent—I never was at his camp; I only knew from himself where he was camped.
395. Did you see him on the Saturday previous to his disappearance? I did, up to about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

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396. Where did you see him? I had dinner with him on that Saturday, at a restaurant kept by a Mrs. Quinn.
397. When he left you, was it with the intention of going to his tent? When he left me at 4 o'clock he started for Bermagui Point.
398. Did he give you any notion that he was going to shift from there? None whatever.
399. Did he promise to meet you the next day? He did—he promised to go fishing with me on the following day.
400. Will you tell the Committee what took place from the time of your having lunch together? After lunch he wanted to see Mr. Keightley, the Warden. I asked Sergeant Stapleton to take Mr. Lamont Young to Mr. Keightley and introduce him. He did so, and they had some more lunch together; afterwards Mr. Lamont Young came into our tent in the police camp. We were at the time getting our lines and fishing tackle ready for the following day, and during the conversation he promised to go fishing with me on the Sunday.
401. What did he say? He said, "If I do not go to dinner at Mr. Hobbs's I will go fishing with you to-morrow." He then left the camp and went strolling through the diggings.
402. After 4 o'clock? No, this was before 4 o'clock. About 4 o'clock I met him again in the street. I said, "Are you off to your camp?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Don't forget to-morrow"; and he replied, "Oh, no, I will remember." And that was the last I saw of Mr. Lamont Young.
403. Will you explain all the circumstances of the case as they came within your knowledge afterwards? I did not hear anything of Mr. Lamont Young till about 6 o'clock on the Monday morning, when a young man, whose name is Albert Reid, came to the police tent and called out, "Constable Berry, I want you." I went outside and said, "What is the matter?" He replied, "A boat has been found on Muttonfish Point at Corunna."
404. Meaning Mr. Young's boat? He did not know then whose it was. I said, "I will go up through the day, and have a look at it; I suppose it is a ship's boat." He said, "No, it is no ship's boat." I said, "What do you think about it?" He replied, "I have a book, which was in the stern sheets of the boat, with the name of Lamont Young in it—a book on geology." I then reported it to the sergeant immediately. He ordered me to saddle my horse and go across to Mr. Keightley, who was at Mr. Hobbs's, and report the matter to him. I did so; and Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Keightley, and myself proceeded to the scene. We arrived there at half-past 10 o'clock. I at once went into the boat and took all the articles out of it; they were in bags—three 3-bushel bags; I examined the contents of these bags, and found from the appearance of the articles in them that they had certainly been overhauled previous to my seeing them—Mr. Young's letters and papers being all distributed through the bags in amongst the sailors' clothing and boots. The last letter that came out of the bag was one from his mother. I took an inventory of the articles, and forwarded it, with a report of the occurrence, to the Inspector-General of Police. I went home that night to the camp, and on the following morning was not able to return, being taken sick. It was nine days from that to the time I returned again to duty. I went home on the Tuesday very ill with a kind of fever, then prevalent there—any amount of them were sick. When I returned to duty I was informed that a fire and debris of a meal had been found on the shore close to where the boat was wrecked; some studs were also found and a pipe. I searched about the beach for a distance of (I suppose) 10 miles up and down for about three months afterwards, inland and on the beach, assisted by another constable. Mr. Binney, of the Mining Department, was there for about two months, and he was searching also. The matter has never been out of the hands of the police from that day to this. There were two men named Gray and Owen sent down, I believe, by the Mining Department to make a search; and afterwards a person of the name of Hannan was sent down—by whom I do not know.
405. When you went down with Mr. Keightley and Mr. Hobbs to where the boat was found, you say you went into the boat? Yes.
406. Was it dry land between the shore and the boat? It was not dry, but I could go into the boat dry by stepping from one rock to the other—I did not wet myself at all. I have seen it perfectly dry at low tide.
407. What is the greatest height of tide you ever saw there? I saw once a very high tide when an easterly gale was blowing.
408. How many feet was it between where the boat was found and the shore? About 20 or 25 yards from the shore to where the boat was jammed in the rock; it was a shingly beach.
409. What is the greatest depth of water there at any time within your knowledge, between the boat and the shore? At high tide I could walk out, if I could stand the surge, about up to my neck in water.
410. You say you got three 3-bushel bags of clothing and other things; was there anything of value? Yes, some of Mr. Lamont Young's things, which I recognized as his myself.
411. What was there besides clothing? Papers—geological papers.
412. Any valuables? Nothing specially valuable; no jewellery or money—nothing of that kind. I believe there were three shirt studs found on shore by another constable, but I never saw them.
413. There was nothing valuable except the clothing? No.
414. There were no instruments? No, except a little compass.
415. Mr. Young had valuable surveying instruments, had he not? The only valuable instrument that I know that he had was one he left at the prospectors' camp at Montreal.
416. From what you saw when you went to the boat, were you under the impression that the boat had been capsized? No, I do not believe it ever capsized. When I went into the boat, their fishing-lines, a piece of mat, a knife, and a pair of spectacles were on the seat. Before getting into the boat I examined them.
417. You are under the impression that if there was any one in the boat the day before they must have got out of her without the boat capsizing? They might have jumped out of her if she struck a rock outside the headland where the boat was found.
418. Was that a portion of the shore where an experienced seaman would take a boat? Yes, anybody could go in there unless it was blowing a north-east gale.
419. Was it blowing a north-east gale on that Sunday? No.
420. Was it a windy day? Only middling, not a hard wind; I was out in it, and we had no difficulty in landing through the surf; we put the boat out through the surf and came back through the surf.
421. Who found the studs? Constable Barter.
422. On the shore opposite where the boat was found? Yes; very nearly opposite where the boat was found is a long beach.

423. Were these studs known to belong to Mr. Young? No, nobody knows whose studs they were.
424. Did you hear it currently reported that a boat of this description was seen emerging from the Bermagui River and going to sea? Yes.
425. From the mouth of the Bermagui River to where the diggers were camped, how far is it? By sea about 3 miles in a direct line.
426. Was it 3 miles from where Mr. Young's camp was to the diggings? Yes; it would be 4 the way he would have to go to where the main body were; but the nearest diggers' camp would be about a mile; there were camps right down to Bermagui.
427. *Mr. Moses.*] Were there any tents about Mr. Lamont Young's camp? Not that I know of; I did not see Mr. Lamont Young's camp.
428. *Chairman.*] Did you hear that a large number of persons had seen a boat pass in the morning? No, only two that I heard of; only two have ever told me they saw it, but I have heard that another man did see it.
429. As you were on the ground from the time that Mr. Young went there, what is your opinion with regard to his disappearance—do you think he was drowned, or do you think he was murdered? It is hard to say. Nothing has been discovered by the police to show that he was drowned, and nothing to show that he was murdered, in any shape or form; but my own belief is that Mr. Lamont Young never saw Corunna Point—I do not believe any of them saw Corunna Point. Nothing was ever discovered to prove either murder or drowning, by any of the police; and several of them had the matter in hand, and did all they could to find it out.
430. Did you hear of three persons having breakfast at Jagers' place on Monday morning? Yes.
431. Did you trace them afterwards? The Bega police overhauled them, and they accounted for themselves satisfactorily. One of them was known to the police.
432. Were they proved to be the same men? Yes, they acknowledged having crossed the river and had breakfast at Jagers'.
433. *Mr. Clarke.*] Taking all the circumstances into consideration, can you form any opinion whether Mr. Young and his party were murdered or drowned? I cannot.
434. Can you tell the Committee where Towers and Lloyd and the man with them were camped? I have heard they were camped on the same side of the river as Mr. Lamont Young. There were two ketches in the harbour at the time, the "Magic" and the "Maid of the Mill." The crew of the "Magic" were overhauled by the Sydney police, I know, because I telegraphed to the Inspector-General about it.
435. Do you know for a fact that Towers and party were camped on the south side of the river? Yes, they were camped on the south side, but whether they camped with Mr. Young or not I could not tell.
436. Were they permanently engaged by Mr. Young? Nobody ever knew that he knew them or knew anything at all about them.
437. Was it known for a fact that this was their boat that was found on Corunna Point? Yes, I believe it belonged to Towers.
438. Did you see the boat, similar in appearance to the one found on Corunna Point, on the Sunday morning? No.
439. I think you said you were fishing? Yes. I did not see any boat of that description passing me; I saw another boat out at sea.
440. Were Towers and Lloyd capable of handling a boat? Yes, they were old sailors. Lloyd had been chief mate of the "Frances Guy" at Bateman's Bay.
441. He had been at one time in the Illawarra Company's service? Yes. Towers was an old fisherman.
442. Have you ever heard what became of anything belonging to Mr. Young that was left in his tent—what became of his effects? No; the tent was never found.
443. How long had Mr. Young been at Bermagui? He arrived there on the Friday evening, and on the Sunday he was missing.
444. *Chairman.*] Does the Committee understand that Mr. Young had only been there on the Friday and Saturday? Yes. Of course we do not know whether he was there on Sunday.
445. *Mr. Clarke.*] After having fixed his tent on the southern side of the river, is it likely he would shift it on the Saturday night? No. He was seen going through Bermagui at 6 o'clock on the Saturday evening, making through a paddock towards his tent. He never told us anything about Corunna; he said he was going to make observations of the gold-field and report to the Department.
446. He had no time to make any observations? No; he did nothing on Saturday.
447. After you found he was gone, did you search his camp? It was searched, but not by me.
448. How long after? I do not know; I was not there for ten days after; the second day I went home sick.
449. Are you aware whether Mr. Young had any money or not? I am not aware; I do not think he carried much money; he used to carry a cheque-book.
450. Are you aware whether Schneider or any others of the party had any money? I am not aware; I have heard that Lloyd had £30.
451. About his person? Yes.
452. *Mr. Moses.*] You say the water at the place where the boat was found sometimes attained a height of 5 feet 6 inches: did it often come to that height? That was about an average tide there.
453. Who were the first persons that discovered the boat? A man of the name of Johnson discovered the boat, and reported it to a man named Albert Read, who told me.
454. May not the articles you found on the thwarts of the boat have been placed there by the persons who first discovered the boat? They might. There were five stones in the boat, and a bag of potatoes also. If the boat had been capsized, these would not have remained in her.
455. Was there much water in the boat? There was no water in her at all; she was high and dry on the top of a rock, and the water washing underneath the keel; she was jammed up on a pinnacle of a sugar-loaf rock. We had to wait for the tide to take her off. If the boat had been capsized, nothing would have stopped in her.
456. You said Mr. Young had made an appointment with you to go fishing on Sunday? Yes.
457. Finding Mr. Young did not keep his appointment, did you go to look him up at his tent? No, I did not; my reason was that he said he might go to dinner with Mr. Hobbs.
458. The studs and pipe found on the shore you did not see? I saw the pipe, but not the studs.
459. Do you know whose pipe it was? No. I found his cigar-case and cigar-holder in his bag; I knew his cigar-holder.

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460. When Mr. Young was missing, who made inquiry as to his tent—where his tent was? That I do not know, unless Sub-Inspector Keegan did. I was away for nine days, and during those nine days I do not know what transpired; I was simply then put on duty again to make further search.
461. Do you know whether Mr. Young had a mate with him? Yes, he had a Mr. Schneider with him; he had dinner with us too.
462. Schneider was to have been one of the party on Sunday? No; as soon as Schneider had his dinner he went away to Bermagui. Mr. Lamont Young would have stopped there only for Schneider; when asked to stop he said, "No, I have a mate down there; he is alone"; he said, "I will go," and away he went.
463. Did you discover in these 3-bushel bags any articles belonging to Schneider? Nothing that I could recognize. I did not know Schneider previously, but I had seen Mr. Young eighteen months before; he had stopped with me.
464. There were no marks on any of the clothes to identify them as Schneider's? No.
465. Did you notice any particular mark on Schneider? No, only that he wore spectacles.
466. On his face, I mean? No, I never noticed the scars he is said to have had on him; I have heard of them since.
467. Did you hear of his photo. being produced, and Mrs. Jagers identifying it? I heard of his photo. being produced; I gave it to the man who produced it; but Mrs. Jagers never identified it.
468. *Mr. Clarke.*] Have you ever heard of Schneider since? No. I have heard that he pawned certain articles previous to leaving Sydney.
469. Is it the general impression that Schneider was in the boat with Mr. Lamont Young and the other three men? I think so; some believe he was, some believe he was not; some think he was the murderer; how they come to that conclusion I do not know.
470. Did you know the position where Mr. Young's tent was fixed? Yes.
471. At that time? No.
472. Were there many other tents in that particular locality? I do not think there were; I do not think there were more than two tents on that point. They were camped at a place called Barter's Hole, where the vessels lie at anchor.
473. *Chairman.*] What distance from the mouth of the river? No great distance.
474. Do you know whether there was an anchor attached to this boat? The wife of Towers or Lloyd said there was a piece of pig-iron about 56 pounds weight.
475. *Mr. Clarke.*] No kedge. No.
476. *Chairman.*] Was that in the boat when found? No; 75 feet of line were missing also.
477. Were there any paddles? The mast and paddles were lashed to the seat.
478. No oars, No oars—only two paddles.
479. No sails? No.
480. I suppose the boat was usually sailed? Yes; she sailed down—there is no doubt about that. Their wives saw them start from Bateman's Bay, and they had a sail then.
481. From all that has come to your knowledge, are you under the impression that Mr. Young and his party were in the boat when they left the mouth of the river? No, I am not under that impression.
482. You think Mr. Young and these fishermen did not go in that boat on the Sunday? No, I do not think they did—not alive; if they went alive the boat would not have been found in the position she was in.
483. Did any one search close to where Mr. Young was camped, after his disappearance? Yes, all round.
484. Who did? I did.
485. I mean the next day or the day after? I do not know who did immediately after; I know nothing of what was done during the nine days I was sick.
486. I thought you might have heard? No, I do not think they went out in the boat that morning, but I cannot say they were murdered; by saying they did not go in the boat I do not say they were murdered.
487. Was there anything to induce these boatmen to clear out? Not that I am aware of. You might put it the other way,—what induced the murder, if there was a murder. It is quite impossible to say whether they were murdered or drowned. I have found out nothing to prove to me that there was a murder.
488. Assuming that they did go in the boat, and the boat was thrown upon the rocks at Corunna Point, and that they jumped overboard under the impression that she was sinking, would there be any probability of their reaching the shore in safety? Yes, any man that could swim could get ashore there, or if he did not get ashore his body or portions of it would come ashore; it might be broken up.
489. Was there any seaweed about? Yes, that was dragged well.
490. Would that have the effect of stopping the body from coming ashore? It might for a time, but when decomposition set in it would come ashore.
491. Are there any sharks there? They are not so numerous on that coast as in other parts. I would not be a bit afraid to go out in a boat to-morrow and jump out of the boat and swim ashore. I have swum round that very place myself.
492. *Mr. Moses.*] Is there a strong current there? There is a surge; the waves keep surging against the rocks, and would hurt you if you did not look out.
493. Did you find any other articles except those you have mentioned? Yes, I found a sheath-knife.
494. Near the boat? Yes, in the sand, and I found an axe and the hoop and staves of a cask.
495. Were any other articles discovered in the water? I think there was a tin-dish in the boat, and a shovel was found in the water close to where the axe was found.
496. Were there any marks on these articles, the axe or the knife or the shovel? No.
497. No marks that would identify them as the property of the boatmen or Mr. Young? No.

Mr. Peter Engstrom called in and examined:—

- Mr. P. Engstrom.* 498. *Chairman.*] You live at Bermagui? At Montreal at present.
499. That is not far from Bermagui? About 3 miles.
500. Were you living at Bermagui when Mr. Young was camped on the river? Yes.
- 19 April, 1883. 501. Where was Mr. Young's camp? I believe Mr. Young was camped on the south side.

502. Did you know Mr. Young personally? Yes, previously on the Gulf, at Nerrigundah.
503. Did you see him after he went to Bermagui? I saw him on the Saturday evening coming from Montreal.
504. Will you kindly give the Committee any information you can, in your own way, about this case? I saw a boat go out on the Sunday morning at half-past 6, which I believe to be the boat Mr. Young was supposed to have gone in, going north, towards Montreal, along the coast. There were more than two men in it, I am certain—I could see more than two.
505. How far were you from it? A little over a quarter of a mile. Two steamers were landing passengers the same Sunday morning.
506. *Mr. Clarke.*] In the Horse-shoe? Yes, some were landing in the river, some in Horse-shoe Bay.
507. *Chairman.*] Were you close enough to say whether the boat was painted green? It was a light-coloured boat.
508. You had no occasion to take any particular notice of it? No; there were so many people about in boats that I did not take particular notice.
509. When did you first hear that Mr. Young had disappeared? I think on the Monday night—Monday or Tuesday night—I could not say. Mr. Keegan wanted to know whether I would go out with him to identify whether it was the same boat I saw on the river.
510. How far was it from Mr. Young's camp to where you lived? I should say about half a mile. It was pointed out to me where he had been camped; I did not see his camp; Gray pointed the place out to me.
511. What was the kind of weather when you saw the boat going out? The wind was westerly, with a nice calm sea—no wind at all to speak of.
512. The sea was calm? Very calm all that day. In the morning there was a boat went off the beach from the diggings; some of the people went out fishing.
513. Can you give the Committee any other particulars? When I went to where the boat was—I went out on the following Sunday—Mr. Keegan asked me to go and identify the boat.
514. Did you identify it? Yes; to the best of my belief it was the boat that sailed out of the Bermagui on the Sunday previous.
515. Did you hear whether there were other boats out? Yes, I saw a little cutter go out about an hour and a half afterwards.
516. No boat of this size? No, I did not see any.
517. Did the boat you saw seem to be going towards Corunna Point? Yes, along the coast.
518. Had she a sail up? Yes, a small sail.
519. You are certain you saw two men in the boat? Yes, I am certain there were more than two in the boat; how many more I could not say.
520. I suppose it was after daylight? Yes, a good bit after daylight.
521. *Mr. Clarke.*] You have stated that the boat you saw on Sunday morning was under canvas? Yes.
522. Are you certain? Yes, she had a small sail up.
523. Did you form any opinion whether she was well handled? No, I did not take much notice; I just saw the boat and turned back again.
524. Was the tide high on that particular day? I could not tell you.
525. What is the usual rise of tides there at spring tide? I could not tell you—I have no knowledge of it.
526. Under all the circumstances of the case, what is your opinion as to whether Mr. Lamont Young and party met with foul play? That is my firm belief, that they did meet with foul play, that they could never have been drowned out of the boat on that day. They were skilful boatmen.
527. Where could you imagine it could be? I do not know where it could be.
528. Did you know Towers and Lloyd? No.
529. Do you know where they were camped? No. I saw the men in their boat in the river.
530. *Mr. Moses.*] What time was it on Saturday when you saw Mr. Young? About an hour before dark, going towards Bermagui.
531. Was any one with him? No; there were people walking up and down the road, but none were near him when I met him.
532. When was that—an hour before dark, about 6 o'clock, I think you said? No, not so late; he could reach Bermagui easy before dark.
533. Was that the only time you saw him? Yes.
534. *Chairman.*] How long would it take him to get to where his camp is supposed to have been? He had no more than about 2 miles to walk from where I met him; I met him near the long lagoon, about 3 miles from Montreal.
535. I mean from the jetty to the place where his camp was supposed to be? About three-quarters of a mile; he would have to walk round a swamp.
536. Where was his tent? The place pointed out to me afterwards was near Barter's Hole.
537. Were you under the impression that Mr. Young's party were in the boat that you saw? I cannot say who were in the boat; it was too far away for me to identify them.
538. Do you think Mr. Young and his party were drowned? No, I do not think they were. It was a calm day, they were skilful boatmen, and they could land on any part of the coast that day.

John Forster, Esq., J.P., called in and examined:—

539. *Chairman.*] You live at Bermagui? No, about 10 miles from Bermagui, at Wogonga.
540. Were you living there when Mr. Lamont Young went to Bermagui? Yes.
541. How far is that from where he was camped? I suppose it is 12 miles.
542. When did you first hear of Mr. Young's disappearance? Early on the Monday morning, after the boat was found.
543. Where were you then? At home at Wogonga.
544. Did you go down to the beach? Yes, I went down immediately.
545. Will you kindly give us any information you possess about this case, just in your own way? I went down to the point and went over to where the boat was; it was on the rocks, high and dry, in an upright

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Esq., J.P.

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upright position ; it had two or three bags in it, which seemed to have things in them, and also three or four stones were in the boat, rather large stones too ; there were two small oars or paddles and the mast lashed to the thwarts of the boat. The police came and took the things out of the boat. I was present when the police took the things out of the bags ; they appeared to have been taken out before and overhauled. Things were there that they recognized as belonging to Mr. Young, and also clothes belonging to the men that were with him ; they appeared to be mixed up together in any fashion. The police did not say anything at the time that there was anything suspicious about it.

546. From what you saw at the boat, were you under the impression that the boat had been capsized ? No, certainly not ; I do not see how it could have been without these things having been thrown out ; in fact it was impossible.

547. If the boat had been capsized, would it have been possible for it to have been in the position in which you found it—upright ? I think not. If she had turned bottom upwards in the sea I do not think she would right again ; certainly these loose stones would not be in her ; and there were two loose pillows lying on the seat.

548. Did you hear of a report that a boat had been seen on Sunday morning leaving the mouth of the Bermagui River ? Yes, I heard she had been seen.

549. Supposed to be this identical boat ? Yes. There were a great many stories afloat about it afterwards. Some said they saw the boat, and others contradicted it ; but that was the general impression—that the boat was seen leaving Bermagui.

550. Did you know Mr. Young ? No.

551. Do you know whether he had any money ? No.

552. Do you know whether any of the party had any ? It was supposed they had a little money. The men that were with Mr. Young were poor men, who would not be likely to have money to carry with them.

553. Are you under the impression that these men were drowned ? No, I am not.

554. You do not believe they were drowned ? I do not. That is my impression now, as it was from the very first, after seeing the boat and the position and circumstances connected with it.

555. Will you give us a notion what you think became of the party ? I am under the impression that they must have met with foul play, and that it could not have happened at the place where the boat was found. If the boat left on Sunday morning she could not have got into the position in which she was found, because at low tide the rocks are bare ; it was only at very high tide the boat could have got there. It was spring tides at the time. Johnson found the boat at 4 o'clock, and it was high-water at 2 o'clock. I fancy, from that, that it was almost impossible for the boat to leave on Sunday morning and get there in time. There were no tracks of any men about ; it was hardly possible for them to get there and complete what they did and get away again. Traces of food were found on the beach. Evidently the parties who were in that boat had been ashore. These provisions were not found as they would leave them after eating them, but thrown away in the bushes ; a large damper was found in the bushes, a tin of butter in one place, and a jar of honey in another ; there was some bread lying about, and stumps of cigars that had been smoked. There was no food in the boat at all. It is my impression that this food was taken out of the boat. As regards the stones, there was a little bay where a shovel was found in about 3 feet of water ; that was where the boat would naturally land, about 150 yards from the spot where the boat was found on the rocks. I searched about within that distance, and there was not a stone to correspond with the stones in the boat lying about there, but in the bay where the shovel and axe were found there were a lot of similar stones. You could see the difference ; the stones were smooth in the bay, but out on the reef they were rough and jagged. It seemed to me that these stones were picked up there and thrown into the boat, evidently with the intention of sinking her. There were two large holes in the boat which might have been knocked in with the axe found in the water. Any person would naturally suppose the boat would drift out into deep water and sink, and perhaps not be seen again for twelve months. She must have been waterlogged, so that it would take a considerable time for her to drift to where she was found ; it could not be done in an hour.

556. Was that place where you saw the boat a likely place for any one who understood seafaring to land ? Not where the boat was found, but in the little bay I have spoken of.

557. At that particular spot you do not think any seafaring man would bring a boat to land ? No.

558. Do you think it possible that in passing by to go into this little bay a wave might throw her up on to the rock ? Not that day ; the sea was very smooth. We were out at this little bay the same morning ; there was a steamer passing, and some of us went out and looked at the water ; it was very clear, about 8 feet of water, and perfectly smooth ; there was no danger whatever to a boat.

559. If by some chance the boat were thrown upon that rock, with men in it, do you think it possible for these men to escape to the shore ? Yes, they could do it ; even at high-water they would not have to swim, because the larger rocks are never covered by the tide.

560. Was there any strong stream between where the boat was found and the shore ? The waves break across, but there is no stream.

561. On this morning there were no breakers ? No, it was calm—there was no swell on.

562. You do not think it likely four men in that boat could have got out and been drowned ? No, I think it was impossible ; they could step out of the boat and walk ashore.

563. Were the holes in the bottom of the boat made from outside or inside ? That I could not say. We had an argument over it, a lot of us, Mr. Keightley and others ; some said they were made from outside, and others said they were made from the inside.

564. Were they large holes ? Yes ; there was a hole near the bows of the boat and very near the keel, I suppose 2 feet across. They could easily have been made by knocking against the rocks.

565. If the boat bumped on the rock it would send the planking inwards ? Of course.

566. Was there any of it sticking up inwards ? We looked for that, but we did not seem to be able to find out from that.

567. Did it appear as if these holes had been made with an axe ? I could not tell. There was an axe found in the water, and a small water-tub which had gone to pieces.

568. What is the general impression of the people at Bermagui and the neighbourhood—were they under the impression that there was foul play ? Yes, I think that was the general impression among the public there.

569. And among the public it is still a mystery ? Yes, quite.

570. Nothing has ever occurred to give the slightest clue ? No, nothing that I know of.

571. Are you aware whether the place where Mr. Young was camped was searched? No, I am not.
572. You do not know what became of his tent? No.
573. Did you hear anything about an anchor? Yes, I heard some talk that there was supposed to be an anchor in the boat.
574. The anchor was not found in the boat? No.
575. Has it been found since? Not to my knowledge.
576. *Mr. Clarke.*] Did you find any bullets in the boat? Yes, I found a bullet embedded in one of the knees.
577. Embedded? Partly so.
578. Was it as if it had been fired from a pistol? Yes, it was like spent bullet. It did not go in straight,—more sideways. There was something rather peculiar about it; it appeared to be grazed, as if it had passed through some substance before hitting the boat.
579. What part of the boat was it in? The first thwart in the bow of the boat.
580. Were any loose bullets found in the boat? I heard afterwards that there were; I picked up a bullet on the grass which corresponded with the bullet in the boat; it would fit the same revolver. The bullet that was in the boat had been fired, no doubt of it.
581. Were the loose stones you say were in the boat put in for ballast? No, it would be perfectly absurd to think that for a moment considering the size this boat was and that there were five men in, besides a bag of potatoes weighing perhaps a hundred pounds.
582. Did I understand you to say the stones were like those lying on the beach, or like those from the end of the reef? Like those from the beach where the shovel was found; I took particular notice of that.
583. I think you have stated that there were remains of food near the beach. Might they not have been left there by some of the diggers who were wandering about searching for gold? I think not; it was not likely diggers would go away and leave their food behind them. There was a whole damper thrown away in the bush.
584. There are not many blacks in the neighbourhood now? Very few.
585. Do you know them all? Yes, they are very quiet. There was no time for any one to do anything to the party at Corunna Point.
586. If they were murdered it must have been previous to their coming there? Yes.
587. *Mr. Moses.*] What time did you go down to the boat? On Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, I think.
588. At what time was the boat first discovered, and by whom? About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by a man named Johnson.
589. Have you had conversations with him about this matter? Yes, repeatedly.
590. Did he say he had moved any of the articles in the boat? No, he did not say. He reported the matter to a man named Read.
591. *Chairman.*] Do you think Johnson could give any material evidence in the case? No, I do not think so.
592. Whatever he knows you would be likely to know? Yes, I know him well; he is in my employ.

J. Forster,  
Esq., J.P.  
19 April, 1883.

Senior-constable William Martin called in and examined:—

593. *Chairman.*] You are a senior-constable in the Water Police? Yes.
594. Stationed in Sydney? Yes.
595. Were you instructed to proceed to Bermagui to inquire into the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young? I was.
596. How many days after the disappearance of the party did you arrive at Bermagui? Fifteen days.
597. Will you give the Committee any information you obtained with reference to the matter? When I arrived there the first thing I did was to examine the boat, which I did minutely. I found several holes in her —
598. Where did you find the boat? The boat had been hauled up off the rocks from where she had been found on to the beach. She was 22 ft. in length, 5 ft. 4 in. beam, and 23 in. in depth. She was planked with pine flooring, and the upper was cedar; fore and aft thwarts of hardwood, midship thwart of pine, rather fine lines, and too sharp for a fishing boat, for which purpose she seemed to have been built, having a roller aft for using nets.
599. She was a fisherman's boat? She appeared to be so.
600. Was she a good seaworthy boat? Yes, of her size she was.
601. What was her carrying capacity? Her carrying capacity was rather bad, because she had very fine lines; but she would be a good sea-boat of her size.
602. I suppose she would carry a ton? Yes.
603. A fair boat in any ordinary sea? Yes, unless too heavily laden; with four or five men she would do well enough. With regard to the damage done to the boat, there was a hole in her starboard bow, and the plank torn away from both keel and stem, or cut-water, 2 ft. 4 in. by 14 in., a hole amidships 2 ft. by 3 ft., a hole in her starboard quarter 1 ft. 10 in. by 4 in., two planks stoved in on her starboard quarter, and a hole amidships, opposite the centre-board, 1 ft. 10 in. by 6 in.; her bottom was completely crushed in on the port side. She had pine bottom-boards unpainted, and a centre-board. The mark of a revolver bullet was in a knee of the after thwart on the starboard side, entering about a quarter of an inch into the wood in a slanting position, and grazed the thwart at the side from forward. The dent made in her knee appeared as if the bullet had come in contact with some other substance previous to its entering the knee. As regards anything else found in the boat, it is only hearsay; but I made a particular search around the locality for miles for several days to see if I could find any who had been in the boat. I particularly searched the caves; I had to wait for several days before I could get in there, in consequence of the heavy swell running on the rocks, but eventually I got in and searched them, but found nothing. Regarding the stones found in the boat, I examined them particularly; there were four or five of these stones. About 150 yards from where the boat was found a place was pointed out to me where there were four or five marks as if stones had been removed from them, and one large stone had been turned over and left there. I searched the coast for several miles to see if I could see similar stones, and more particularly

Senior-constable  
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constable  
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particularly at Bermagui from where the boat had left, to see if I could see any stones there similar to those found in the boat; but in all that distance I could find no stones whatever corresponding in colour with those that had been found in the boat. There was a quantity of ballast which had been discharged from vessels at the foot of Bermagui River, close to where the boat had been kept when the boatmen were there. Large quantities of stone ballast were there which had been discharged from coasters; I examined them for the purpose of seeing whether those which had been found in the boat had been taken from there, but they were different in colour altogether; and I came to the conclusion that the stones found in the boat had been picked up from the spot pointed out to me.

604. Did you search any further? I made further inquiries of several people who, I had been told, had seen the boat, but I could find no one who actually saw the boat leaving on the Sunday morning. I saw the master of a small vessel called the "Maid of the Mill," which was lying there on the Sunday morning; he told me he saw the boat there on the Saturday night, but early on Sunday morning he could not see it; she was away from there, and the men's tent had been taken down. Another thing I may mention. It would be high-water about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning—that is, at 1 a.m. They were low tides then—what are called neap tides.

605. Would it be possible for Mr. Young to get from his camp in that boat, or any other boat, to the place where the boat was found, between 5 o'clock on Saturday evening and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning? Quite possible, from Bermagui.

606. How long would it take him to go from where his camp was to where the boat was found? I do not know where Mr. Young was camped; I mean where the men who were in the boat had been camping?

607. Would it be possible for Mr. Young to get from his camping-place at the mouth of the Bermagui River, between 5 o'clock on Saturday evening and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, to Corunna Point? Yes, quite possible; they could pull the distance in three or four hours, about 9 miles, in fine weather. At 1 o'clock a.m. on Sunday morning it was high tide; on the 9th of that month—that was the day previous—it was high-water at Fort Denison at 11:30 a.m., and 11:57 p.m.; the tide at Corunna Point is about two hours later than it is in Sydney; therefore it would be just about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning when the boat could get on the rocks where she was found, and she could not get there again until between 2 and 3 o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. I find there were low tides then—new moon on the 4th and full moon on the 18th, and between these dates low neap tides. I waited at the locality where the boat was found till spring tide; and I could manage to get ashore even at spring tide from where the boat was found.

608. Without swimming? Swimming and walking. At high-water you could see some of the rocks above water between the boat and the shore.

609. From all your searching you are not able to find the slightest traces in any way of this party? No, not the slightest.

610. Did you search between the sand and the water close to low-water? Yes; I got a stick and I tried all I possibly could to see whether there was any body buried in the sand; I searched it over and over again, especially about where these stones were taken from; there was a patch of sand bare at high-water-mark, and I went over it again and again.

611. Did you make any inquiries or receive any information that enlightened you in any way? Not the slightest. I made all the inquiries it was possible for a man to do during the time I was there.

612. Did you find out whether Mr. Young's camping-place was searched on the Monday or Tuesday after he disappeared? No; that was in the hands of the police before I got there.

613. You did not hear whether that spot was searched to see whether any struggle took place there or not? No, I did not; the police had searched all round before I arrived.

614. Did the police make a search at the camp? I am not aware. I did not hear that Mr. Young had camped there.

615. What is your impression with regard to the disappearance of these men? My opinion is, regarding the things found in the boat belonging to Mr. Young, that if he had landed there alive he would not have left all those things in the boat.

616. Do you think these parties were drowned? They may have been.

617. What is your own impression? They may have been drowned, but the boat was navigated to where she was found by somebody.

618. You think the boat landed where the stones were found at first? Yes, and was afterwards navigated into the spot where she was found; I have no doubt she was navigated into where she was found, or she would never have got in there.

619. Is it your impression that there was any foul play where the stones were taken from? My impression is that there has been foul play somehow; under all the surrounding circumstances it appears so. I am under the impression that the boat was navigated to where she was found by some one, and that the injury she received she received there. When I made my first report I had not examined the boat so minutely as I did afterwards, and I said she might have received the injury where she was lying; but I came to the conclusion afterwards that she had been wilfully destroyed, and that the holes had been broken from the inside, as if something had been thrown at them from the inside; splinters from the boards came off inside.

620. You are under the impression that if the boat was thrown up on to the rocks where she was found the men would be able to get from there to the shore without being drowned? They would; but she was never washed up there by a swell, because she was lying on the rocks fore and aft; when a boat comes drifting along she comes broadside on, particularly in such a place as that. These stones that were found in her would have kept the boat down, so that she would not have moved from there, the stones keeping her down and the water washing in and out; no swell coming in there would have carried the boat away, from her having so many holes in her.

621. Did you learn from your inquiries whether any of these parties had any money? Yes, I went to Bateman's Bay for the purpose of ascertaining that; Lloyd's wife told me her husband had £19 when leaving Bateman's Bay; Towers' wife told me her husband had 19s.; and the old man, Casey, had no money. As to what Mr. Young had I do not know.

FRIDAY,



FRIDAY, 27 APRIL, 1883.

Present:—

Mr. HENRY CLARKE, | Mr. MOSES.

GEORGE DAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Crawford Binney, Esq., called in and examined:—

622. *Chairman.*] You are an officer of the Mines Department? Yes, Registrar.

623. You remember the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and party? Yes.

624. Were you sent to Bermagui to make inquiries? Yes.

625. How long after their disappearance? I left Sydney on the following Thursday night; they were missed on the Sunday.

626. You reached Bermagui, then, about six days after? I reached Tilba Tilba on the following Sunday, and I was on the spot where the boat was found on the Monday.

627. Will you give the Committee some information with regard to what you did, what you saw, and what you had reason to believe—just your experience of the whole affair? I was instructed by the Minister for Mines, the Hon. E. A. Baker, to search for Mr. Young and his companions, and to make inquiries as to what had become of them, and to spare no trouble or expense. I left Sydney on the Thursday night after their disappearance, and travelled without stopping till I got to Moruya on the following night about 11 o'clock. When there I heard that the Warden, Mr. Keightley, was in town, and would be starting immediately for the scene of the accident. I accordingly waited, and saw the Warden in the morning—Saturday morning—made all arrangements, got boatmen, and started that afternoon. The Warden and I reached Eurobodalla that night. On the following day we arrived at Tilba Tilba, the nearest place at which I could stop conveniently to the scene. When we arrived at Tilba Tilba, a free selection belonging to Mr. Hobbs, we saw Sub-Inspector Keegan, who produced some revolver bullets, which were handed to me and others. I think there were five of them, if I recollect right; the lubricating grease was still on some of them, so that they had evidently never been fired.

628. Where did Mr. Keegan say he got the bullets? In the boat. Mr. Keightley said he could easily understand that, because he had been in the habit of fishing in this boat, and they had used the revolver bullets as sinkers. On the following morning Mr. Keightley, Sub-Inspector Keegan, some police, and a large party of volunteers who picked us up at different points, went to the scene, some 5½ miles from Tilba Tilba. On arrival there I saw the boat. She was a green boat, with a red stripe, about 23 feet long I suppose—I did not measure her. She had a large hole near the centre-board, on the starboard side I think—a very large hole; there was a similar hole further astern, and a hole in the bow. I was shown part of the things which had been found in the boat, and those articles were subsequently brought to the house in which I was staying, and were particularly examined by me. I looked in Mr. Young's pocket-book—

629. Did you know it was Mr. Young's pocket-book? Yes, I had seen it frequently before in his possession. We were intimate friends, and the night before he went away we had a long conversation. This pocket-book contained blank cheques of the Bank of New Zealand, part of a letter from his mother, whose handwriting I knew well, some memoranda from his wife, one or two flies for fishing, and some other little matters not of great importance. His cigar-case was found in the boat, and an amber mouth-piece, similar to one I had seen him in the habit of using. After seeing the boat and looking at the different things about there, I went out on the rocks where the boat had been found. The boat was found due north and south, with her nose against a big rock, which rock at high-water would be the only rock visible until you got out to a large boulder at the end of the point. I then got on this place and went along the rocks, beneath which there was a great depth of water. It struck me it might be possible that the bodies of these men might be under these shelving rocks. I consulted with the Warden, and we thought it would be a good plan to get some dynamite for the purpose of proving, if we could, whether there was anything under these rocks or not. I sent to Montague Island for the dynamite, and instructed the boat's crew to search along the coast while I was away. After that I proceeded to make search inland, as it was supposed it was just possible they had wandered away. I continued making search and inquiries, riding and boating, especially in boats, as the weather permitted. The weather was nearly always wet, in fact I may say there was scarcely a day that I was dry all the time I was there; I was either wet through with the sea or wet through with the rain. I visited the caves to the northward, and with some difficulty managed to inspect them. There was nothing there, nor had there been, as far as I could judge. There were also some smaller caves, more, crevices than caves, which I also searched. After that I went to Montreal and made inquiries there, and I ascertained beyond doubt the fact of Mr. Young having been there, and of his having lunched, or dined, at an eating-house; he lunched there with the police, or some of them, and he was accompanied by a stranger, whose description appeared to me to tally with that of Mr. Schneider. After lunching on that Saturday Mr. Young was with the Warden, and went with him to the prospector's tent, where they had more to eat, and where he left his belt and instruments. These instruments I afterwards got, and was shown exactly how he left them; in fact, I believe they were in the same place. I also went to Bermagui, and saw a boy who told me, as he had told others, that he saw a boat leave the river on the Sunday morning early, and there were four people in that boat; he said there might have been more, but he could not say or would not say for certain. Further, the Hobbs family, or some of them, at the free-selection at which I was stopping, stated that on the Sunday morning, just before starting for church, about half-past 10 o'clock, I think, they from their verandah saw a boat with people in it going past, and they thought she was very badly managed. I was at the Bermagui River, and was shown the spot at which Mr. Young was supposed to have camped; it was on this side of the river—the northern side—but I could see nothing to show that anybody had camped there. The tent had been taken away, and any marks might have been washed away.

630. He could not have remained at that camp more than two nights at the outside? No; only one night, I should think.

631. Did you make any inquiries as to whether any one had searched the spot where he camped immediately after he disappeared? No; I understood that the police had done that before I got there.

632. The police had searched there? I understood so.

T. C. Binney.  
Esq.

27 April, 1883.

- T. C. Binney,  
Esq.  
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633. From the inquiries you made, and what you saw, do you believe four men went in that boat—do you believe Mr. Young was in it? Yes.
634. Were you led to believe the others were in it? Yes.
635. Who? I think the owner of the boat, Towers, was there; an old man named Casey, Lloyd, Mr. Schneider, and Mr. Young.
636. You were led to believe there were five in the boat when it left Bermagui River? Yes.
637. *Mr. Moses.*] Have you any means of knowing whether it was Towers' boat that was found? It was identified by people there who knew it. Mr. Keightley knew the boat; he said he had been fishing in it, and when the question of the revolver bullets was brought up, he said he knew they were accustomed to use them for sinkers.
638. *Chairman.*] What do you think became of the men in the boat—do you think they landed near Corunna Point? I think they did.
639. You think they landed at these rocks where the boat was found? I think they landed somewhere close by—I could not say exactly where.
640. What do you think became of them then? I think they were drowned; I think they were drowned just below where the boat was found.
641. Do you think they were drowned without the boat capsizing? Yes, the boat never capsized.
642. How do you account for their being drowned and the boat not being upset? By their getting out of it.
643. Getting out to do what—why do you believe they got out of it? They might have landed for lunch, and seeing the boat getting away, might have rushed down to her and been drowned in endeavouring to secure her. At the time they lunched there I should suppose it was 1 o'clock in the day; when there was a spring tide, and these rocks would all be covered excepting one. I fancy they got to this little bay near Corunna Point, where the boat was found, about 1 o'clock; it was then spring tide, the highest tide of the month, on that Sunday, and all the rocks about where the boat was found would be covered, with the exception of one large one, against which I understood the boat's bow rested when she was found. The parties would appear to have landed and gone to lunch, for the evidence of a meal having been partaken of were found—bread-crumbs, damper, salmon, butter, and other things.
644. What do you think followed on that? I think the accident happened after lunch.
645. What do you think it was? That something went wrong with the boat, and one or two of the party got into deep water, and Mr. Young, who was a first-class swimmer, and Mr. Schneider also, went in to assist the others; and the whole party was drowned.
646. I suppose you heard there were a number of stones in the boat? Yes, I saw and lifted them.
647. These stones were taken from that beach, were they not? Not just at that spot—I do not think so.
648. I mean from the bay? I could not see any stones like them. I think I mentioned the stones and the weight of them in my report.
649. I suppose you received information down there that Mr. Young went down to his camp on Saturday evening? The last that was seen of Mr. Young, according to the evidence I could get, was that he was seen at sundown going to his camp, towards Bermagui.
650. Previous to his going to his camp he had made a promise to go out fishing on the Sunday? No, he had made an engagement with Mr. Keightley to see him on Monday. He had been with the police and asked them about going fishing; he asked if they were going fishing.
651. Did you hear what kind of character Mr. Schneider bore? I knew Mr. Schneider very slightly indeed.
652. Have you any notion there was any foul play with regard to this party? No, none.
653. You have no doubt in your mind as to that? At the time I was down there I had no doubt, and should not have had any if I had not heard the rumours which I have heard since.
654. From all you are able to make of it, you think they were drowned in the way you have described? Yes. Somebody had been sick in the boat, and the signs of that would have been washed away if the boat had been capsized.
655. What you heard down there was simply surmise—opinion? Yes; most of the people down there think they were murdered.
656. But there was nothing to lead you to think so? No.
657. *Mr. Clarke.*] Have you heard whether the water was rough on the day they disappeared? It was a lovely day; there was a swell on, but not much.
658. Do you think it probable, from what you have heard or seen, that they would land on these rocks instead of landing on the sandy beach to the north? There is a beautiful sandy beach a little to the north, which is, I am informed, the best place to land at that you can find between there and Moruya.
659. Do you not think it strange they should land on the rocks if they had a nice place like that to land at? I was informed that on the Friday previous to this accident Towers, the owner of the boat, had inquired and had been informed that this shelly beach, which he had noticed on his way down, was the safest place to camp at on his way back.
660. On the supposition that they were drowned there, how do you account for no trace of them being found? Part of their clothing has been found, and one of Mr. Young's boots.
661. That was in the boat? Yes.
662. Do you suppose they were drowned in going back to the boat after lunch? Yes, I think they were.
663. Is the water deep? The water in that hole is 25 feet deep at least in some parts, and there is a long sea-weed which goes to and fro with the tide.
664. Can you give us any opinion as to the reason why no remains of the bodies have been found? That is very strange; they ought to have been found.
665. Would that sea-weed or sedge be the means of entangling them? It would.
666. Still, if they got entangled there, would it not be likely some portions would come ashore? One would think so.
667. Unless devoured by sharks? There are any quantity of sharks there.
668. Was any search made along the beach? Yes, by probing the sand with an iron bar.
669. Did you search any other part—was any search made in the Bermagui River, near where they were camped? No.

670. *Chairman.*] Did you hear anything of an axe and shovel being found in that bay? Yes, they were found in not very deep water; I saw the place where they were found. T. C. Binney,  
Esq.
671. Is there any accounting for how the axe and shovel came into the water? No, unless they were thrown in. All the things in the boat have, in my opinion, been tampered with. 27 April, 1883.
672. Was there any current on that day? Yes, a very strong current.
673. In that bay where the sandy beach is? No; the sandy beach is to the north.
674. Would the current be outside the bay? The current sweeps into the bay, and then there is a very strong current that runs out, so that there is a constant swirl there. At the point of these rocks I should say the depth is from 25 to 30 feet.
675. Is it a rocky bottom? I never could touch the bottom.
676. You do not know whether it is sandy or rocky? No.
677. *Mr. Moses.*] Did you recognize any of the things you examined as being Mr. Young's? Yes.
678. Was any trace found of the tent he used in camping? There was a tent found at the place where the boat was found; I could not say it was a whole tent, but it looked like a whole tent to me; it was nearly new.
679. Was it Mr. Young's tent? I could not say. When I saw it, it was lying on the bank.
680. When you examined the boat, how did you think the holes in her were made? The hole amidships I think was made from outside; the hole in the bow was suspicious; I could not tell whether it was made from outside or inside.
681. What do you suppose the stones were put in the boat for? They could only have been put there for one purpose, to steady her, to keep her there while they were on shore; they could not have been put there for any other purpose than to keep the boat steady; she was a crank boat; they would not be required as ballast when the men were in her.

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### SESSION 1883-4.

WEDNESDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1884.

Present:—

MR. DAY,		MR. BURNS,
MR. LEVIN,		MR. CLARKE,
MR. BARBOUR.		

GEORGE DAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Francis Guy called in and examined:—

682. *Chairman.*] You are aware that this Committee has been appointed to inquire into what is called the Bermagui mystery? Yes. Mr. F. Guy.
683. Do you know anything at all about the disappearance of these men, or anything in connection with it? I was there at the time they disappeared, but I know nothing whatever of the circumstances of my own knowledge. One of the men had been in my employ for about fifteen years. I lived about 60 miles on this side of Bermagui, and I went down to see the rush. All I know is with regard to the men who were in the boat. I knew the man Towers from a lad, and he had been working for me off and on for fifteen years. Lloyd, another of the party, had left a schooner belonging to me to go with the others to the diggings, and Casey was a very old man, about 70 years of age. They all left my place to go to Bermagui, to the rush. I reached there on Saturday morning, and saw them at a distance, but I did not speak to them—these three men, I mean. Somebody else told me they were going to start back home in the morning to Bateman's Bay. 30 Jan., 1884.
684. Were these boatmen there for the purpose of hire? They just went down to the rush, and they used Towers' boat to go instead of going overland. Seeing no prospect of doing anything at the diggings they were going to return home. I understood that they were giving Mr. Lamont Young and somebody else a lift as far as Corunna from Bermagui. To save Mr. Lamont Young going overland they were taking him and his companion in the boat as far as Corunna Point, having to pass there on their way to Bateman's Bay.
685. That is the supposition? That is what I understood from what I was told. A son of Casey, one of the men that was lost, mentioned it to me.
686. Do you know whether Mr. Lamont Young had any business at Corunna Point? Yes, I understood he had; there were diggings at Corunna which had been working for a long time.
687. Did you see Mr. Lamont Young's tent? No.
688. You do not know where he was camped? No.
689. Did you think it likely he would shift from Bermagui, when he had only been there one day, to Corunna Point? Yes; he would see all he wanted at Bermagui in one day, because where the diggings were was a flat which you could walk over in a quarter of an hour; all the diggings were concentrated on this flat, near Walloga Lake.
690. Were you there when the boat was found? I did not go down to the place, but I got a man to go down to see if he could get the boat away.
691. Do you know if any person went to see the place where Mr. Young was camped, to see whether his tent was struck or not? No, I do not know anything about that. His tent has never been found, I believe.
692. What is your own opinion about the disappearance of these men? My opinion is, that one of the parties in the boat destroyed the others and afterwards made his escape.
693. Had the men in the boat anything to do with Mr. Young before they met at Bermagui? No, they had no previous knowledge of one another.

- Mr. F. Guy. 694. *Mr. Burns.*] What would be the motive of any one of the party for destroying the others? There might be many motives. I know for a fact that Lloyd had three £5 notes with him. My idea of the thing is, that one of the parties in the boat either poisoned or shot the others, and threw them overboard, weighted in some way to prevent them floating again, and having a knowledge of how the Parramatta River murderers were found out, may have opened the bodies. A long line and heavy iron bar that Towers used for a kellick line was missing from the boat, and they may have been tied together with that and sunk at sea. Then, assuming that he had destroyed these men and put them overboard, he would come ashore and try to sink the boat. The boat was damaged from the inside outwards, not damaged from the outside, and the stones were thrown into the boat apparently with the object of sinking her after she was pushed off from the shore.
695. *Chairman.*] Have you ever heard of any one disappearing from that place? No.
696. There is no trace of any one clearing out to another part of the country? No. If one of the parties in the boat did it he could walk to the diggings in about half an hour, and be as safe there in the crowd as if he were in Sydney.
697. What was the general impression down there among the inhabitants when the boat was found and they began to inquire into the thing? The inhabitants of the place were a shifting population—all diggers.
698. I suppose it was generally spoken of on the Monday morning? I left on the Sunday afternoon, and did not hear of it till the Tuesday or Wednesday following.
699. Do you know if any of the other men had any money? I do not.
700. Had Mr. Young? I was speaking to Mr. Binney about it, and he said he thought he had very little.
701. Had Schneider any money? I think that is doubtful.
702. These boatmen were married men? Yes.
703. Are their wives and families there, at Bateman's Bay, now? Yes; Towers' widow is married again.
704. Your belief is that these men were murdered and thrown overboard? Yes, by one of the party in the boat. I have a very strong opinion about it.
705. *Mr. Levin.*] Was the boat identified as the same boat the party took? Yes; the boat belonged to Towers. The idea of their being drowned is absurd, because the boat was never capsized.
706. *Chairman.*] Do you think there was any truth in the supposition that they tied the boat up to the bank and went to have something to eat, that while they were doing so the boat broke away, that some of them rushed into the water to bring it back, that one got entangled in the weeds, and the others rushed in to save him, and all got drowned? It is an impossibility. Towers could swim for an hour or two hours if necessary—I know it; he could swim, in fact, as long as he liked.
707. Is there no chance at all of their having taken the boat to any of the caves, and that the boat broke away and left them in the caves? There are no caves there of any account where such a thing could have happened.
708. It has been mooted that these men were kidnapped and taken away? I do not think that is possible. Montague Island lies just off the place, and any strange vessel coming there would be seen by thousands from the mainland.
709. *Mr. Clarke.*] A steamer passed the same day? Yes, the regular weekly steamer. The diggings are immediately on the sea-shore—so near that they were baling the sea-water out from the claims.
710. *Chairman.*] Then from all you know of the circumstances, you are under the impression that these men met with foul play and were murdered and thrown overboard? Yes, by one of the parties in the boat.
711. And that that party brought the boat to the place where it was found and threw the stones into her to sink her? Yes; he attempted to sink her, but failed. It was full moon on the Sunday night, and next morning there was a very high tide; and it is evident to me that he made the fracture in the boat by putting the stones in her, and pushed her off thinking to sink her, but the tide carried her back on to the rock where she was found.
712. Have you any recollection of the state of the weather on the Sunday? The weather was beautifully fine—full moon, with a moderate north-east wind.
713. Was the sea boisterous? No; it was evidently not rough, because the boat was not even wet.
714. *Mr. Clarke.*] Did you see the boat? No; I did not go to the place where the boat was. I left on the Sunday to come home.
715. By land? Yes; in my buggy.
716. *Chairman.*] I think you said a man named Casey might give us some information? Yes; I think it was old Casey's son who told me that they (the boat-party) were going to give Mr. Lamont Young a lift as far as Corunna.
717. Do you think the police did all they ought to have done in the matter? I do not think they were very active. There was an advertisement put in the *Moruya* paper by Mr. Keightley, the Police Magistrate, offering £5 reward for the body of Mr. Lamont Young, and the others in proportion, whatever that meant.
718. Was not £150 reward offered by the Government? The first public intimation of a reward was offered by the Police Magistrate as stated.
719. If the Government had offered a reward of £1,000 or £5,000, do you think it would have had any effect at the time? No, I do not think so. I believe the party who committed the murder landed in the boat and travelled with the crowd as they were leaving the diggings.
720. Do you think the Government did everything they ought to have done? I never heard of the Government doing more than a very little, but I do not know that they could have done any more. I firmly believe the party who committed the deed made his escape, and that is the whole story. If ever one of the boat party is found alive that will disclose the secret of it.
721. You are under the impression that the Government could not have done anything to solve this mystery at the time? I do not think so.
722. You think they were not to blame for not having taken further steps? I am not able to judge. I do not know what means they have taken to discover it. My idea was that they should telegraph to all the other Colonies to watch for the passing through of one of the boat-party.
723. They did do that? If they did, I suppose that was all they could do. It was impossible so large a number of men could have been murdered on the beach. The only way so many could have been got rid of was by poison, or by shooting them in the boat. I have always thought the vomit found on the boat's thwart ought to have been better examined.

724. It would have been an easy thing for one of these parties to have poisoned the others in spirits, or any food or drink? Yes, easy; it would only resemble sea-sickness, and create no suspicion. Mr. F. Guy.  
30 Jan., 1884.
725. Can you think of any motive for such a diabolical act? It might have been for money. There was one party in the boat, I believe, who had great need of money.
726. You never heard of any of these men having a considerable amount of money? No. Lloyd was the only one that had money that I know of; he was paid off from the schooner, at his own request, so that he could go to the rush, and he took £15 with him I know. The other two belonging to the boat had nothing. I do not know what Mr. Lamont Young had; but I heard that one of the boat-party had pawned some instruments in Sydney; that, of course, you know more about than I do.\*

WEDNESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1884.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR, | MR. LEVIN.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robert William Newell sworn and examined:—

727. *Chairman.*] I suppose you know the object for which this Committee has been appointed? Yes, I do. Mr. R. W.  
Newell  
13 Feb., 1884.
728. To inquire into the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and party, at Bermagui? Yes.
729. Do you know any of the parties connected with that loss? None whatever.
730. Did you know Mr. Young? No.
731. Did you know Mr. Schneider? No.
732. Did you never see him? I never saw any of the parties.
733. Do you know whether any of the parties pledged any of the articles in Sydney? No, I only say by what I have been told; I know personally nothing whatever about it, except what I have heard in conversation.
734. And that may not be true? It may not.
735. Then you cannot give any information to the Committee in any way? Not personally, only what I have heard; I cannot give you one single word of my own knowledge about the parties whatever.
736. *Mr. Levin.*] Did you hear of them having pledged anything? Will you allow me to explain. I have a sister who some two years ago kept a large boarding establishment in Macleay-street, and I believe from what she said that one or two of the parties had been boarding with her, Schneider and one of the others; and in a conversation that I had with her, my wife being present, she made use of these remarks, that she had heard of Schneider being seen crossing a ferry some day or two days after the disappearance of the party.
737. *Chairman.*] Some one told her? Some one told her that he was seen crossing a ferry some distance from where the disappearance took place, and he was afterwards recognized in Melbourne, and that some of the articles belonging to the Geological Surveyor had been taken out of her house and pledged at some pawnbroker's place in Sydney—articles belonging to Mr. Young. The remarks were disconnected, but as far as I recollect that was the principal part of the conversation. It is so long ago that I can scarcely recollect the conversation altogether.
738. *Mr. Levin.*] Is your sister living in Sydney? She is.
739. *Chairman.*] Did she tell you which of the party it was that pledged those things? She did not say.
740. *Mr. Levin.*] Do you know who was the party that told her? I do not. This was a conversation in my own house.
741. Do you think she can tell the Committee who the party was that told her? It is very likely.
742. *Chairman.*] Then you did not know the parties who were lost down at Bermagui, and you cannot give the Committee any more information? I have told you all I know about it.
743. *Mr. Levin.*] You do not know by whom he was seen in Melbourne? I do not, but I believe it was some one in the same Department as himself.
744. *Chairman.*] In the Mines? Yes, in the Mines, and recognized him in Melbourne some weeks afterwards.
745. Does your sister know the name of the person who recognized him? I cannot say.
746. What is your sister's address now? Wynyard-square, next door to Dr. Wright. Her name is Mrs. Hinton.
747. Do you think she can give any information to the Committee? That is where I got my information from, in a conversation. She came to visit us, and I heard the conversation from her.
748. *Mr. Barbour.*] Then some of them were living with Mrs. Hinton at the time? Yes, Schneider, and I believe there were two of the party. She would be able to give you all the particulars.

Mrs. Philadelphia Tomsett sworn and examined:—

749. *Chairman.*] Do you live at Bermagui? Yes.
750. Did you live there when Mr. Young and his party disappeared? I believe so; I have been there for ten years. Mrs.  
P. Tomsett.  
13 Feb., 1884.
751. Did you ever see Mr. Young? No, I never saw him.
752. *Mr. M. Schneider.*] Not that I know of.
753. How far was your place from Mr. Young's camp? I do not know where they camped, only I was told they were camped over the river—I do not know anything more. 754.

\* ADDED (on revision):—Since giving my evidence I remember talking to one of the claim-holders at Corunna Point, on Saturday, at the rush, who told me Mr. Young was going to see their workings. He (the miner) had come to Bermagui to the rush the day before (Friday) from Corunna diggings, and was going back on Sunday. He was showing me a sample of the gold his party was getting at Corunna. I had some little acquaintance with him, but cannot think of his name just now.

- Mrs. P. Tomsett. 754. Do you remember the night when they were lost? I do not remember the night; I was told of it on the Monday morning.
- 13 Feb., 1884. 755. Was there anything told to you on that night? Nothing at all.
756. Do you remember going outside your house on that night? I heard an alarm.
757. About what time was that? I cannot tell you. It was getting towards dark, and I heard a gun and saw a flash of fire like, and then some alarm like a screech.
758. In which direction was that? It seemed in the direction of the river, but I could not say whether it was there or not because there were so many camping about the place.
759. Did you hear any voice? It was one alarm—I heard no more.
760. Mr. Levin.] But it was in that direction? It was in the direction where they were supposed to be lost—towards the mouth of the river.
761. Chairman.] Was your husband at home that night? I could not tell you whether he was or not; he was not at home when I went down in the evening.
762. Did you tell him about what you heard? Not at the minute—I told him some time afterwards.
763. Do you know the object of this Committee? I know nothing at all about it.
764. You live about half a mile from Mr. Young's camp? I do not know at all; we are just under Mr. Morehead's house.
765. How far from the river? About 50 or 60 yards; I could not exactly tell you; about 100 yards from the wharf.
766. Did you see the boat? I saw boats, but I could not tell you whether it was theirs. I was never on the lake.
767. Mr. Levin.] Did you not go to see when you heard of it? No.
768. Chairman.] Did any one call at your place on the Sunday night they disappeared? I do not mind it.
769. Did you tell any one that some one called at your place on the Sunday night they disappeared? I forget.
770. Were there two men? Yes. It was a good bit afterwards; I should say it was about ten or twelve days after the loss.
771. Not on the Sunday following? No, it was on a Friday night.
772. If any one has sworn that two men called at your place on Sunday, the day when Mr. Young disappeared, it would not be true? No, that is wrong, it was not on a Sunday at all; it was on Friday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
773. How long was it afterwards? About ten or twelve days after the loss.
774. Did you notice those two men? No, I never saw them.
775. What did they want? They gave three taps at the window. I said—"Who is there?" They wanted to know where the ferryman was; I said—"Under the hill, where you see a large smoke." They asked again, and I told them again the same thing. They hummed and hawed, and they said, "Get up and get a nobbler." I said—"If you are not out of this I will take the gun and blow your brains out." I said—"I will set the dog on you," and they then went away.
776. Did the ferryman tell you that he put any one over the river on the Sunday night or Monday morning? No.
777. Did you hear of any man, or two men, making their way across that ferry on the Sunday night? No, I never heard of it.
778. And in reality, no one called at your place on that Sunday night? No.
779. You never told any one that there was? No.
780. Did you tell Mr. Scott? No, I do not think it.
781. Do you know Mr. Scott? No.

THURSDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1884.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,		MR. LEVIN,
MR. CLARKE,		MR. MELVILLE.

GEORGE DAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Tomsett called in and further examined on oath:—

- Mrs. Tomsett. 782. Chairman.] You live not far from the ferry crossing the Bermagui River? Yes.
- 14 Feb., 1884. 783. How far is the ferry from your house? I cannot tell exactly.
784. Is it not in sight? Oh yes, it is in sight.
785. But you do not know how far it is? It might be a hundred yards or more.
786. Did you know the ferryman who was there? The old gentleman is dead.
787. Did you know him? Yes, Mr. George Osman.
788. Did the ferryman tell you on one occasion that two persons gave him a pound to put them over the ferry one Saturday night? No, they offered him a pound when they went to him, but they only gave him 5s.
789. And he put them over? Not by himself, but with the help of another man named Smith.
790. Did the two men whom he put across call at your place? Yes.
791. Had one of them a scar on his face, or a cut? No, I never saw them.
792. Did any one belonging to you see them? No.
793. How do you know they called? Those who rapped at the window?
794. Those who paid the ferryman to put them across the river? Yes, the ferryman put them over.
795. You did not see them? No; we were all in bed.
796. Then how do you know they called? They called me up.
797. Was it dark? It was in the night.
798. Sunday night? No, Friday night.
799. Then, if Mr. Scott swears that it was on Sunday night, it is untrue? These people called at my place and went to the ferryman's on Friday night.
800. That was before Mr. Young disappeared? I do not know when he disappeared.

Mrs. Tomsett,  
14 Feb., 1884.

801. Do you not recollect the time? No.
802. Was there not great excitement in the neighbourhood about the disappearance of Mr. Young? On the Monday following.
803. Was it before that Monday or after that Monday that these men came to your place and called you up? Not on Monday—it was the following Friday.
804. That would be a week after? A week like after the mystery had occurred.
805. Then these men did not come into your place? Not to my knowledge—I never saw them.
806. Did your husband know Mr. Young, or see him? No.
807. Did he ever see Mr. Schneider? No.
808. How far is your place from the Bermagui River, where it joins the sea? I do not know.
809. Have you not said that on a certain occasion you heard the groans of some one? It was some mournful noise; I do not know whether it was groans.
810. Have you not said you saw a flash? Yes, just like a lot of leaves on fire; it went up and went away directly.
811. Was it a shot? It was a shot of some sort, but what it was I could not tell you.
812. Were you within any reasonable distance of the place where you saw the flash—could you hear what took place? No.
813. You heard a noise? I heard that noise, but whether it took place on those people I could not tell.
814. Where you saw the flash? I cannot tell the instance. I was going down from Morehead's Mill, and as I was going down I saw a flash and heard a noise. There are trees all about Morehead's place, and I could not see straight. But it was where these people had gone.
815. We have heard that you stated it took place about 8 o'clock on Saturday night: did it take place at that time—was it on the Saturday night before these people were missed? I told a party that I did not know whether it was on a Saturday night or not.
816. Was it on a Saturday night? Yes, but I do not know what day of the month it was.
817. Have you any idea at all as to what became of these men? Not the slightest; I know no more about them than any one of you.
818. There must have been a great deal of excitement about it in the neighbourhood at the time? There was on Monday great excitement. The ferryman came and told me about it first. He asked me if I had heard the talk about the mystery. I said—"What mystery?" He said—"Why, a lot of men lost in a boat." It was on a Monday morning he told me that.
819. You yourself did not know the man Schneider? No, nor none of them. I do not know that I ever saw any of them; there was so many, it was impossible to see them all.
820. *Mr. Clarke.*] What is the general impression about Bermagui as to the fate of these men? I cannot tell you.
821. The people about there seemed to wonder what became of them? There was great inquiry about them.
822. But what is the general impression? I never heard.
823. *Chairman.*] You have heard people talking? I have heard people say they were lost—that is all I heard.
824. Is it the general impression that there was foul play—that they were murdered, in fact? I have heard people say so, but I do not know whether it is right.
825. Do you know a man named Campbell down there? A white man?
826. No, a black man, a half-caste? Yes, he gets oysters at the river.
827. Was he ever in your house about the time this mystery occurred? No; he came to rent my husband's boat to get oysters, but he never was in the house; that is since we moved, about twelve months since.
828. Did your husband have any conversation with him? No, except about the boat.
829. Did you see him before that? No.
830. Do you know whether your husband saw him before? No, I cannot say, but I do not think he did.
831. Is your husband still alive? Yes, he is working for Mr. Morehead.
832. Did you never hear your husband say what he thought had become of these men? He said it was a very strange thing it could not be found out; that was all he said.

Charles Leonard Jagers called in and examined on oath:—

833. *Chairman.*] You live at Bermagui? Yes, about 3 miles south of Bermagui.
834. Were you living there at the time Mr. Young and his party disappeared? Yes; I was working at the Montreal diggings; I took up a claim on the diggings when they broke out.
835. You were on the opposite side of the river to Young's camp? No, I think he was camped on the same side as I am living on.
836. But the diggings were on the opposite side? Yes.
837. Did you ever see Mr. Young? Not that I am aware of.
838. Did you ever see Mr. Schneider? Not that I am aware of.
839. Do you know where they were camped at Bermagui? Yes, I believe I do.
840. Did you ever see the tent they were camped in? No, I did not—not to notice it.
841. You remember the time of their disappearance from Bermagui? Yes.
842. That was in October, 1880—you were living there at that time? Yes.
843. Did you, on the Sunday, see the boat that was cast up on the rocks—the boat they were supposed to have been in? No, I did not see it for some seven or eight months after.
844. How far is your house from the ferry? Between 2 and 3 miles.
845. You remember that these people were missed on Sunday? I heard they had been out in a boat on Saturday night, and that on Sunday the boat was found.
846. Did any one call at your place on the Sunday? Not that Sunday.
847. On the Sunday night? It may be as well for me to explain—there were two men came to my place after that.
848. How long after? About a fortnight after. They came to my place and said they crossed the Bermagui River at 3 o'clock in the morning.

C. L. Jagers,  
14 Feb., 1884.



- C. L. Jagers. 849. But did not some one call on Sunday? No, not strangers.
850. Did not two men breakfast at your place on Monday morning? No.
- 14 Feb., 1884. 851. Go on in your own way? These two men who crossed the river in the middle of the night at Bermagui, they called at my place on the Monday morning and asked me if I could oblige them with some breakfast, as they had crossed Bermagui at 3 o'clock in the morning, and were going to Nelson. They said that after they came across the river they lay down at Morehead's fence and overslept themselves, and it was too far to go to Nelson without anything to eat.
852. Did you give them some breakfast? My wife gave them some.
853. Which way did they go? Towards Bega.
854. Along the coast? Yes; they paid my wife 1s. each for breakfast.
855. Did you notice anything strange in their manner? One of the men was strange; he never spoke, but only mumbled something to the other. I heard one address the other as Charley. I know one of the men, and had often seen him. After that I heard that the police thought these two men had gone in the steamer "Tasman," to Hobart. I thought it my duty to tell the police I knew one of the men, and that they were then in Bega. I told Mr. Keightley of it.
856. Do you know whether the police followed these two men or not? I do not think they did.
857. Did a person named Gray show you a likeness supposed to be a likeness of one of the two men who breakfasted at your place? No; he showed me a pencilled profile.
858. Was it like one of the men who had breakfast at your place? It was something like him, but I could not say it was exactly like him. I was milking a cow when they came and asked for breakfast. I told them I would see if my wife could give them breakfast. One of them was a stranger, and I did not like his appearance.
859. They said they were going to the Ninety-mile Beach? The one I did not like the look of made some remark to the other, whom I knew, and whose name was Barrett. I said "What do you say?" or words to that effect, and Barrett then remarked—"There ought to be plenty of gold at the Ninety-mile Beach."
860. Did you notice whether one of these men had a scar on his face? One of them seemed to have a scratch; it might have been an old mark, but I could not say whether it was recently made or not. There was a little black on the eye, and it looked to me as if he had been fighting.
861. It did not appear to be an old mark? I did not take sufficient notice of it to be able to say, but some of it looked to be fresh; it looked to me as if he had had his eye bunged up.
862. Had you any doubt about one of the parties—did you tell Mr. Gray you had any doubt about one of the parties, the party shown by the pencil sketch he showed you? I do not remember using those words; I said the chin resembled him.
863. I suppose they appeared to be ordinary swagmen? Ordinary diggers.
864. They were on foot? Yes, on foot, carrying their swags.
865. Had you any conversation with them about Mr. Young and party, who had disappeared the day before? No, it was a fortnight after they disappeared.
866. I understood you to say it was on the following Monday? No, it was a fortnight after. No one came to my place until a fortnight after.
867. The two men who had breakfast at your place are the two men who crossed the river? Crossed the ferry in the middle of the night.
868. Was there any cause for their crossing in the middle of the night? Barrett told me there was a rush at Nelson, and he wanted to get there soon.
869. Did you know the ferryman? I know old George. I have a man called Jack who put the two men over; I did not know him.
870. Did old George ever say to you he thought Young and his party had been murdered? Yes, we have often spoken together about them.
871. Did he ever give you any reasons for thinking they were murdered? No.
872. Did he ever say to you that he thought these two men who crossed by the punt in the middle of the night were the murderers? No.
873. Or anything like it? No, I do not recollect him saying anything like it. I recollect him saying it looked queer, or something to that effect, the two men crossing in the middle of the night.
874. Did the police follow up those two men? Not that I am aware of.
875. Have you any knowledge of the police following any man or men who crossed the ferry about that time? No.
876. If the police said they did follow two men and found out who they were it would be untrue? I could not say—they may have followed them up for what I know.
877. How long was it after the Sunday that Young disappeared that you saw the place where the boat was found? About seven months after I suppose it was; it was after Mr. Gray had been searching for him—after I went to look about his camp.
878. I suppose you know a good deal about Bermagui and Corunna Point? I know all about Bermagui but not Corunna; I never was up where the boat was found but once in my life; I have been to Read's place, and was working at Dawson's place some two months.
879. Did you ever hear of any one or more members of Young's party having money? I have heard from the police that they had money.
880. That is the boatman? Yes.
881. Did you ever hear that Mr. Young had money with him about the time of his disappearance? No; Mr. Gray told me that Lloyd had £19 with him, but that he thought Mr. Young had very little, if any.
882. Lloyd was one of the diggers? One of the boatmen, I believe.
883. But he was a digger? I do not know.
884. This man did not belong to Bermagui? No.
885. They came to the diggings? Yes.
886. Did you ever see the boat since? Yes.
887. But you did not see it for a long time after Mr. Young was missed? Not until some months after, when Mr. Gray came down; he had been down, I think, six weeks when I saw the boat.
888. I suppose it is not a place where any one could go astray in the bush? I do not think so; there are plenty of settlers around.
889. *Mr. Levin.*] Was there not some excitement amongst the people as soon as they heard the people were lost? Yes.



890. But not sufficient to induce you to go down and see the boat? I was on my digger's claim; if I had left my ground I should have lost it. C. L. Jagers.  
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891. Can you give the Committee a description of the one of the two men who breakfasted at your house who would not talk—who was not communicative? Yes; he was a stoutish man, a strongly built man; I suppose about 5 feet 11 inches in height; he was a strong-looking fellow; he had fair hair and a thin moustache.
892. Mr. Gray showed you a likeness? Yes.
893. Was that anything like the man who called at your house? Yes, it was something like him—I fancied the chin was something like him.
894. Did you not tell Mr. Gray it was like him? I told him I thought the chin was like him.
895. *Chairman.*] Do you remember Mr. Gray asking you if you thought Young's party were murdered? Yes.
896. Will you give us the conversation that took place between yourself and Mr. Gray, as near as you can recollect it—did you say anything about dogs? Yes, I did.
897. Will you give the Committee, as shortly as you can, an account of what passed between you? I cannot recollect all that passed; I recollect remarking that if they had been killed about there my dogs might have eaten them, as they had a terrible stink on them two or three times when I came home. I said,—“The dogs stink that bad that if the men were murdered and are anywhere about here I would think my dogs had eaten them.”
898. *Mr. Levin.*] Was any search made for these men as soon as their disappearance was made known? I never saw any search party down my way.
899. *Chairman.*] Did not Gray make a search? That was seven months after the men were lost; there was no search made shortly after they were missed.
900. Did not Mr. Hannan search? I do not know him to have searched.
901. *Mr. Barbour.*] When the residents of the district heard of such a serious affair having occurred, did they not muster up in a party and go in search of the missing men? Not that I am aware of.
902. *Mr. Levin.*] Coming back to the likeness—when Mr. Gray showed you that pencil sketch did you not at once recognize it as the likeness of Schneider? No, not of the man that had been at my place. I said the chin looked a good deal like him, but I would not like to say it was that man.
903. Then Mr. Gray must have been mistaken regarding the opinion you expressed? If he said I recognized it he is mistaken.
904. *Mr. Melville.*] I believe you have told the Committee you did not know Mr. Young at all? Not at all.
905. Did you know Schneider? No.
906. When did you first hear the men were missing? I think on the Monday morning after their disappearance. Albert Reed told me they had picked up a geological book.
907. What time of the day was that? About 11 o'clock. By finding the geological book it was thought that some one named Roberts was lost. The book was found on the beach.
908. How did you come to connect the geological book with Roberts? I always understood he was a geologist.
909. Did you visit the place where the boat was found? Seven or eight months after the occurrence—just about six weeks after Mr. Gray came down.
910. You heard that the men were supposed to have disappeared, and you never went, until seven or eight months afterwards, to the spot where the boat was found? No.
911. You are sure of what you are saying? Yes.
912. Did any one come to your house, or did anything unusual occur, on the Sunday after these people were lost? No.
913. If any member of your family stated that something unusual did occur would they be telling the truth? Not in connection with the loss of the party.
914. But suppose some member of your family were to say that somebody called at your place on that morning? There was a neighbour of mine called.
915. At what time? About 8 o'clock.
916. Was there any one at your place before 8 o'clock? No.
917. Did any one breakfast with you besides your own family? Yes, Tom Kent and his son.
918. At what time? About 8 or 9 o'clock.
919. About 11 o'clock you heard these people were lost? That was on the Monday. No one called at my place on the Monday morning.
920. What were you doing on the Sunday? I do not remember anything further than that I milked the cows.
921. Can you tell the Committee what you were doing on the Saturday night? I came home from the diggings about dusk.
922. Did you go out afterwards? No.
923. Stopped at home all the evening? Yes.
924. I suppose that any member of your family would know that you were at home all the evening? Yes.
925. Did you go from home on the Sunday? No.
926. Were any persons about there, any of the diggers and so forth—hearing the news, did any one go to where the boat was found on Sunday or Monday morning? Not from my place. I live 3 miles south of Bermagui, and that is 3 miles from Montreal. It is over 6 miles from my place to Montreal.
927. And how far is that from where the boat was found? Another 6 miles.
928. How far do you live from the ferry? About 3 miles.
929. How long would it take a person to walk from your place to the ferry? Not an hour.
930. What time did these persons come who had been put across the ferry? About 8 or 9 o'clock.
931. Then if it took them an hour it would be midnight when they crossed the ferry? Yes.
932. There would be no necessity to wake the ferryman up to take them across? No.
933. If evidence has been given that they crossed in the middle of the night, what became of them in the meantime, before they got to your place? They told me they lay down to have a sleep, and overslept themselves. They were going to Nelson, where they said there was a rush.
934. How long was that after the men were lost? About a fortnight.

- C. L. Jagers. 935. Did anything occur to enable you to fix the time at a fortnight—how can you fix it at a fortnight? My wife did not mention anything about it to the police; she did not like the look of one of the men; she said "He might come back and murder me," and she asked me not to say anything about it.
- 14 Feb., 1884. 936. Where were you working then? I was on the Montreal diggings.
937. What reason had your wife for asking you not to give information to the police? She did not like the look of one of the men.
938. You were living on good terms with your neighbours? Yes.
939. Can you give any reason why your wife wished you not to give information to the police? It is a very lonely place where we are living, and she was afraid if the man heard of it he might come back and do us injury.
940. How far is Mrs. Tomsett's from your place?  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, on the opposite side of the river.
941. Did you at any time ask any person if the number of Lamont Young's watch was known? Yes.
942. Will you tell the Committee why you put that question? I was working with some men on the diggings. I knew they were men who had not got much money, and I knew that one of them had a silver watch, and I thought it possible it might have been the silver watch belonging to Young. I afterwards found that it belonged to Thomas Wrixson.
943. Who had the silver watch? The party who was working with me.
944. Who told you he had a silver watch? Mr. Gray told me.
945. Before you saw Mr. Gray at all, or before Mr. Gray had told you anything about this—you tell the Committee now that you had some suspicions about a silver watch that was in the possession of some person? I had no suspicions; I knew that he had the watch.
946. Why did you connect the watch which that party had in his possession with Lamont Young? Because I thought if he had a silver watch, and the number was on it, it might be found.
947. Was there anything to lead you to believe it would be found? No.
948. Why did you come to the conclusion that this watch you had seen could be connected with Lamont Young? I don't know, but I thought it possible there might be some connection.
949. *Mr. Levin.*] Why did you connect this watch with the watch that Lamont Young was supposed to have lost? I asked Mr. Gray if Mr. Young had anything about him at the time of his disappearance that night he recognized—if he had any jewellery. Mr. Gray said that Young had nothing but a common silver watch. I asked him if he knew the number of the watch. He said, no, he did not know the number. I thought if his people knew the number of his watch, if it was anywhere it might be found. At this time Mr. Gray had persuaded me to try and find out what I could about the disappearance of the men—to try and get the reward. I wanted to know if he could give me the number of the watch. The man who was working with me was a great fellow for drinking, and I thought it just possible the watch he had might have belonged to Mr. Young. I have found out since that it was only a borrowed watch.
950. *Mr. Melville.*] Let us come back to the Monday morning: I am anxious to know if you are positive you saw no one on the Monday who was supposed to have crossed in the punt? Not at my house—I went away early in the morning.
951. Did you not tell Mr. Gray you had seen some one? No.
952. Or Moses Owen? No.
953. Or Hannan? No.
954. Did you say anything to Hannan about your not saying all you knew? Yes.
955. Why did you say that? Because I had no confidence in him.
956. Did you not think it was a funny thing to say to a man? I thought if I told Hannan all I suspected, I could not prove everything, and I thought it might come out.
957. Will you tell the Committee what you suspected, and whom you suspected, when you stated that to Hannan? I suspected that Campbell, the half-caste, had had a hand in the affair. I can tell you my reasons for thinking so. On the Saturday that Lamont Young was on the diggings, before I went home I went into the town and got some provisions to take home. There was a great crowd. I could not tell you what time it was, but I was home about dusk after leaving there. When leaving the crowd Campbell came up to me. He said—"Good day, Charlie; you are just the man I am looking for," or something to that effect. He said—"I was over at your place yesterday."
958. That would be Friday? Yes. He said—"Come here, I want you a minute." I followed him round the crowd to where two men were sitting down. One of them got up; he was a fair, stout-built young man. Campbell turned to me and said—"This is the man I have been talking to you about. The young man looked me in the eyes, and said—"No, it won't do," and they both walked away.
959. Did you know either of the men? Not the men that Campbell took me to.
960. Have you seen those men since? No.
961. You say this was on a Saturday night when you went home—had you not asked Campbell what he meant? No.
962. When you went up to those two men, you say one looked you straight in the face, and then said to Campbell, "It will not do"? Yes.
963. Did you not ask him why he said that? No.
964. Did not Campbell tell you something when he said you were just the man he had been looking for? No.
965. Whom did he see when he went to your place on the Friday? My wife.
966. Will you tell the Committee how, from that circumstance, you connect Campbell with the missing men, or connect the two men he took you to with the missing men—you say you did not ask why he took you, and were perfectly satisfied at being rejected without asking why you were rejected—you made no inquiry and they told you nothing about their plans—will you kindly tell the Committee when was the first time you heard of these missing men—you said, I think, it was about 11 o'clock on Monday? Yes.
967. How was it you did not connect the circumstances then with the missing men? I had no suspicion of Campbell at that time.
968. Did it not strike you as singular? Not for eight or nine months after. I had been partly agreeing with Campbell to go to look for a reef reported to exist in the Shoalhaven Mountains. We were to make a party to go.
969. You say you did not know the object of these men? I only thought that.
970. It took you eight months to think that? I did not think that at the time—that is the reason I did not connect it with the murder.

971. You say you and Campbell had been arranging to look for a reef? Some months before.
972. And some eight months after the men are lost you connect the circumstance of Campbell calling you on Saturday afternoon and taking you to see two men, with the men going to look for the reef—how many times between that and the expiration of the eight months did you see Campbell? I cannot remember.
973. Did you see him on the Monday or Tuesday? I did not see him for some months after the Saturday that Young disappeared.
974. Where is he now? Somewhere about Wogonga.
975. When you saw him afterwards, did any conversation take place about those two men? No.
976. Are you in the habit of being taken to people in that way without making inquiry as to why you are taken? It was so short I took no notice of it.
977. But you tell the Committee that the circumstances aroused a suspicion in your mind, but it took eight months for that suspicion to be aroused? I had been searching for the party in the meanwhile.
978. You have not communicated this to the police? No, but I have to Mr. Rolfe.
979. But not to the police? No.
980. Who would be the proper persons to communicate this to? The police. I can tell you my reason for not communicating it to the police. When Gray left I took up the search for the bodies.
981. But Gray did not appear on the scene until seven or eight months after the men were lost? No, I did not look for them until after he left.
982. And these circumstances came out afterwards—What I want you to state is your reason for not giving this information to the police? My reasons are these: I found two pannikins at what was supposed to be Lamont Young's camp. When I found them I thought one of them contained some sediment where the liquid had dried away. I took it to Mr. Berry and asked him to have it analyzed, as perhaps it might be poison. He looked into the pannikin, and rubbed it and then emptied it on the floor. He then took me across the way to the Police Office, and said to me—"Now Jagers, I have been told that you know all about this affair, that you were one of the party; now the best thing you can do is to tell me all about it; show me where the bodies are, and I will make it as light as I possibly can for you."
983. He having said that, and you having a suspicion about Campbell, why did not you speak to Berry of that suspicion? I had no suspicion at the time.
984. Was there anything singular about the pannikins? They were planted in a large tussock of grass.
985. Did you imagine that Young's party had been poisoned? When I looked at the pannikins I saw one of them had a small mark at the bottom, as though a few spoonfuls of tea had dried away. I saw something glitter at the bottom; it might have been sugar.
986. I want you tell the Committee why you came to suspect that Young's party had been poisoned? I had no other reason.
987. What thought or idea had you up to that time about the people who had disappeared? I thought they had been murdered.
988. Will you swear they have not been murdered? No.
989. Did you say anything to Moses Owen about the increasing of the reward? Yes.
990. What did you say? I cannot recollect what I said.
991. Did you state that if the reward was increased you might be able to give evidence? No; I said if the reward was increased I would start to look for the bodies.
992. Where would you have looked for the bodies? I would have looked about everywhere.
993. Were you not aware that everywhere had been searched already? I thought they might have missed them.
994. Of course you have heard the current rumour that these persons are supposed to have been drowned off Corunna Point? I have heard from Mr. Keightley that he thought they had been drowned or murdered.
995. Have you had any experience in boating about there? Yes, about Bernagni, but not so far up as Corunna.
996. You know something of the coast? Yes.
997. Suppose a boat was brought out of the river and the wind was blowing southward, would it be sufficient to take a boat from a point off the heads to where Lamont Young's boat was found, in a direct line? No.
998. Have you the slightest idea as to how the wind was blowing on the Sunday morning? No.
999. Was there much wind? I cannot say; I did not notice the weather much, and cannot say whether it was windy or not.
1000. Was it fine weather? It was rough weather; I remember some gusty weather and some fine weather about that time; I really forget what the weather was like.
1001. Did you say to Hearn at any time that if you gave information you and your family might be murdered? What I said was, that if I were to tell my suspicions I could prove nothing so as to have any one taken up, and I might have my family murdered.
1002. Who do you suspect would murder your family? I thought if I put suspicion on Campbell he might do so.
1003. What makes you think he is so blood-thirsty? I do not know that he is more blood-thirsty than other half-castes.
1004. Have you been in the bush with him? I have drawn oysters with him.
1005. Has he shown any disposition to lead you to believe that he is the violent man you would lead the Committee to infer that he is? I fancy he would.
1006. Why? Because it is the way of them, generally speaking.
1007. What have you seen in Campbell to lead you to suspect him of possessing such a disposition—he has had meals at your house? Yes, when he has been coming backwards and forwards oystering.
1008. What reason can you give for suspecting that he would commit murder? I cannot give any other reason. It would be hard for him to know that I put a suspicion upon him.
1009. Had he any money on him? I do not know.
1010. You say you did not see him for six or seven months? No.
1011. He disappeared? No, he did not disappear; he lives at Wogonga.
1012. The police took the pannikins? Yes.
1013. Did you ever ask anybody if they knew or if they thought that Lamont Young was a good runner? Yes.

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- C. L. Jagers. 1014. What was your reason for asking that? We were speaking about running, to a man named Kent. We saw Mr. Young vault into his saddle, and I just put the question. It was merely a conversation.
- 14 Feb., 1884. 1015. Does it not strike you as singular that you should ask a perfect stranger whether Mr. Young was a good runner, through simply seeing him vault into the saddle? No; I was simply making inquiry as to what sort of man Mr. Young was.
1016. At that time, in your mind, Mr. Lamont Young had not met with foul play? I had not taken the trouble to look into it or think about it.
1017. Not having taken the trouble to look or think, why did you ask if he was a good runner? Only just merely in conversation. I said many a thing to Mr. Gray, and if it has been turned and twisted—
1018. We are asking you fairly and honestly—here is a circumstance? I cannot give you any other answer.
1019. Did you not say that if he was good runner he might have got away after the others were struck? I don't think so.
1020. Did you ever ask Campbell anything about this at all? Yes, we have talked about it.
1021. Did Campbell ever tell you what he wanted with you on that Saturday afternoon? No, I never asked him; I had reasons for not asking him.
1022. What reasons? I did not want him to know I had any suspicions of him.
1023. *Mr. Levin.*] That would not throw any suspicion upon him, to ask him what he called at your place for—what he wanted you for? No.
1024. *Mr. Melville.*] You say you never asked Campbell the object of his calling at your house on Friday: by-the-bye, did he tell you that he called on Friday? No.
1025. You saw him months afterwards, and you never asked him from then till now what those two men wanted with you? No.
1026. You say you have not mentioned it because it might have aroused suspicion? Yes.
1027. In what way would it have aroused suspicion—how could you think this man should imagine you were making any inquiries, if the man was innocent, and if you knew nothing about what he had done or been mixed up in? Because I thought he had a hand in it, and that if he got to know inquiries were being made about him, it might arouse suspicion in his mind.
1028. Can you explain to this Committee how he could connect the mere fact of your saying—“Well, Campbell, what did you want with me that Saturday afternoon?” or, “Why did you call at my home?”—how could he connect that with the loss of these men? I cannot explain it—I am an ignorant man.
1029. But I want, if possible, a reason why: you did not suspect Campbell for months afterwards—were you not in his company between the time the men were lost and your coming to the conclusion that he might have had a hand in it? I cannot say.
1030. It is possible you were in his company between the Saturday afternoon and the time when you began to think how these men disappeared, and there was no conversation between you and him about the matter? No, we had a conversation about it—we had talked about it.
1031. Were you in his company at all before you talked about it? No.
1032. Fix in your mind Saturday afternoon, and then try to bring to your mind as near as you can the first time you met Campbell, where was it? I cannot tell you.
1033. Where was it the second time? I cannot say.
1034. Where was it the third time? He came down to look for oysters.\*
1035. What would be the probable time that elapsed before he came to your home? Seven, eight, or it may be nine months.
1036. Will you swear to seven months? I cannot swear to any date.
1037. Will you swear to eight months? I cannot swear to any date.
1038. Will you swear it was not a week? It was over a week; I reckon it was about seven or eight months.
1039. Why did you tell the Committee it was about four months? I did not tell the Committee it was four months.
1040. Will you swear to seven months—will you fix the time that elapsed from the Saturday you spoke of to the time you saw Campbell again? It was over six months—I can swear that.
1041. You will swear it was over six months? Yes.
1042. Just now you said it was nine months? I said it was eight or nine; I will swear it was over six.
1043. How do you fix it at six months—why have you come to the conclusion to fix it at six months? Because I reckoned in my mind it was seven or eight months afterwards, therefore I am confident it must have been six months at any rate.
1044. What did he come about then? He was going down to the lake to look for oysters.
1045. And he called upon you—what was the object of his visit? He called to beg a billy of water to make some tea.
1046. Anything else? I think he bought a pound of butter from my wife.
1047. Why do you recollect so distinctly that he bought a pound of butter and borrowed a billy of water when you cannot fix the date? Because I have been thinking over it for some time.
1048. Who did he get the butter from? I think from my wife.
1049. Who did he get the water from? I think from one of my children—one of my boys.
1050. Were you at home? Yes.
1051. What were you doing? I forget what I was working at.
1052. Did he not come to speak to you? Yes, he came to the house.
1053. Did he not come to you? We were just at dinner, or had just had dinner.
1054. Did he have any dinner with you? No.
1055. Was there any conversation between you? I asked him where he was going; he said he was going down to the Murra for oysters. He asked me what I would charge to bring them up, and when I could go, and so on—we arranged that.
1056. Do you keep any books? No.
1057. Any records of anything? No.
1058. He asked you if you would go down for some oysters, and you arranged to do so—what was he to give you? Two shillings a bag. 1059.

\* ADDED (on revision) :—This was I believe the first time I saw him after he spoke to me at the diggings, and must have been six or eight months from that time.

1059. How long after that did you go for the oysters—after the Saturday? I cannot remember.\*
1060. Was it about two or three days? I think it was about a week.
1061. Where did you take the oysters? To Bermagui.
1062. Was he there when you took them? Yes.
1063. How is it you did not recollect about the oysters when we wanted you to fix the time—did you see him when you went down for the oysters? Yes.
1064. Did any conversation take place then? Yes.
1065. What did you say? He wanted me to take about twenty bags; I thought seventeen would be enough.
1066. Besides the talk about the oysters, was anything said about these people being lost? No.
1067. Not a word? No.
1068. You did not then suspect him? No.
1069. You did not say anything to him about calling at your house on the Friday—the conversation was principally about the oysters? Yes.
1070. Did you not ask him whether he wanted you to bring the oysters when he called upon you on the Friday? I was not drawing oysters then.
1071. The Committee are to understand that six clear months elapsed from the Saturday and the next time you saw Campbell? Yes.
1072. Then during the next week or fortnight you saw him twice? Yes.
1073. How many loads of oysters did you draw for him? One.
1074. Did he pay you then? Yes. I brought ten bags for him, and ten for another half-caste.
1075. He paid you when you drew the oysters? When he gave the order he paid me.
1076. Now we have got the six months—how long was it after that before you again met Campbell? I cannot remember; I should say it was nearly twelve months before I saw him again.
1077. You do not mean twelve months from the Saturday? No; I think it was twelve months after I drew the oysters for him before I saw him again.
1078. Was he about Bermagui again? No, I did not see him.
1079. Not being about the neighbourhood, not living in the neighbourhood, you say you were frightened to communicate your suspicions to the police, for fear of the man? Yes.
1080. Now, do you suspect anybody else? I do not know the names of any of the others who were in Campbell's party.
1081. But Jack, Bill, Tom, let us have the names? I have suspicion on Mr. Berry.
1082. Who is Mr. Berry? A constable.
1083. When did that suspicion come to your mind? When he rubbed that out of the pannikin and threw it away.
1084. Had you any other reason to suspect Berry? I know he is a man likely to get into a row with a man.
1085. And for that reason you have come to the conclusion you have—you have a sort of suspicion about him? Yes.
1086. Any other reason why you suspect Berry? Well, about a week before, he was going to shoot a man.
1087. Who was he going to shoot? A man named Fergusson.
1088. Were you there? No; the man told me so.
1089. Did you tell anybody anything about what occurred? Some months after, when Mr. Gray came down.
1090. Was there any one else you suspected; you speak of Campbell and his party; you are a man of the world, a man of good common sense; was there any one else you suspected? Only Mr. Berry.
1091. As you suspected Campbell and his party, and for some slight reason you suspected Berry, will you tell us in what way they would be likely to dispose of these persons—how could the murder be accomplished? I cannot form any idea.
1092. You suspect they made away with these people—in what way do you suppose they would do it? There are marks of an axe in the boat, and a bullet in the stem; and it appears to me as if they had a fight in the boat and then they were brutally murdered.
1093. That is your impression—that there was a fight in the boat and then they were brutally murdered? Yes.
1094. How is it that no traces have been found: you were not present, but can you give us your idea of how you think they did it? I have heard that the sail is missing, and some blankets, and some rope. I think it likely that the murderers wound the bodies in the blankets and then buried them in the sea.
1095. Would they not wash in shore? I do not know.
1096. Do you know anything of the tides there? They wash pretty strong, but the current generally goes to the south.
1097. Where would they have had to drop the bodies off the land so that the southerly current would have carried them away and left no traces? I suppose if they took them out 3 or 4 miles the bodies would not wash ashore.
1098. Is it possible to take a boat out there without being seen? I hardly think so.
1099. There is a reward at present offered for the discovery of these persons? Yes.
1100. What amount do you think would have been sufficient to have induced you to have made the statements to the police that you have given to the Committee? No amount of money would have induced me to make a statement to the police.
1101. Did you say anything like this to anybody down there: "Two or three persons came to you who lived in the district, and gave you to understand that if you did not keep your mouth shut that you would very soon find out that there would be something the matter"? Those words are twisted.
1102. Did you say anything of that kind? I did not say anything of that kind.
1103. Did anybody come to you and say anything of that kind? Not of that kind.
1104. But of any kind? Not came to me—I went. My mother told me to leave it off, not to bother with it, that I would get into trouble, for Berry had accused me of being the murderer. Mr. Hetherington told me it was best to leave such things alone, and not to bother to go for the reward.
1105. What led Mr. Hetherington to say that to you? I do not know.

1106.

\* NOTE (on revision):—About a week after he was at my house to engage me I went to the Murra for the oysters. If the Saturday referred to is the day on which I saw him on the diggings, it was seven or eight months afterwards.

- C. L. Jaggars. 1106. What conversation had he with you? I told him about Berry accusing me of being the murderer.  
 14 Feb., 1884. 1107. He said—"You had better leave it alone"? He said it when I got some hair out of the boat. I wanted to send it to Sydney to see if it was human hair, and he advised me to leave the matter alone.  
 1108. You have had a conversation with several persons? Yes.  
 1109. Are you sure you did not use the words to one or other of those persons? Yes.  
 1110. Have you had a copy of the evidence taken before this Committee? Yes.  
 1111. When did you get it? About a fortnight ago.  
 1112. Who gave it to you? Mr. Rolfe showed it to me.  
 1113. *Chairman.*] Who is Mr. Rolfe? I understood that he was a detective or something of the sort sent by this Committee, and I told him all my suspicions and all I knew about it.  
 1114. How long ago is that? About a fortnight ago.  
 1115. *Mr. Melville.*] You read the evidence then? Yes.  
 1116. Do you know who made the statement? Mr. Hannan; he twisted my words as to what old George the white man said to me.

Mrs. Agnes Jaggars called in and examined on oath:—

- Mrs. A. Jaggars. 1117. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? At Bermagui. The place we live at is called Barrowgate; it is near Bermagui.  
 14 Feb., 1884. 1118. How long have you lived there? Eight years last April.  
 1119. You were living at the same place when Mr. Young and his party disappeared? Yes, we were living at the same place.  
 1120. Did you ever see Mr. Young? Not that I am aware of. I may have seen him in the crowd amongst others.  
 1121. You live about 3 miles from the ferry? About 3 miles.  
 1122. You remember the time when Mr. Young and his party disappeared? Yes.  
 1123. Did any persons come to your house on the Sunday night or the following Monday morning? No one came on Sunday night.  
 1124. Did any one come on the Sunday morning? I do not know. Two men called, but I cannot say whether it was on the Monday or Tuesday.  
 1125. Was it on the following Monday? I cannot say.  
 1126. Did you tell Mr. Gray it was on the day following the disappearance of Mr. Young? No, I did not remember when it was; it may have been a week, or a few days or a fortnight.  
 1127. After Mr. Young's disappearance? After Mr. Young's disappearance.  
 1128. But it was not the next day? I do not think it could have been the next day, because it was Sunday.  
 1129. He was lost on Saturday night, and not seen afterwards? I feel sure it was a week after that the men called.  
 1130. Did you notice the men? I noticed that one was fair and the other dark, but I did not take much notice.  
 1131. Had one of them a scar on his face? One had a little bit of a scar on one side; I cannot say whether it was freshly done or not.  
 1132. What height was the man? I did not take notice, I was in and out of the room with my work; they were both sitting down.  
 1133. Did the police make any inquiries of you about the two men? Yes.  
 1134. Did the police follow them? I do not know.  
 1135. Did they say whether they would follow them? I do not know. I asked them why they did not fetch the men for me to recognize.  
 1136. I suppose you recollect the particular time we are referring to? Yes.  
 1137. Where was your husband working at that time? At the Montreal diggings.  
 1138. How often had he need to come home then? Only once a week—he came home every Saturday.  
 1139. Did he come home that Saturday? He came home every Saturday.  
 1140. On the following day, Sunday, was he at home? He was at home all day on Sunday.  
 1141. You are quite sure? Quite sure.  
 1142. Do you know a man named Shoemaker? Yes.  
 1143. Do you remember where he was that day? He lives 3 miles away from us, at Morehead's place, close to Bermagui.  
 1144. Did he come to your place on the Sunday or the Saturday? I do not think he came to our place for more than a week after that; it might have been a month after.  
 1145. He does not often go to your place? No, I do not think he has been to our place for a year. He is living at Murra.  
 1146. Do you remember being shown a pencil likeness by Mr. Gray when he was at your place? Yes.  
 1147. Was that likeness like either of the men who breakfasted at your place? I told him I could not recognize it—I could not recognize any profile.  
 1148. Then no person came to your place on that Saturday or that Sunday? No, not that I am aware of.  
 1149. Did you know the ferry-man who used to ferry people across the river at that time? George the white man—I forget his name; he was known as George the white man.  
 1150. Did not these two men you speak of cross the ferry in the middle of the night? I do not know; they told my husband they crossed at 3 o'clock in the morning.  
 1151. I suppose they appeared like ordinary working men? They appeared to be diggers—they had shovels with them.  
 1152. Did the punt-man ever say anything to you that he thought they were the murderers of Mr. Young? I was not acquainted with the puntman; I live 3 miles away, and have a large family.  
 1153. *Mr. Melville.*] You remember the Saturday previous to the Sunday on which these persons are supposed to have been lost? I remember Saturday, but I do not remember anything further.  
 1154. Did any person call at your place during that Saturday, and ask to see Jaggars on a matter of business? Not that I am aware of.  
 1155. You knew Campbell, the half-caste? Yes, I have seen him two or three times—the name is familiar.  
 1156.

1156. Did he call at your place that Saturday? I do not know whether it was that Saturday; he called at my place, but I could not say whether it was Saturday, or what day it was.
1157. He might have called on Saturday? It might have been Friday, or on the Saturday; I could not say.
1158. When your husband returned home on the Saturday night, did he say anything about having seen Campbell? Not on Saturday.
1159. Did he mention anything about it on Sunday? He mentioned something about seeing Campbell, but I do not know whether it was Sunday or what day it was.
1160. Will you tell the Committee what he said—did he speak of any circumstances having occurred? I do not remember anything.
1161. Did he say whether Campbell asked him to do something? He asked me if my husband was at home; he said he wanted to see him.
1162. Campbell called on Friday and asked if your husband was at home? I do not know whether it was Friday or not.
1163. Have you any idea of the business he wanted to see your husband about? No.
1164. Did your husband ever tell you what it was? There was something about oysters.
1165. Did your husband say anything to you concerning two other men who were with Campbell? Yes, there were two other men with Campbell when he called; there was a whole lot of them.
1166. How many would you say? There may have been four or five, or perhaps more. There were more than three—more than four, I think.
1167. Did you know any of the others by name or by sight? No, they were all strangers to me.
1168. Then your husband was at home on the Saturday night? Yes.
1169. Home all day on Sunday? Yes.
1170. And went away to his work as usual on Monday morning? Yes, went to work at Montreal.
1171. What time did he go away on Monday morning? A short time before 8 o'clock.
1172. Those two persons said to have crossed the punt—did they breakfast with you on the Monday morning? They had breakfast, but I cannot say that it was Monday morning.
1173. Could you fix the time and say whether it was on Monday morning when these people had breakfast with you? My husband must have been home from the diggings; he had done his work, and was not going back to the diggings. He was working at home when they called, and had just done milking.
1174. Up to Saturday night, when Campbell called, your husband had virtually finished his work at the diggings? I feel sure he had left the diggings at the time, or else he would not have been at home milking. He had just done milking when the two men came in to breakfast.
1175. But it was on Monday morning that you kindly gave these two men a meal? I cannot remember whether it was Monday morning or not.
1176. Did any conversation take place between your husband and these two men? Yes.
1177. Did you hear any of it? I heard the dark man; I think he was talking, as I heard him address the other as Charlie, and that is my husband's name. He said—"Well, Charlie, our shovels have got us our breakfast." One man was named Tom Barrett, and it was he who addressed the other as Charlie.
1178. Then it was Barrett who spoke? The other man never spoke at all.
1179. Did it not strike you as singular that men should come to your place and have breakfast and never upon their lips? It was surprising to me.
1180. When Barrett said, "Our shovels, Charlie, have got us our breakfast," the other man did not make any reply? No.
1181. We are now speaking of the Sunday when Mr. Young is supposed to have been lost; what time elapsed from then until the next time that Campbell called at your house? I cannot say.
1182. Was it three months? It might have been three months, more or less.
1183. Might it have been four months? I do not recollect—I cannot say.
1184. The next time he came he came about some oysters? Yes, my husband drew some oysters for him.
1185. Did he get anything at your house at that time? He never got anything at my place except that he asked me to sell him a loaf.
1186. Did you sell him a loaf? Yes, and some milk; there was a good many of the party, and he asked me to get them some tea.
1187. Are you speaking of the Friday or the Saturday, or the next time that Campbell came back? I cannot remember what time it was he came back, when he came to ask my husband to draw some oysters.
1188. When he came on Thursday or Friday, what did he want your husband for? He said he would see him on the diggings; I do not know what he wanted him for.
1189. When he called about the oysters were any other persons with him? I did not see him.
1190. You arranged to sell him some articles of necessity; did he stay any length of time? No.
1191. Are you in any way afraid or timid of this man Campbell—are you afraid he will do you violence? I live in a lonely place.
1192. Have you had any particular cause to fear him? No, but I have a nervousness.
1193. Had you any particular cause to fear he would come to injure you? I knew nothing against the man to be afraid of him; of course his being a half-caste, I am rather timid of him.
1194. What I want to get at is this: living in the district, had you any cause to fear him more than any other person? No.
1195. Did your husband ever have a conversation with you about the number of a silver watch? No.
1196. Has your husband any watch? No.
1197. Has he had a silver watch of any kind? Not since I have been married to him.
1198. After Mr. Young's party were lost, how long was it before you heard of the loss? My husband read it in the newspaper.
1199. A newspaper published in the district? No, I think it was the *Evening News*, that came from Sydney.
1200. Do you know whether any persons said to your husband he had better hold his tongue about this matter—has he ever told you that persons have threatened him that if he gave information or expressed any suspicion, that your family would be likely to be ill-treated? I do not remember.
1201. He never spoke about it to you? I do not remember.
1202. One would think that if your husband had said anything of the kind it would be impressed on your memory.

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memory. Suppose he came home to-day and said, "Well, I have my suspicions, but I had better hold my tongue; if I do not, something serious may occur to my family," that would impress itself on your memory? I do not remember.

1203. You have had a conversation with persons about these people being missed? Mr. George and Mr. Fox, I believe, who called on me; I have no neighbours.

1204. Have you any suspicion whatever that Campbell is mixed up with the disappearance of these people? It would not be right for me to suspect.

1205. But have you any reason to suspect him? I cannot say that I know him; I have seen him two or three times.

1206. Has your husband said that he had any suspicion of Campbell? Yes, he had a suspicion of him.

1207. Do you know Constable Berry? Yes.

1208. Do you think he is likely to be mixed up with the disappearance of Mr. Young—the people who had breakfast at your place? My husband said it was right for him to mention it to Mr. Berry, so that the police might know the two men called. I asked him not to mention it before he went to the diggings, not until after he came home, because I was alone.

1209. *Mr. Levin.*] How long was it after Campbell called at your place the first time that your husband left the diggings? He was at the diggings when Campbell called.

1210. How long did he stop at the diggings after Campbell called? Not long after he told about these two men staying. He did not stay long at the diggings then, because he was clean worked out.

1211. Was it a day, or two days, or was it a week? I cannot remember.

1212. You have no idea? No.

1213. Your husband told you he met Campbell at the diggings? Yes.

1214. Did he finish his work at the diggings? He may have finished his work, but it was not long after he told Mr. Berry about the two men having breakfasted at our place—when they were looking for the steamer—he said it was 3 o'clock in the morning when two men called at our place.

1215. You know when Campbell called at your place with five or six men—how long after that did your husband work at the diggings? He may have worked until Saturday or until the next week, I cannot tell; it was not long he worked there, because I said to him, "You might have left it this long," as I was uneasy.

1216. *Mr. Barbour.*] What were you afraid of? I did not like the appearance of the man who was with Barrett when he breakfasted at our place. I said to my husband—"You might just as well leave it as tell it this week, about these two men."

1217. It was just a suspicion you had? I did not like the appearance of the man with Barrett very much; when he came in he stared at me—he did not talk. I said to my husband—"I would much rather you would leave it until you have done your work."

1218. *Mr. Levin.*] The circumstance of the disappearance of Young's party was known at the time these men called at your place? Yes.

1219. How long had it been known? I do not know.

1220. Several days? It might have been several days.

1221. *Mr. Melville.*] With regard to the two persons who called at your place, and to whom you gave breakfast, had they the appearance of diggers? Yes, they both had the appearance of being diggers. The man who did not talk did not have so much the appearance of the digger as the other man.

1222. *Mr. Levin.*] Your husband knows Thomas Barrett? Yes. The other man he did not know; the man had a scar on the left side of the face, but whether it was a fresh scar or an old one I cannot tell.

1223. *Mr. Melville.*] Was Barrett one of the men who called with Campbell on the Friday? No, they were all strangers who were with Campbell.

1224. You have not told anybody at any time that it was on the Monday morning that these people came to you? If it was Monday morning and anybody came, I may have said that two men called on the Monday morning, but I don't remember; it may have been on the Monday morning; it was as likely to have been Monday as any other day; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

1225. The man who did not speak was clean-shaved on the chin? Yes.

1226. Was it a coloured coat he had on? I cannot remember; I rather think he had a light dress on.

1227. Did they say where they were going? They said they were going to Nelson, where there was a rush. My husband was astonished at them going there.

1228. That was not very far away? It may have been perhaps 15 miles.

1229. Were they on the direct road to it in passing your place? Yes.

1230. They had to cross the punt from Montreal to get to it? Yes.

1231. *Mr. Barbour.*] In point of fact, was there a rush at that place? No; that made my husband surprised. He said—"Now the Montreal diggings are over, it would perhaps be a good thing for me to go to Nelson."

1232. But people were looking for gold there? Yes.

1233. It was talked about? Oh yes, but there was no fresh rush.

1234. *Mr. Melville.*] You have seen nothing more of the two men since the morning they had breakfast with you? No; my husband saw Barrett at Bega; and there was another man at Bega, whom Barrett called Charley.

1235. You can give the Committee no idea of the mode or way in which Young's party disappeared? It would be very hard for me to form an opinion; we lived some miles away.

1236. *Chairman.*] Did you hear people talking about it? Yes, I have heard people express surprise that the two men who had breakfast at our place had not been brought to me to recognize. Tom Barrett is well known in Bega now, but this other man has not been seen since.

1237. Was any suspicion attached to those two men? Not that I know of.

1238. It was some time after Young's disappearance that they came to your place? Yes, it was after—it may have been a week after.

1239. There was nothing unusual in their coming? No; any person might have called, although I do not give breakfast to any one who may call.

1240. What is the general impression in the district where you live as to what became of Mr. Young and the rest of his party? Some people think they were drowned; some say they were kidnapped; there are different ways thought of.

1241. *Mr. Melville.*] But there is no trace of the lost man Salway? No.

1242.



1242. *Chairman.*] But Salway was a little silly, was he not? No; his daughter is in Sydney.  
 1243. *Mr. Melville.*] When did Mr. Rolfe call on you? About a week ago.  
 1244. Did he give you a copy of the evidence that had been taken before this Committee? No.  
 1245. Did you ever see a copy of the evidence taken before this Committee? There was a printed paper—  
 Mr. Rolfe had a printed paper with him.  
 1246. And he gave it to your husband? I do not know whether he gave it to him—he lent it to him.  
 My husband read some of it, and I heard him read it.  
 1247. *Mr. Levin.*] Are you living on the same side of the river that Mr. Young's party were lost on?  
 Yes. I only knew that on the day we were coming away on the steamer.  
 1248. *Mr. Melville.*] Mr. Rolfe came up with you in the steamer? Yes.  
 1249. What did he represent himself to you as, at your home? As a friend of Mr. Lamont Young.  
 1250. Did you know him? I never saw him before.  
 1251. Did he set himself forth as a detective? No.

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John Thomas Hobbes, Esq., called in and examined on oath:—

1252. *Chairman.*] Do you reside at Bermagui? My family are residing there. I have land at Wallaga Lake. I am engaged at the Department of Lands in Sydney.  
 1253. But you are living at Bermagui? Yes, that is my residence.  
 1254. You were living there at the time that Mr. Young disappeared? I was.  
 1255. I suppose you recollect about the time? I think I remember every occurrence.  
 1256. Do you remember where Mr. Young was camped on the Bermagui River? I did not see the camp. The only time I saw Mr. Young was on the Saturday previous to his disappearance; I was then at Montreal with Mr. Keightley.  
 1257. That was the day he disappeared? The day before.  
 1258. You never saw him after that Saturday? No.  
 1259. *Mr. Barbour.*] You were with him on Saturday? Yes.  
 1260. Was that at Bermagui? No, at Montreal.  
 1261. About what time of the day? About 12 o'clock. I did not know Mr. Young; I was with Mr. Keightley. A gentleman came up to speak to Mr. Keightley, and I walked away; when I met Mr. Keightley again I asked who the gentleman was, and he told me it was Mr. Lamont Young. I said I would go back to see him to take him home with me; I went back, but could not see him.  
 1262. *Chairman.*] Can you give us any information with regard to the evidence given by Constable Berry. [*Part of Constable Berry's evidence was read to witness.*] Whether Mr. Young was going to have dinner with you on the following day—or any information you can give to the Committee we shall be glad to have? The evidence exactly corresponds with what I heard occurred at the time. I may say I am a Magistrate of the Colony, and the police told me a great many things which perhaps they would not have told to others. I heard of it, but I had not made any engagement with Mr. Young, because, as I mentioned to the Committee, I had not seen him to know him. But Mr. Keightley very likely said to Mr. Young that I should be glad to have him over at my place. The fact that he intended to go fishing, I believe that is perfectly true, because I remember Sergeant Stapleton telling me distinctly what had occurred. The next thing I knew was on the Sunday morning. Mr. Keightley and I were sitting in my sitting-room at home; my wife, who was in the garden, drew our attention to a boat that was sailing on the sea.  
 1263. Your house is within sight of the ocean? Yes.  
 1264. What time in the morning was this? About half-past 11 o'clock.  
 1265. Was the boat close enough for you to recognize it? We recognized the boat, but could not recognize the people in it.  
 1266. Did you recognize the boat as belonging to Mr. Young? Yes, we noticed the colour. The sail had a peculiar form. Being pretty stiff at the time, the boat was heeled over to the land. We could not see the number of people in it; we could only see that there were three, four, or five persons.  
 1267. Which way was the boat sailing? Northwards, towards Corunna Point.  
 1268. Living there at the time, did you take any part in the search for the party when it was found they were lost? Yes; on the Monday morning whilst we were at breakfast —  
 1269. When did you first hear they were lost? On the Monday morning, whilst at breakfast.  
 1270. Early? A little after 8 o'clock. Berry came over to inform Mr. Keightley, who was staying with me, that the boat had been found, and that it was supposed that Mr. Lamont Young had been lost in it. We got horses at once, and rode over there with Constables Berry and Day.  
 1271. That is over to Corunna Point? Yes.  
 1272. And there was the identical boat you saw passing by from your place the day before? Yes; the mast was unstepped; the sail was brought ashore, and it proved to have been evidently made to suit for a tent as well as a boat sail. That is the conclusion we arrived at, and it was corroborated by a son of one of the men who was lost; it was the son of the owner of the boat.  
 1273. On the morning you went to see the boat, there were certain things found in it that belonged to Lamont Young? Yes, there were some books.  
 1274. Any instruments? Yes, one or two small instruments, and I think a belt. There was a compass and a level, or an instrument for taking angles, and one or two other things.  
 1275. From what you saw then, what impression did you form—did you think the boat had been capsized and the party had been drowned? No, my impression was quite the contrary; after we had the things out and had looked at them, Mr. Keightley said to Berry—"Berry, what do you think of this?" Berry said—"Oh, some accident; what do you think, Day?" Day was the other constable. Day said—"Oh, I think the same; they have got upset in some way."  
 1276. What was your impression? I said to Mr. Keightley—"I am surprised that Mr. Berry and Day can imagine anything of the kind; I am quite certain that foul play has occurred." I was surprised at the police coming to the conclusion that an accident had happened, and that the bodies would turn up.  
 1277. I suppose your impression was, that if the boat had capsized, the things you saw could not have been in it? It is quite certain that if the boat had capsized sufficient to have turned the men out, the things we saw would not have remained on the seats.

J. T.  
Hobbes, Esq.

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J. T. Hobbes, Esq., 1278. What did you really think was the cause of their death or disappearance? I could come to no other conclusion at the time than that foul play had occurred, but in what way I could not conceive.

1279. Had you any opinion of your own—any inward opinion? Not at first, nor have I now, notwithstanding that I know all that has taken place. I know there has been some accusation or suspicion against some people down there. But I could hardly think myself—one of the witnesses you had here, I think, knew more about it than anybody else, but I would not give his information. I saw him before I came up to Sydney about two years ago—I saw him at Montreal then. I said to him—“Jagers, I have heard you know a good deal of this—you have said a great deal of what occurred; I wonder you don't give out, and clear away the stigma that is attached to the district; and besides, to obtain the reward that is offered.” After a long time he said, “Well, I do know—I know a great deal; I came down to Berry one day purposely to tell him what I did know; but the moment I began to speak, Berry turned round and accused me of being one of those concerned in it; then I stopped, and would say no more.” I said to him—“You need not tell Berry; if you are anxious to tell, go to Bega; go and tell Sergeant Church; or if you like to tell me I will do all I can for you in obtaining the reward, if your information proves to be worth the reward.” He said that he had been to Sergeant Church and told him, and that Sergeant Church told him he was not obliged to tell Berry—that he might tell any of the other police. I said—“Why don't you?” He said—“I don't know.” He would not tell me why. I did hear, at the time I was down there, that some suspicion was attached to a half-caste man, named Campbell. Campbell seemed to me a very hard-working man; I have known him for several years; he has a large family; I cannot think he would do anything of the kind; in fact there is no one there I could connect with it. I must say that just about the time it occurred—I rather think it was on the Thursday previous to this Saturday I am speaking of—the Saturday when I first saw Mr. Lamont Young—I was there at Montreal; I saw a great discussion going on amongst the diggers; they were running about and talking. I said to one of them, “Is anything up—is anything wrong?” He said—“Yes; some of the New Zealand men have just seen Sullivan go by.” Sullivan was connected with some atrocious murders in New Zealand. The man said—“The boys are just rolling up to lynch him; and if they can get him they will put a stop to him.” He then went away from me. I still saw excitement going on. I found out afterwards that it was really Sullivan who was there; but he was missed, and they could not find him—he got away. That is the only thing I can connect at all with Lamont Young's disappearance.

1280. Did Sullivan come to the place by steamer or by ship? They did not know how he came.

1281. They knew he was there? Yes.

1282. But then would it not be almost impossible for Sullivan to bring Mr. Young and his party and the boatmen together? It would indeed. I cannot understand it, unless he had some one else with him. My theory at the time—of course I could only form it from what I heard—but my theory at the time was that the crew had landed. A little to the north of Corunna Lake were the first beach diggings, and men were employed there at the time the Montreal diggings broke out. My impression is that Mr. Young intended on the Saturday, as he had stated to the police, that he would like to go fishing on the Sunday; they had gone fishing, as was evident from the lines in the boat; some of them had been sick, as there were marks of sickness on the boat. The men who belonged to the boat, it was well known, intended to go home to Bateman's Bay. They have probably said, “We are going to Bateman's Bay,” and Lamont Young has said, “Is there no place at which you can put me ashore near Corunna?” They most likely have known this place, about the only place where they could land between Bermagui and Wogonga, and they have landed him there. Most likely he intended to walk back again to my place, which would be about 5 miles; he would have been able to see the country a little. That was my impression as to his intentions. They have probably landed, and I think that they then sat down to have tea, the five of them. There were some remains of tea, and some bread found afterwards, and butter and jam thrown about the place. It is not at all unlikely that other people were there—for instance, Sullivan, if he was there, might have been having tea himself, and he might have said to them, “Oh, come and have a cup of tea with me.” They may have accepted his invitation, and he may have drugged the tea; if so, there would be an end to them all almost at once. That is only my theory. Then after these men have been destroyed, those who destroyed them have smashed in the boat with the intention of sinking it. The boat has been broken at the bows, and the bows being on the sand they have pushed it as far as possible, and going out stern first the boat would have a tendency not to take in water at the broken bows, it would run out. The boat has gone further than they intended, and some heavy wave has come in and canted the boat round on to the rocks. Once there it was immovable.

1283. What object do you think a man could have in murdering five men in cold blood? They might imagine that the party had money. The owner of the boat showed £15 one day.

1284. Supposing Sullivan was there, how would he know the man had £15? He might have been present at the time the man showed his money. If he thought one man had money, he might probably think the others had.

1285. Would it not be extraordinary and strange that Sullivan would be at that particular point where these men are supposed to have landed? Being driven away, seeing the excitement that was going on he may have left. The people who were there were very certain that it was Sullivan, and it is very certain that he was not seen after the excitement occurred.

1286. Are you quite sure he was there? I only go by what I was told; it was not one man who told me—it was three or four; they told me they could swear it was Sullivan.

1287. *Mr. Barbour.*] Had he been associated with any of the diggings or stores up there, or was he only a casual visitor? As far as I know, only a casual visitor; the storekeepers would not know; all the storekeepers down there were people who had been living in the district for years.

1288. *Chairman.*] I suppose you know that Mr. Keightley's private opinion respecting the disappearance of these people differs from yours? From what I have told you I should imagine it would. We have had many a talk together about it, and I know his opinion was adverse to mine; still I think he latterly came round to the opinion I held myself, that foul play occurred; but at first he did not think so.

1289. When you went down to the beach on Monday morning were there not some large stones in the bottom of the boat? Yes.

1290. Did you find the place from which they were taken? They were evidently stones that had been taken from the shore, because they were exactly the same sort of stones—a sort of trap.

1291. There are no other stones like that for a long way? No.

1292. Are there any caves near the place? Yes, but they are of very little account. It was a very hard trap, not a limestone, and the caves were just simply the wearing away of the rock by the sea. J. T. Hobbes, Esq.
1293. Just a wash in the rock? Yes; there are two of them, and I do not think one of them is connected with the shore—I am almost certain there is water between them and the shore; oh yes, I know there is, because you cannot get into the caves without taking a boat. 14 Feb., 1884.
1294. In the position in which you saw the boat, would it be possible for any person, at any time to get over dry land to the boat—could he get to it without swimming? Oh yes, you could get to the boat at high tide.
1295. Walk through the water at high tide? Yes.
1296. There would not be any danger of a man being drowned? Unless he happened to fall between the rocks. They are flat rocks—that is to say flat, but broken up into waves as it were.
1297. Then when you first went down to the boat and saw everything, your impression was that the parties who were in the boat landed on the mainland? That was my opinion—that they had landed there. Among other things that tended to support that, a pick and shovel were found. The shovel was thrown out as far as it could be. I called the attention of some one to the shovel lying in the water, thrown out of the boat.
1298. I suppose you have not the most remote idea that these people had been kidnapped or taken away? I had no idea of the kind; I was rather surprised to receive a letter from Major-General Young telling me what his opinion was.
1299. It was his opinion that they had been kidnapped? Yes; I cannot think they have been. I think I may mention that about twelve months ago I was somewhere in Sydney—I cannot exactly remember where—but I was speaking to a gentleman on this matter. He said—"It is rather a curious thing; I was going down on Sunday in one of the Illawarra Company's boats—I was going down to Bermagui. Whilst we were stopping off Montague Island, putting down some passengers, I was looking down the shore, and thought I saw a vessel ashore. I drew the captain's attention to the fact of a schooner being ashore; the captain got his glass and looked very attentively, and saw it was not ashore." The place where the boat was found is exactly opposite the end of Montague Island where the steamers stop. I asked him what time it was he saw what he described, and he said it was about 2 o'clock on the Sunday. That was the very day of Lamont Young's disappearance.
1300. I suppose from all you have been able to gather, and being on the spot at the time, you are just about as wise as you were when you saw the boat on the Monday morning? Just about as wise.
1301. Has your opinion been altered by the reports you have heard? No. I paid a great deal of attention to the matter myself; my sons went down, and I set them to work, because I was not only anxious about the matter for the sake of justice, but I was anxious for the credit of the district.
1302. Your opinion is that they landed at Corunna Point, and were murdered there by some persons unknown? That is my opinion.
1303. And that then the bodies were thrown into the sea? The bodies have been disposed of in such a manner that I cannot tell. The coast is so infested with sharks that I fancy if they had been thrown in the sea, the sharks in tearing them up would have torn some pieces of clothing which might have come ashore.
1304. Unless they were stripped? They might have been. I was riding from there one day—there in a deep sandy gully—and it occurred to me whether or not those who murdered them, if they were murdered, might not have carried the bodies and put them into the sand. It would not have been difficult. There is a pretty high bank.
1305. Would not that have been a very hazardous undertaking, for any one to murder six men there, and put them where you say, a place where they would have been likely to have been discovered? They might be discovered in time. It is away from the road some distance, and it is a place where people very rarely indeed go to. The only occasions I have known people to go to this place are holidays. It is a favourite picnicing ground. It is a great place for fine specimens of sea-weed, and it is the only place where girls used to go to get it—they are the only people who ever went near the place. There is a pretty thick scrub to pass through to get to it, and it is away from the road.
1306. Do you know a family down there by the name of Jagers? I know them all very well.
1307. Do you know whether there was any suspicion on him, that he had anything to do with it? I never heard there was any particular suspicion attaching to him, but every one knows it is constantly spoken of by all around that he knows about it. I have never heard any one go so far as to say they suspected him of being individually concerned in it. From what he himself has said to people, they have naturally come to the conclusion that he knows a great deal more than perhaps any one else down there.
1308. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that the Government and officials belonging to the Civil Service did everything in their power to unravel the mystery at the time it happened? Yes; I did all I could myself.
1309. I am speaking of Keightley and the police under his command? Keightley had himself to go to Moruya; he was only on a visit to me when the affair happened. He was backwards and forwards two or three times, whenever he came he showed the greatest possible interest.
1310. But did the police who were there—Senior-Constable Berry and his colleagues—did they do everything you think they ought to have done to unravel the mystery? They did all they could do in the light in which they looked upon it—that it was an accident.
1311. Do you know whether any search was made at the place where Mr. Lamont Young was camped, to see if any struggle had taken place? That is just the difference between the police opinion and mine. I maintain that if they had come to the same conclusion that I did at the first, that foul play had occurred, they would have taken means in the first place of preventing any one from going near the place, and would at once have brought down some trackers.
1312. But they did nothing of that kind—did they go to see if the tent had been struck? They did go down, I think; but I cannot help saying that I do not think they made all the inquiries they should have made. I dare say you are aware—I think I have seen it mentioned, or heard it mentioned—that there was a second vessel, the "Magic," I think it was, in Bermagui River on the Saturday night and Sunday morning. The police were not made aware of that vessel being in there until three or four weeks after the affair occurred; and then I spoke to the sub-inspector who came down, and asked if he had made any inquiries as to the vessel that came in. He said—"What vessel?" I said—"Do you mean to say that the police are not acquainted with the fact of a vessel being in the river on the Saturday night?" He said, "No, we are not."

J. T. Hobbes, Esq. not." I said—"You had better inquire about it at once." We went down to Bermagui, and Mr. Morehead told me about the "Magic." I think under the circumstances every inquiry should have been made by the police at the time.

14 Feb., 1884.

1313. Then the "Magic," and the boat belonging to Lloyd, Towers, and others—were these two boats anywhere near each other on the river on Saturday night? I am not aware of what occurred on the river.

1314. Where was the "Magic"? It was where they took in loading.

1315. Where was the other boat? It was there with the men.

1316. Near Mr. Young's camp? From what I understand of the position of the camp, the boat must have been near it.

1317. Do you know any one who was on the "Magic"? No; it was the first time the "Magic" had come into the river; it was the first time she had been in the river, and she never came again.

1318. You do not know who the owners were? I do not; I only know that she was eventually wrecked at the islands. I was told that after leaving there she came to Sydney and went away again directly; but I do not know whether she did not go direct to the islands—I am not certain about that; but the police were not made acquainted with the fact of this vessel being in the river.

1319. *Mr. Barbour.*] Do you think it possible that any parties guilty of foul play could have made their escape by that vessel? Oh yes, they could have done it very well. I saw the boat at 11 o'clock, and this schooner was seen off this place just about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

1320. And it is possible they may have hailed her and got on board of her at that place? They may have done that.

1321. Was the weather such as to allow them to board a vessel under such circumstances? It was not so bad; just a good strong, steady south-easterly wind was blowing; in the afternoon it dropped.

1322. *Chairman.*] That vessel was wrecked? Yes, somewhere in the islands.

1323. *Mr. Barbour.*] Do you know whether she carried any passengers on the day she left the Bermagui River? Not from Bermagui.

1324. And if any one went by her from the scene of the accident they would go on board from the sea-shore? Yes, they could have done that—they could all have gone on board the vessel and turned their boat adrift. If they had boarded just outside the bay, their boat would naturally have drifted into the bay.

1325. Since the occurrence, have you been able to learn or hear anything to lead up to your arriving at any satisfactory conclusion as to what became of Mr. Young and the others? No, I have learnt nothing at all to lead to any satisfactory conclusion. I do not think I need take up your time by repeating what I have heard.

1326. It might lead up to something else? Now you have mentioned about the "Magic," I may mention that the last letter I got from Major-General Young was dated last February, from London. I received it in April. I took it over to Mr. Wilkinson, the Government Geologist, who I knew had taken great interest in the matter of Mr. Lamont Young's disappearance. I said—"Here is a letter from Major-General Young; I wish you would read it, and pay particular attention to the last paragraph." This paragraph went on to say that Major-General Young did not believe in spiritualism, but that he had been induced by his friends to go to two different mediums in London. He went, and each told him almost exactly the same thing—that was, that his son was alive on an uninhabited island on the coast of Australia; and in accounting for his death it was said that they had landed, that the crew of a vessel had landed also and had attacked them, and had killed them all but Lamont Young; he had been wounded very severely, but was not dead; that when it was all over they did not like to kill him; they took him on board their vessel and landed him on an island. Both of the mediums mentioned the same thing, except that one said it was an uninhabited island to the north of Australia, and the other said it was to the south of Australia; but both said it was on the coast of Australia. I mention this simply because Major-General Young mentioned it in his letter.

1327. *Chairman.*] According to British notions of fair play there must be something to induce a man or a number of men to murder others—they do not murder one another for nothing;—we have failed to find out the inducement there was for any one to murder these men? The only inducement I can imagine is, that one of the men was seen to have £15 upon him, and they might naturally conclude that each of the other men had an amount of money, more or less. They would naturally come to the conclusion that Lamont Young, being a Government officer, coming down where there were no Banks, would probably have a large amount of money upon him. He was coming to stay for some time; he had his camp, and his assistant, Schneider.

1328. *Mr. Barbour.*] Living in the district, did you hear of any circumstances or incidents that would lead you to the conclusion that the parties who committed the deed were residents of the district? Certainly not, that they were residents. I think I know the character of every one within a circle of 20 miles most intimately. One thing occurred that I may mention:—On Saturday night a man named Latimer was staying at Reed's house; he was sitting up late, reading; that would mean 10 o'clock, or half-past 10; he got up to light his pipe and went outside. After he had been in the paddock some little time he heard a low whistle. He stopped; he heard a low whistle again; he imitated it. To his surprise up jumped a man in front of him from among the tussocks. He was rather frightened at the occurrence and stepped aside, when he saw another man. He then went back again to the house. That really did occur that night. Later on it was told to me as having occurred; but I could not get any corroborative proof; and two men arrived at the Bermagui River and called up the ferryman.

1329. *Mr. Barbour.*] We have evidence of that? Then I need not repeat it.

1330. That was some seven or eight days after the disappearance of Lamont Young? Eight days afterwards; but I heard it was on the same night. I am rather inclined to think I got it from Jagers himself.

1331. Mrs. Tomsett said it was several days after? She would know, because she lives just opposite the ferry.

Charles Leonard Jagers recalled and examined:—

C. L. Jagers. 1332. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the Monday morning after the disappearance of Mr. Young? Yes; I have kept it in my mind pretty well by thinking over it.

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1333. Was that the day the two men you spoke of came to your place? No.

1334. How long was it afterwards that they came? I think it was that Monday fortnight afterwards.

1335. *Mr. Levin.*] You are quite certain about that? Quite certain about it.
1336. *Chairman.*] The two men could not be connected with the affair in any way? I hardly think so. But it seems strange that I never have been shown these two men to recognize them. I knew one of them well. I have seen a man in Bega lately who is said to bear the name of the man who was with Barrett when he called at my place, but he is not at all like the man who was at my place.
1337. It has been sworn that you went down to Constable Berry to give him some valuable information with regard to this case, and that Berry accused you of being concerned, and that you then refused to give information: is that correct? No.
1338. Did you go to Mr. Berry? I only went to give him the two pannikins which I found.
1339. Did you and he fall out when you went down with the pannikins? Not fall out, but I felt shocked at being accused of being a murderer.
1340. Did he accuse you? Yes; he said—"Now, Jagers, I have been told you were one of the party; the best thing for you to do is to tell me where I can get the bodies, and I will make it as light as I can for you."
1341. Whether he said that or not, you had no information to give him? I had no information beyond finding the pannikins.
1342. *Mr. Levin.*] That was the only information you had to give him? That was the only information I had. I went into Bega to complain to Mr. Church of being accused, and he told me that Mr. Berry could do as he liked in a thing of that sort. I told Mr. Church—"From this out I have no connection with Mr. Berry whatever. Whatever I find I shall not report it to Mr. Berry; if I do find anything I shall report it to you." He told me if there was any help he could give me he should be happy to give it. From that time on I have not told Berry what I have been looking for or anything.
1343. *Mr. Barbour.*] When did you first hear of the boat being found on the shore? About 11 o'clock on the Monday morning; I heard young Latimer telling Reed.
1344. When did you go back to Montreal? On Monday morning.
1345. *Mr. Levin.*] Then you heard of it at Montreal? Yes.
1346. Do you know anything of a vessel being in the Bermagui River on the Saturday or the Sunday? Yes, I saw the "Magic" there.
1347. How did you know her? I noticed her in the river.
1348. Was she suitable to go to sea? Oh yes; she was, I think, a topsail schooner.
1349. Do you know who owned her? No.
1350. Do you know what brought her there? No.
1351. Did she take goods or cargo? I think she brought some diggers.
1352. She brought passengers? Yes.
1353. She went away on the Sunday? I do not know when she went away; I did not see her there on the Monday morning when I went along.
1354. Do you know what country she belonged to? Yes, she came from Tomaka.
1355. She belonged to this Colony then? Yes.
1356. Did you hear that she was wrecked? No.
1357. *Mr. Barbour.*] Did you hear of or see any of her crew after that? No.
1358. *Chairman.*] Can you give us any information with regard to any person who is likely to tell us anything that would solve this mystery? No; I have done my best to find it out, but so far I have not done much; but I fancy that Campbell does know something about it, on account of him coming to me in that manner; at the time I had no suspicion.
1359. He is a married man? Yes, he has a wife and family; he is a half-caste; I never knew him to do anything bad.
1360. *Mr. Barbour.*] Campbell lives at Wogonga? Yes; I have cross-questioned Campbell since, but never asked him why he wanted me. I asked him if he had been out at the island on Sunday, and he said yes, he was; he went there that same day; that was Montague Island.
1361. *Chairman.*] Did Campbell tell you he was there on Sunday? Yes.
1362. Did he tell you about the time he was there? Yes.
1363. Did he say who were with him? I think he said there were five of them went out on Sunday in a whaleboat.
1364. *Mr. Levin.*] Would that boat be seen from the shore, from the house where Mr. Hobbes was living? No, I think not.
1365. *Chairman.*] You say there were three or four with him? I think he said there were six out with him. I have been silently gathering what information I could ever since Berry accused me of it, and I have not been able to get anything substantial.
1366. Is there any one else you think could give information? I cannot think of any one who could.
1367. Do you know the Reeds? Yes, I have known them for a long time.
1368. Do you think they could give any information? I think not.
1369. *Mr. Barbour.*] Where do they live? Two or three miles from where the boat is, towards Montreal. There are three brothers of them, and two of them are married.
1370. Did you hear of a man who was staying at Reed's, who went out about 10 o'clock that night and heard a whistle? I heard all about that. That was one of the Latimers; he was staying at Albert Reed's; he stayed down at one brother's place, and went up to the other brother's place to sleep. As he crossed the level ground close to Corunna Lake he heard a whistle and saw a man get up, and then he saw another get up. He ran away frightened.
1371. Nothing came of it? Nothing came of it. I have given Rolfe a full account of all I have gleaned. I have gathered other things since that—three pairs of trousers and a coat on the rocks. I had a deal of trouble to get him to come and look at them; he asked me why I did not take them to him; I took them to Mr. Church; he looked at them and told me they belonged to a surveyor.

C. L. Jagers.  
14 Feb., 1884.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**ALEXANDER GRAY.**

(PETITION OF.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 July, 1884.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales,—

The Petition of Alexander Gray,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That in the month of October, 1880, the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and others took place at Bermagui in this Colony.

That your Petitioner in the month of February was instructed by the Department of Mines to proceed to the scene of the melancholy occurrence and use every exertion to unravel the mystery.

That your Petitioner faithfully carried out his instructions, and by his exertions and investigations was so far successful as to leave no doubt on his mind as to how the unfortunate gentleman and his companions were disposed of.

For full particulars your Petitioner would respectfully refer to his evidence given before the Select Committee of your Honorable House on the subject.

Your Petitioner having sacrificed his time and money in the performance of this duty, would most respectfully and humbly pray your Honorable House to take the matter into consideration, and afford him such relief as may to your Honorable House seem fit and expedient.

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

ALEXANDER GRAY.

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PATRICK BROWN AND DUNCAN M'RAE.**

(PETITION OF—RELATIVE TO MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 June, 1884.*

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

The humble Petition of Patrick Brown and Duncan M'Rae,—

SHOWETH :—

1st. That Patrick Brown and Duncan M'Rae were, respectively, the owners and mortgagees of a block of land, containing forty acres, in the parish of Dunleary, county of Bathurst, which land was worked as a copper-mine, and, in consequence of the insufficiency of the area and for the purpose of better pursuing the business of copper-mining, applied, on the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, in due form, according to the Act 25 Victoria number one, at the Crown Lands Office, Carcoar, to conditionally purchase, under section 19 of the said Act, mining conditional purchase portion 43-79/105, mining conditional purchase portion 45-79/104, mining conditional purchase portion 46-79/106, each 40 acres, also mining conditional purchases 79/107 and 79/108, each 40 acres; the first three blocks hereinbefore referred to adjoining the mine block of freehold land, and the latter two adjoining number forty-five.

2nd. That, shortly after application was made as above, notification was received from the Lands Department that, as blocks numbers 107 and 108 had been under promise of lease since one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and had not been forfeited, they could not be alienated until due notification and cancellation had been made; and subsequently, after due notification by the Department, the leases declared forfeited on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the ground was thereupon thrown open for selection.

3rd. That, accordingly, on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, application was again made, under sections 19 and 21, for a mining conditional purchase 79/135, 80 acres, being same as mining conditional purchase 79/107 and mining conditional purchase 79/108, applied for on the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and refused, and known as Jordan and Ashe's abandoned copper lease. This last application was made in person by Mr. William Badcock Warner, land agent, of Carcoar, for Brown and party, on a Land Office day, under advice of the Crown Lands agent, Mr. E. J. C. North, who, two or three days previous, said it was not necessary for Brown or any of the party to come up from Sydney to lodge the application, as he knew Brown had made the first application in person, and that under his instructions from the Government he could receive it from an agent in person.

4th. That the following is a copy of the printed instructions to Crown Land agents, and under which Mr. North acted, namely, number twenty-four :—"The application, if under the twenty-first section, may be made by an agent in person, but only in those cases where the land agent is satisfied by an accompanying statutory declaration or from his own knowledge that the selector is of the age of sixteen years or upwards; under the twenty-second section the applicant must attend in person. In both cases the full particulars as to name, age, spinster, widow, &c., &c., required in the cases of original purchases, must be given, as also the description according to the Surveyor-General's minute."

5th. That the application was duly received by the said land agent and payment made of £42 5s., being 2s. per acre on 80 acres and subdivision fees; and three years after, namely, on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, a further sum of 2s. per acre was paid as an instalment off the original purchase.

6th.

6th. That, from the date of the application, on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, your Petitioners were in undisturbed possession of the said land, by the sanction and authority of the Crown, in accordance with the instructions to land agents respecting mineral selections, and had with others, who joined them in developing the mine, expended large sums of money; but owing to the great expense necessary in carrying on mining operations they had to seek further capital by consolidating the blocks of land, and forming a larger company with increased capital.

7th. That accordingly negotiations were entered into for that purpose, and were almost completed, when certain gold diggers settled down on the additional mining conditional purchases and were mining for gold, claiming a right to do so under a mining block claim, and refused to go off or cease to work, and otherwise prejudiced the title of your Petitioners to the land, so that they could neither raise capital to proceed with mining operations or dispose of their interest to capitalists, who were willing and ready to do so provided the trespassers were ejected and a clear title given, that is to say, that lawful title to the land which your Petitioners fully believed that they, and which the Government believed they had, under the regulations issued by the Minister for Lands.

8th. That the said gold-miners had notice given them at the time of their first settling on the land that they were trespassing; a formal notice was also served on them subsequently; and in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, an action for trespass and damages, in the Supreme Court, was commenced; on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the trespassers and a party of gold-miners lodged an objection with the Minister for Lands, calling on him to void the selection; and after a great deal of trouble and much expense to your Petitioners, a Court of Appraisement was held at Carcoar, by direction of the Minister for Lands. The objections made were set aside, and the ground was fully confirmed to your Petitioners, the original holders, by the Minister, but even then the trespassers refused to refrain from trespassing until an injunction was obtained from the Supreme Court of New South Wales, which your Petitioners duly obtained, pending the decision in the action for trespass.

9th. That after much delay, during which time the mine and works were at a complete standstill, the case was tried at the Supreme Court, on the fourteenth and fifteenth days of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and a verdict was obtained for the plaintiffs, your Petitioners, but leave was reserved to the defendants, the trespassers, to appeal to the Full Court on the point of law as to whether the application for the additional conditional mineral selection could legally be made by an agent.

10th. That this point of law was argued, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Faucett, in November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, when their Honors decided that the instructions issued to land agents could not authorize agents to apply for additional mineral selections, and accordingly, in pursuance of the leave reserved, a verdict was entered for the defendants.

11th. That your Petitioners thereupon gave notice for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of their Honors, which leave was duly granted.

12th. That your Petitioners, on the advice of eminent counsel, applied in Equity to the Primary Judge, Sir William Montagu Manning, after the judgment of the Full Court, who decided in your Petitioners' favour and granted an injunction restraining the defendants from further trespassing; but an application was thereafter immediately made to the Court in Banco, when Sir William Montagu Manning's order was set aside, with costs, as against your Petitioners.

13th. That your Petitioners not having means to prosecute the appeal to the Privy Council, applied to the Government for assistance therein, which application was refused, and consequently the said appeal had to be abandoned by your Petitioners.

14th. That the Government and the public had for twenty years been acting under the Minister's interpretation of the Act, that mineral conditional purchases could be made by an agent. This interpretation has never been previously questioned, and the Government, as hereinbefore stated, had actually issued instructions to their Crown Lands agents all over the Colony to that effect, which instructions had been acted upon for that long period without question.

15th. That the ground has since been entered upon and worked by those whom your Petitioners looked upon as trespassers and others, and your Petitioners have lost everything, although they and the Crown Lands agent strictly followed the Governmental instructions.

16th. That your Petitioners, and others interested with them from the commencement, acted in an open and *bona fide* manner, interfered with no existing rights, made every legal and departmental inquiry possible to ensure proper compliance with the Act and regulations, and, in addition, expended in *bona fide* mining on the said land upwards of £13,000, as will appear by the books of account belonging to your Petitioners.

17th. That your Petitioners, in addition, have expended more than £2,000 in defending the title, hereinbefore referred to, granted by the Crown, which, in every other similar case to your Petitioners', is an indefeasible title now, in consequence of the Declaratory Act passed by Parliament after the point of law had been decided against your Petitioners.

18th. That your Petitioners, besides having been deprived of all the advantages of past expenditure and prospective profits, and having been subject to vexatious trouble and ruinous loss during the past three years, have lost two *bona fide* opportunities of realizing the result of their labour and expenditure by the decision of the Supreme Court on the said point of law, that is to say, first, an offer made by capitalists to purchase for from £15,000 to £20,000; and, second, by the mortgagee, your Petitioner, Duncan M' Rae, being unable to give possession after having sold his interest, as mortgagee and shareholder, for £5,250, subject to the ejection of the said trespassers, and which, fully relying on the indefeasibility of his title, he fully expected to effect.

19th. That your Petitioners have used all necessary diligence, taken all lawful means to prove that the title given by the Crown was good, and have complied in every respect with the Act and regulations issued by the Government; but their means are exhausted, and they are left in considerable debt in

consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, which decision caused the Government at once to introduce a Bill, which was immediately passed into law, rendering all conditional purchases valid made by an agent prior thereto, in accordance with the Governmental instructions and regulations, save and except your Petitioners' conditional purchase, which is the only one in the Colony which was declared illegal by the Court, and could not of course be included in the validation as all others were by the Bill in question.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly and respectfully pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to refer the whole matter of your Petitioners' case, as hereinbefore mentioned, to a Select Committee, with power, if necessary, to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon your Petitioners' case.

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

Sydney, November, 1883.

PATRICK BROWN.  
DUNCAN M'RAE.

[3d.]



1883-4.

—  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

—  
**DISCOVERY OF GOLD.**

(PETITION—MESSRS. WILLIAM TOM, JOHN H. A. LISTER, AND JAMES TOM.)

—  
*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 September, 1884.*  
 —

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of William Tom the younger, of Rob Roy, Guyong, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer,—John Hardman Australia Lister, of Guyong aforesaid, farmer,—and James Tom, of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, settler,—

**SHOWETH:—**

That early in the month of February, 1851, Mr. Edmund Hammond Hargreaves arrived at what is now known by the name of the "Guyong Inn," situate about 24 miles from Bathurst, on the Wellington Road. He arrived at the inn and informed Mrs. Lister (the mother of your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister), and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister, that he was on his way to Wellington in search of gold, whereupon your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister showed him some stones, which your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister supposed to indicate the presence of auriferous matter, and which your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister had brought from the Turon and Macquarie Mountains and River, and which had been picked up by him in his peregrinations in search of gold in those localities. After some conversation with your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister, Mr. Hargreaves gave up the idea of going to Wellington; and it was agreed between him and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister that they should become partners or colleagues in searching for gold; and, accordingly, on the 12th February, 1851, your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister and Mr. Hargreaves commenced their search, and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister took Mr. Hargreaves to a locality which now bears the name of Ophir, on the Lewis Ponds Creek, where Mr. Hargreaves washed several panfuls of earth, from which he obtained four or five minute specks of gold, thus verifying an opinion long before entertained that this was a gold country. Having proceeded thus far, the next object which your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister and Mr. Hargreaves had in view was, the discovering a payable or working gold-field. After this your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister and Mr. Hargreaves determined to further prosecute their inquiries for a payable gold field, and to proceed down the Macquarie River and thoroughly examine the creeks in the neighbourhood of Ophir; and not being acquainted with the bush or the country they were about to explore, they agreed with your Petitioner James Tom, who knew the whole of the country well, that he should join them in their search, with the full understanding that each person was to share alike in any benefits to be derived from their joint exertions, to which he consented; and after explaining to him the method of washing gold, your Petitioners John Hardman Australia Lister and James Tom started with the said Mr. Hargreaves on their journey, and after being engaged some days on their search, returned without having made the discovery of a working gold-field. This journey being over, Mr. Hargreaves prospected no more in the Lewis Ponds and Ophir neighbourhood, but probably thinking a gold-field might be found about Wellington, he made a journey thither, and after a lengthened exploration of that district he returned to Guyong without having met with any success. On his return to Guyong, Mr. Hargreaves informed your Petitioners he was obliged to return home, and your Petitioner James Tom having to go to Adelaide on business, it was arranged that your Petitioner William Tom should take his place and continue, in company with your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister, the inquiries in search of gold, your Petitioners having determined, if possible, to ascertain if Australian soil would pay for working. When Mr. Hargreaves was about to start from Guyong, he told your Petitioners that as soon as he arrived home he would make a tour to Moreton Bay, and give the whole of that part of the Colony a thorough search, and that if he did not succeed in finding gold in payable quantities he would go to California immediately on his return; but if he did succeed in finding gold he would let your Petitioners know as quickly as possible after the discovery. Your Petitioners made a similar promise to Mr. Hargreaves, as to informing him of the success of their search. Upon this understanding your Petitioners and Mr. Hargreaves parted.

1070—

That

That this agreement having been made between your Petitioners and Mr. Hargreaves, your Petitioners John Hardman Australia Lister and William Tom, started from Guyong on the morning of the 7th of April, 1851; and from the circumstance of a piece of gold having been picked up some time previously at a place now known by the name of the Fitz Roy Bar, your Petitioner William Tom suggested to your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister the importance of making a good search on that Bar; and the suggestion being approved of, your Petitioners William Tom and John Hardman Australia Lister repaired thither, and upon arriving at the place, your Petitioners turned out their horses, and after partaking of some refreshments which they had with them, commenced searching for gold; and after looking for about ten minutes, your Petitioner William Tom succeeded in finding a piece of gold worth about £2 7s. This circumstance encouraged your Petitioners to prosecute their search further, and induced them to go into the mountains around the next morning for the cradle, which had been made by your Petitioner William Tom on a previous occasion, for the purpose of prospecting, and hid by him. About 2 o'clock the same day your Petitioners commenced working at the Bar, and by sundown had accumulated about 30s. worth of gold-dust. The next day your Petitioners collected about 300 grains weight of gold, and the day after about £2 worth. In prosecuting their labours your Petitioners carried the soil they dug up to the cradle in two 3-bushel bags.

That your Petitioners had now succeeded in ascertaining that the ground would pay for working. They determined upon proceeding down the creek to see if they could find any pieces or lumps of gold, in case any were exposed to view from the washing away of the soil by the water. Accordingly they saddled their horses and proceeded to where a tributary creek emptied itself into the main creek, and your Petitioner John Hardman Australia Lister picked up a piece of gold immediately at the junction of the two creeks, which weighed eight sovereigns. John Hardman Australia Lister first saw this piece of gold while sitting on horseback; it was held above the ground, a portion of it being wrapped round the root of a tree. Your Petitioners' provisions being by this time exhausted, they were obliged to return home to Guyong the following day.

That your Petitioners communicated the result of their search to Mr. Hargreaves at the earliest opportunity they had, according to the agreement made between them, before alluded to; and considering themselves indebted to him for a knowledge of how to procure gold by the use of the tin dish, your Petitioners placed in his hands all the gold they had procured as before stated, in order that he might, on behalf of your Petitioners and himself, disclose the discovery made by your Petitioners to the Government, as his discretion and sense of honor might dictate. The money arising from the sale of gold procured by your Petitioners was received by Mr. Hargreaves, and by him divided equally between your Petitioners and himself. Your Petitioners respectfully submit to your Honorable House that this fact shows conclusively the existence of an agreement between your Petitioners and Mr. Hargreaves, and the understanding that any profit arising from the gold actually discovered was to be shared between Mr. Hargreaves and your Petitioners as partners in the business.

That from what has been already stated, your Petitioners submit that it must be conceded that they are entitled to claim for themselves the sole merit of being the first and only discoverers of a payable gold-field in Australia; and while they admit that Mr. Hargreaves, as a partner with your Petitioners, was entitled to participate in the profits of the gold actually found in the course of their search, by virtue of the agreement between them before referred to, they confidently submit to your Honorable House that they themselves were primarily entitled, as such real and *bona fide* discoverers of such gold-field, to a reward from the Government in respect of such discovery, because they actually discovered such gold-field in Mr. Hargreaves' absence from the spot where the discovery was first made.

That in the year 1853 the then Government of the Colony made a grant to your Petitioners, upon the foregoing facts being brought to their knowledge, of £1,000, of which your Petitioners each received a third part; and this is the only sum ever received by your Petitioners from the Government by way of reward for their discovery.

That your Petitioners entrusted the prosecution of the claim upon the then Government of the Colony to a reward for their exertions to Mr. Hargreaves; and they have every reason to believe, from facts which subsequently came to their knowledge, that he did not fairly represent your Petitioners' share in the discovery, but that he gave an unfair prominence or importance to his own exertions to the prejudice of your Petitioners.

That, as a fair reason in support of your Petitioners' claim to some further reward for the discovery of the first payable gold-field in Australia, they beg to state, for the information of your Honorable House, that during the time Mr. Hargreaves and themselves were engaged in their searches for gold your Petitioners themselves paid Mr. Hargreaves' expenses consequent upon such search, and they did so in virtue of the agreement between themselves and Mr. Hargreaves before referred to. These expenses your Petitioners have never been repaid.

That your Petitioners have been informed a grant was made to Mr. Hargreaves, in or about the year 1853, of a large sum of money as a reward for his being the first or sole discoverer of a payable gold-field, and that such sum was duly paid to him.

That your Petitioners have delayed bringing their claim before your Honorable House, owing to circumstances over which they had no control; and they submit that now the extent of the gold-fields of Australia are fully known, they have a fair right to present their claims to your Honorable House for a suitable reward, as the first discoverers of the same, and producing gold in notable quantity, as being the persons by whose means the public attention was directed to the subject.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to consider the prayer of this their Petition, and to report to your Honorable House whether or not your Petitioners are entitled to be considered as the real and *bona fide* discoverers of the first payable gold-field in Australia; and, if necessary, your Petitioners may be at liberty to give evidence before such Committee in support of their claims, and may be heard by counsel in support of their claim, either at the Bar of your Honorable House or before such Committee.

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

WILLIAM TOM, JUNR.  
J. H. A. LISTER.  
JAMES TOM.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
**ARALUEN GOLD-FIELD.**  
 (PETITION OF JOHN WALLACE, J.P., AND OTHERS.)

—  
*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 December, 1883.*  
 —

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled  
 The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SHOWETH :—

1. That the Araluen Valley was for many years a payable gold-field and maintained a large population, but in consequence of such part of the land as belonged to the Crown having been worked out and the residue being in private hands, the population considerably decreased, and many of your Petitioners who purchased land and made homes for themselves in Araluen will be obliged to abandon them, unless some opening is made for the mining industry in or near the said valley.

2. That several of your Petitioners have been paying licenses to mine upon private land in the said valley, and would willingly continue to do so, but in the first place the amount charged is too high, and in the next place the tenure of the gold claims is very unsatisfactory, the licenses extending only from month to month, and there being no agreement on the part of the owner to renew at the request of the licensee, consequently no licensee feels justified in erecting the works necessary for the full and proper development of his claim.

3. A portion of land situate in the said valley, containing about 1,280 acres, known as M'Gregor and Company's, is under offer for sale. This land is highly auriferous and several of your Petitioners have been paying licenses to mine on the same; and if this land was thrown open for mining purposes it would induce a number of persons to settle in the Araluen Valley, and would find employment for a large population for several years.

4. Your Petitioners submit that the gold-mining industry in this Colony is in the nature of a public benefit, as those who follow that occupation compose a large section of the community, and unlike the squatter and agriculturist are not possessed of capital, but develop the mineral resources of the Colony by their manual labour only, and yet they contribute very largely to the revenue.

5. Many of your Petitioners would be willing to pay a reasonable rent or license for their claims on the above land, and they are informed many others would do the same provided they had such a tenure as would enable them to work out the same without fear of disturbance.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that you will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to re-vest the said land in the Crown, and dedicate the same for gold-mining purposes upon such terms as you may think fit.

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

[Here follow 362 signatures.]





1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAL-FIELDS.

(REPORT OF EXAMINER ON MINING UNDER ROADS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 June, 1884.

The Examiner of Coal-fields to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Coal-fields' Office, Newcastle, June 12, 1884.

With reference to your blank cover of the 6th instant, forwarding for my report,—

- (1.) Letter from Mr. N. Melville, M.L.A., dated June 3, 1884, bringing under the notice of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines a paragraph in the *Evening News* relative to undermining of the main Government road at Tighe's Hill, and the stoppage of all traffic, &c., and stating his opinion "that the Examiner of Coal-fields should be at once called upon for an explanation of his conduct," &c., &c.—
- (2.) Report of Mr. Melville's speech in Legislative Assembly, extracted from *Sydney Morning Herald* of 5th instant, wherein he states "that either the Examiner of Coal-fields had been acting in concert with the persons taking the coal from under the roads, or had been neglecting his duties," &c.—

I have the honor to submit the following statement for the information of Mr. Secretary Abbott:—

2. On the 19th February, 1878, an application was made by Mr. E. A. White for permission to mine for coal under certain public roads at Tighe's Hill, and having been referred to me on July 12, 1879, I reported that it would not be advisable to work out all the coal from under the Government roads, as "from the shallow depth the coal is known to exist underneath where it is proposed to work damage to the surface would be likely to happen," and that I had been into the mine and over the road adjacent to the Ferndale Company's present workings and saw no objection to granting the applicant permission to drive two headings in the Borehole seam of coal, lying about 50 feet below the surface of the Great Northern Road, as shown on the accompanying tracing. One heading, lettered A.A., to be 8 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high, and the other lettered B.B., 6 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high, with narrow cut through every 35 yards, and a 6 yard pillar between the two headings, so as to enable the Ferndale Coal Company to obtain underground access to (from the present working shaft, plant, and rolling stock) and work the coal from under the 10 acres of land colored pink, leased to the Company by A. A. P. Tighe, Esq. The headings and cross cuts to be driven under the Examiner of Coal-fields' supervision, not to exceed the width or height mentioned, and, if thought necessary by him at any time whilst the headings, &c., are being driven, or after they are completed, the applicant agrees to prop or otherwise secure them to the satisfaction of the Examiner." Of the fate of this application I received no information until July 21, 1881, as will be perceived from subsequent correspondence.

On May 20, 1881, the Waratah Municipal Council Clerk apprised me of the fact that parties working coal at Peppertown were undermining the public street, and asking my advice and interference in the matter. In informing the Council, in reply on 23rd May, 1881, of my intention to examine the workings referred to, I mentioned that in the previous week an application of Mr. Andrew Sneddon's to mine for coal under Ingall-street and Great Northern Road, Peppertown, had been returned by me to the Minister with the following minute:—"I would suggest that this application should not be granted, as it would most probably cause serious damage to the roads by working the coal from under them."

On June 10, 1881, I received a further communication from the Council Clerk, thanking me on behalf of the Council for the action I had already taken in the matter, and the promptness I had shown in thus attending to the requests of the Council. Previous to receipt of this I had called upon the various colliery owners to have plans of their workings made up to date, a request which was complied with.

On June 24, 1881, I wrote two letters to the Under Secretary, and in one of them enclosed a tracing showing where the Ferndale Company had wrought coal from under the Main Northern Road from Newcastle to Maitland, as well as a portion under Ingall-street, and stated that on July 12, 1879, I reported upon an application made by Mr. E. A. White for permission to undermine the public roads, but had received no notification of any permission having been granted; and that on May 20, 1881, I had received a letter from the Waratah Council saying it was reported on good authority that several parties at Peppertown were working coal from under the public streets, &c.; that upon my making an examination of the different mines, and serving the workers of them with notices to have surveys made up to June, I found that coal had been worked from under Ingall-street by Messrs. Hopkins and others (see tracing lettered A), Messrs. Walker and Wilde (see tracing lettered B), and under the Great Northern Road and Ingall-street by Ferndale Company (see tracing lettered C); and further saying that since the surveys had been completed the parties had stopped working coal under the roads, and I should be glad to be informed.

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informed if they had any right to get it, or any permission had been given. On same date (June 24) the Clerk of Waratah Council informed me "the Council had reason to fear that, notwithstanding the action taken by them, and the very prompt inspection by myself as the Government appointed officer, it was still believed that the workings were endangering property and the public safety of the inhabitants, intimating that any suggestion as to further steps to be taken by the Council will be esteemed a favour." Upon receipt of this (July 1, 1881) I wrote to the Under Secretary, asking to be informed whether the coal under the roads—colored yellow on an enclosed tracing—belonged to the Government, and, if so, whether any permission had been given to work coal from under them, and if any authority had been granted, under what road or roads.

On July 7th following I received a letter from the Under Secretary with reference to my letter of 24th June (*ante*), enclosing tracing showing where the Ferndale Company had wrought coal under the Main Northern Road, as well as a small portion of Ingall-street, asking whether the works carried on by the Company had been performed strictly in terms of the permission, and what quantity of coal had been taken out, the reply to which, on July 8th, was as follows:—"As stated in my letter of 24th ultimo, I have had no notification of any permission having been granted by the Minister to work the coal under any roads." On July 21st, 1881, the Under Secretary, in referring to my B.C. of the 8th instant, forwarded "A copy of an authority to mine, prepared in favour of Mr. E. A. White, but not yet issued," adding, "you will be good enough to report whether the works have been conducted in accordance with the conditions therein contained." To this I replied, on July 22nd, 1881, "the coal has not been wrought in accordance with the conditions contained in the authority prepared in favour of Mr. E. A. White, as will be seen by a comparison of the plan annexed to the authority and the tracing showing the coal worked from under the road, forwarded with my letter of the 21st ultimo." On the following day (July 23) the Under Secretary referred to my letter of the 24th ultimo, inquiring whether Messrs. Hopkins and others, and Messrs. Walker and Wilde had any right to get coal under Ingall-street, and informed me that no permission such as I alluded to had been granted to either of those parties, and that as regards working coal from under Great Northern Road and Ingall-street by the Ferndale Company, an authority in favour of Mr. E. A. White had been prepared but not yet issued.

On July 26th, 1881, in writing to the Under Secretary. I asked whether the Minister desired me "to take any further action with regard to the coal worked from under the public roads by Messrs. Hopkins and others, Messrs. Walker and Wilde, and the Ferndale Company,"—the reply to which was as follows:—"The roads are in the control of the Municipal Council, and it is not clear that the Examiner can take any action beyond warning the persons who were mining under the roads from continuing to do so. If the Examiner can suggest any action that appears to him expedient he may do so." Upon which I remarked that if the coal under the roads belonged to the Municipal Council I did not see that I could take any further action in the matter.

On August 3rd, 1881, the Under Secretary, referring to my B.C. report of July 22nd, 1881, requested me to say whether in view of the fact that the authority to mine had not been issued to Mr. E. A. White and the Ferndale Company had, without first obtaining such authority, constructed mine works under the road, and such works were not in accordance with the terms proposed in such authority, I was of opinion the permission should be cancelled. To which I replied, "I was of opinion that the permission should be cancelled."

In a telegram dated August 17th, 1881, to the Under Secretary, with reference to my letter of July 1st, 1881, I requested to be informed whether the coal under the municipal roads belonged to the Crown or the municipality; and also reported to the following effect:—"There has been another large and dangerous pitfall at Peppertown, which Mayor telegraphed me to see yesterday, and I go there to-day. From years of 15th, received to-day, asking if Mr. White's application to undermine the roads should be granted, I presume the coal belongs to the Crown. The Mayor is undecided as to what action he should take." The Under Secretary replied on the same date by wire that "the roads were under the control of the Council, but it was thought the coal was not the property of the Council."

On August 18th, 1881, the Waratah Council Clerk wired me: "Mounter-street, Peppertown, fallen in; can you come immediately? Mayor waiting your reply," in compliance with which I met the Mayor at Mounter-street.

On August 19th, 1881, in view of my B.C. report of August 5th, 1881, and the fact that the Ferndale Company appeared to have undermined the road, contrary to the conditions on which it was proposed to grant permission, I was informed that the Minister had decided that the permission should not issue to Mr. E. A. White who had been informed to that effect.

On August 20th, 1881, referring to my letter of June 24, previous and subsequent correspondence, I reported that upon making an examination of Walker and Wilde's, Messrs. Hopkins and others, and the Ferndale Company's Colliery workings on 18th and 19th August, 1881, I found they had wrought more coal from under Ingall-street since I had warned them against taking coal from the roads. And on August 24th, 1881, I communicated to the Under Secretary the fact of my having received a telegram from the Waratah Council that Mounter-street had fallen in, and of my meeting the Mayor there, and the result of my examination of the workings.

On February 9th, 1882, I reported that on going into Walker and Wilde's pit I found that the Ferndale Company and Mr. Bevan were still excavating coal under the Great Northern Road at Peppertown, to which the Under Secretary replied that the Municipal authorities had been informed of my statement, and the Colliery owners, that such had been done. On the same date I requested the owners of the Collieries before mentioned to cause to be marked on their Colliery plans before the 16th instant the workings in the coal up to the time of the inspection made by me on the 8th instant.

On March 1st, 1882, a letter from Mr. Bevan to the Under-Secretary was forwarded to me. In this letter Mr. Bevan stated that he only had been four months working his colliery, and had taken very little coal from under the roads in comparison with what others had done in the same neighbourhood, &c., &c. Upon this I reported that "the action to be taken in this and similar cases which have been recently referred to me will depend upon the decision on the question submitted in my letter of 26th July last with respect to the coal worked from under the Main Northern Road and part of Ingall-street by Messrs. Walker and Wilde and the Ferndale Company."

On March 15th, 1882, two letters from the Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company to the Minister, dated respectively February 6th, 1882, and March 10th, 1882, were referred to me under  
B.C.

B.C. to be noted, in the first of which Mr. Grogson asked whether the right to work the coal under any part of the road had been conceded to the owners on the opposite side to that of the A. A. Company's property, or whether the Crown permitted the land-holders on each side of the road to work the half-breadth adjoining their respective properties. In reply he was informed that "applications for permission to mine under the roads had been made, but no such permission was at present in force." In his second letter Mr. Grogson stated that Mr. Bevan was working coal under the road, and as representative of the owners of land on the opposite side of the road, he objected to the working on the ground that the same could not be effected without injury to the adjoining property as well as to the public, and would be objectionable to the Company under the most careful supervision.

On March 20th, 1882, in reporting upon applications made by Messrs. Bevan and Copeland I observed that for the reasons stated in my B.C. report of July 12, 1879, on an application of Mr. E. A. White for permission to mine under the Great Northern Road, and my report of May 18, 1881, on Mr. Sneddon's application, I could not recommend a compliance with either Mr. Bevan's or Mr. Copeland's applications, dated respectively the 18th ultimo.

On March 4th, 1882, an extract from a letter of Road-Superintendent Williamson's, reporting the undermining of the road at Tigo's Hill, was forwarded me with directions that I should find out by what authority the persons mining under the roads were taking away the coal, in answer to which I forwarded copies of letters I wrote to the Colliery owners in compliance with instructions to which only one reply was received from Mr. Bevan, who said that he had given notice to the four men working under the roads and did not intend to be meddling with the road any more except he got a grant of them.

On March 23rd, 1882, I reported that upon visiting Ferndale mine, and finding that Mr. Sneddon was excavating coal from under Great Northern Road at Peppertown, I warned the persons at work, and told them to tell Mr. Sneddon, who was not present.

On April 21st, 1882, I received a telegram from the Mines Department, instructing me to warn the Peppertown Colliery proprietors, and to return all papers at once, so that the advice of the Crown Law Officers might be obtained. In pursuance of those instructions I wrote on the same date to the Ferndale Company, Mr. Bevan and Messrs. Sneddon, directing them to cease at once all coal-mining operations under the roads in the Waratah Municipality at Peppertown, and also Messrs. Walker and Wilde, requesting them to cease similar operations under Ingall-street.

On May 3rd, 1882, I informed the Under Secretary, by wire, that on visiting Sneddon's Colliery, Peppertown, I found three men excavating coal in three different places under the Great Northern Road, and in a letter of same date gave full details.

On June 5th, 1882, in compliance with instructions, I forwarded to the Mines Department a precis of evidence procurable against the Peppertown Colliery proprietors who were undermining the public roads.

On December 2nd, 1882, the Under Secretary forwarded me information filed in Equity against Ferndale Company, Messrs. Sneddon and Thomas Bevan, for mining for coal under public roads, and on 6th December I reported that the information had been served on the parties concerned.

On January 18th, 1883, the Under Secretary inquired whether the parties against whom informations have been laid had desisted from mining under the roads, and whether any damage had been done to the road by either of said parties, and if damage had been so done, asking me to furnish an estimate of cost of repairs.

On January 30th, 1883, I reported that having examined the roads undermined and some of the underground excavations, I found that Ingall-street was in a very dangerous state through pit-falls on the road and on each side of it, which might at any time extend right across; that Mounter-street had dangerous pit-falls on and along a portion of its southern boundary, and very deep and dangerous pit-falls, over 25 feet in depth, existed up to and alongside of a portion of the northern boundary of the Great Northern Road, and suggested that the Superintendent of Roads was the best person to prepare an estimate of cost of repairs, &c.

On February 3rd, 1883, referring to my letter of the 30th ultimo, I reported that the Ferndale Colliery, Mr. Thomas Bevan, and Mr. Sneddon had desisted from mining under the public roads.

On July 17th, 1883, a letter from the Municipal Council at Waratah, addressed to the Minister, was referred to me, drawing attention to the mining operations being carried on in close proximity to the Great Northern Road, and requesting the prompt attention of the Government to the matter. Upon this the Roads Department was asked to send an officer to join me in an examination of the workings, and I was directed to forward a report of the result of such examination. The report of this examination was forwarded by me to the Under Secretary on August 28th, 1883, in which it was stated that the surface of the Great Northern Road, in the Municipality of Waratah and Wickham, had not up to that time been injured by the coal taken away underneath it.

On October 31st, 1883, I forwarded a report to the Under Secretary, notifying that I had visited the Spennymore Colliery on 29th instant, and found the Company had put through into two of the Ferndale Company's old bords, and although I did not anticipate any immediate danger of the road falling in, still, as it was the intention of the lessees of the Spennymore Mine to work out all the pillars of coal left by them on the A. A. Company's property, adjoining the Maitland road, I recommended that the Works Department be at once informed, because when the pillars referred to were wrought out there was every probability of the road falling in.

On January 26th, 1884, I received a letter from Mr. Powell, the Ferndale Company's Colliery manager, stating that Messrs. Walker and Wilde were then, and had been for a considerable time, undermining the Maitland Road, and stating that when the Ferndale Colliery Company were mining in that direction they took great care that the roof was well timbered, and sufficient top coal left so as to make it sound and safe, &c.

On February 8th, 1884, I wrote to the Spennymore Colliery Company to the following effect:—"It having been reported that mining operations are carried on by you, or by persons subject to your control and direction, under the road leading from Maitland to Newcastle, and commonly called the Maitland Road, to the risk and danger of the said road, I hereby give you notice that unless such mining operations be discontinued forthwith, proceedings will be taken to enforce the rights of the Government in reference to the said road and the coal thereunder. This notice is without prejudice to any claim which the Government may now have against you in respect of the coal already obtained from under the said road."

On February 16th, 1884, I wrote the following letter to Mr. Powell, the Ferndale Colliery manager:—  
 “On February 9th, 1884, I requested you on or before the 16th idem to cause to be marked on your plan of the Ferndale Colliery the workings in the coal up to the time of an inspection I made from Walker and Wilde’s pit on February 8th, 1882, and I was much surprised to find yesterday five 8-yard wide bords 7ft. 2in. in height, driven by the Ferndale Company under the Maitland and Newcastle Road, which bords you informed me were driven a long time previous to February, 1882, and have not yet been shown on plan of the workings. I have now to request that you will lose no time in surveying and marking them on the Colliery plan, as well as other workings in the coal at the Ferndale Colliery.”

On March 4th, 1884, I received copies of an information filed in Equity, Attorney-General v. Walker and Wilde, and in pursuance of instructions served them on the parties for whom they were intended.

Having received a report from Mr. Inspector Dixon, of his inspection of the Spennymore Colliery, and the danger likely to arise to the road, owing to their intention of taking out the pillars, I visited the mine on March 26th, 1884, and on the 29th idem wrote the following letter to the lessees of the Spennymore Colliery:—“Referring to my inspection of the Spennymore Colliery workings on the 26th instant, and your colliery manager informing me that he intended, in about a week from that time, to work out the pillars of coal at the Spennymore Colliery, on the A. A. Co.’s property, on the south-west side of the Maitland and Government road, in the Municipality of Waratah, I hereby give you notice that taking away those pillars of coal will in all probability cause a subsidence of and serious damage to the surface of the said road, on which there is a large and important traffic which it would seriously impede, or put a stop to altogether. 2. I trust that what your Colliery manager informed me, about taking out the pillars alongside the Maitland and Newcastle Road, is incorrect, and that you will do nothing which will cause damage to the surface of the said road, or interfere with the traffic thereon.”

On the same date I forwarded to the Under Secretary copies of the letter addressed to the lessees and notified the action taken.

On May 21st, 1884, I addressed the Under Secretary as follows:—“I have the honor to forward you, for the information of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines, the enclosed report from Mr. Inspector Dixon, with respect to pitfalls which have recently taken place on the A. A. Coy.’s or southern side of the Great Northern Road at Peppertown, in the Municipality of Waratah. 2. I went to see them to-day and find that the surface has fallen in in two places up to the boundary of the Great Northern Road. As yet there is no appearance of any immediate pitfall being likely to occur on the Great Northern Road, but it might happen at any time, or be sometime before it takes place.”

On June 3rd, 1884, I sent the following telegram for the information of the Minister:—“On arriving at Peppertown yesterday, I found that another pitfall had taken place on the A. A. Coy.’s southern side of the Great Northern Road at Peppertown, caused by Spennymore Co. taking away the coal adjacent to the road (*vide* my letters of March 29th and May 21st last). Portions of the footpath have at present only fallen in, and Mr. Stilwell is fencing off half the road, and not the whole of it, as reported in newspapers. I am going this morning with Mr. Inspector Dixon down Spennymore Pit, if possible to see state of pillars under and adjacent to northern side of road, along which Mr. Stilwell proposes to continue the traffic, and widen road, and then make holes in the old workings. Will send in a report to-night.”

On June 6th, 1884, I forwarded to the Under Secretary, for the information of the Minister, tracings of pitfalls and workings, and a report thereon, as follows:—“I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines, a tracing (No. 1) showing the recent pitfalls adjacent to and on the south-western side of the Great Northern Road at Peppertown, also the width of road fenced off, and that left open for traffic over it, from and to Newcastle, by Mr. Stilwell. 2. On the 4th instant Mr. Stilwell accompanied me and Mr. Inspector Dixon into the only workings which I apprehended might, if not secured, let down the north-eastern side of the Great Northern Road, at and near Ingall-street, and acting upon my advice he consented to have some bords timbered, so as to prevent the possibility of any immediate falling in of that portion of the road (*vide* No. 1 tracing) which is left open for traffic, and thus give him some time to decide what it is best to do with the road where it has been undermined. 3. Mr. Stilwell let the timbering of the bords (8 and 4 yards wide) referred to, by contract on 4th instant, on my consenting to Mr. Inspector Dixon superintending it, and seeing that the work is well and properly carried out. 4. I also enclose a tracing (No. 2), showing the coal taken by the Ferndale Co., Mr. Bevan, Messrs. A. & A. Sneddon, and Messrs. John Williams and William Thornton (Spennymore Colliery), from under the Great Northern Road at Peppertown, in the Municipality of Waratah, and of the coal now being worked, and that wrought out by Messrs. Williams and Thornton, referred to in my letter to you, dated March 29th and May 21st last (*copies herewith*). 5. The cause of the recent pit-falls (coloured blue) was the taking away by Messrs. John Williams and William Thornton of the whole of the coal from under that portion of the Australian Agricultural Company’s land, and under the footpath of the Great Northern Road, lettered B on No. 2 tracing. 6. As the Spennymore Manager informs me that Messrs. Williams and Thornton intend to immediately take out the pillars lettered A on No. 2 tracing, which will be sure to cause more pit-falls to the south-east of the present ones, I shall be obliged by your informing me, before leaving here for west and south, what action the Minister desires me take in respect of the portion of the road injured by Messrs. John Williams and William Thornton, and with regard to their intention to extract all the coal up to the north-eastern boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company’s property, &c.”

Having now furnished a full report, in accordance with the Minister’s instructions, as to what I did in the past, when I did it, and how I called the attention of the Department to the possible danger likely to arise from the undermining of the Great Northern Public Road, it only now remains for me to deal with the second subject of reference, viz., the statement reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* to have been made by Mr. N. Melville in the Legislative Assembly to the effect that “either the Examiner of Coal-fields had been acting in concert with the persons taking the coal from under the roads or had been neglecting his duties.”

In reply to this I will only refer to the foregoing report, and say that there is not the shadow of foundation for the insinuations thus levelled at me.

I have, &c.,  
 JOHN MACKENZIE,  
 Examiner of Coal-fields.

1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINERAL LEASES.

(IN WHICH THOMAS GARRETT, ESQ., M.P., HAS AN INTEREST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 February, 1884.**[Laid upon the Table of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales by the Honorable the Minister for Mines.]*

RETURN in answer to a Question asked by John McElhone, Esq., M.P., on the 7th February, 1884, respecting Mineral Leases held by Mr. T. Garrett, M.P., and Mr. W. F. McKenzie.

## Questions.

- (1.) In reference to 2,500 and 1,600 acres of mineral lands held by T. Garrett, M.L.A., and Mr. W. F. McKenzie, near Mount Victoria, and referred to on page 133 of Annual Report, 1880, Department of Mines:—Are the above blocks of land in a reserve; if so, when were they taken up, and what is the annual rent per acre of above land? Under what clause or regulation of the Mining Act was the land taken up?
- (2.) When was the last rent paid by Messrs. Garrett and McKenzie and what amount of rent is now due?
- (3.) What is the total area of land held for mining by Mr. T. Garrett?
- (4.) What is the area under which he is entitled to mine in each district of this Colony?
- (5.) The rent to be paid per acre in each district and amounts now due, if any, by Messrs. Garrett and McKenzie?

## Answers.

- (1.) Yes, applied for 18th September, 1878, and 17th February, 1879. Authority granted under section 28 of the Mining Act, 17 November, 1879, subject to a royalty of 6d. per ton, but no rent.
- (2.) No rent reserved.
- (3.) The total area in which Mr. T. Garrett appears to be interested either by himself or with others is 68,890 acres.
- (4.)

County Northumberland...	110 acres,	Garrett, Pockley and others;	no rent reserved.
" ...	140 "	T. Garrett	"
" ...	800 "	"	"
" ...	50 "	"	"
" ...	60 "	"	2s. per acre; paid quarterly.
" ...	640 "	"	"
" (27 section)	2,848 "	T. Garrett, C. F. Stokes, and others;	no rent.
	4,648 acres.		
County Cook ...	2,500 acres,	T. Garrett;	no rent reserved.
County St. Vincent ...	10,400 "	T. Garrett; G. M. Larnach;	no rent reserved.
" ...	32,240 "	"	"
	42,640 acres.		
County Cumberland ...	1,102 acres,	T. Garrett, J. Coghlan, and another;	no rent reserved.
" ...	11,743 "	"	others; 2s. per acre; paid quarterly.
" ...	3,524 "	"	"
" ...	2,733 "	"	"
	19,102 acres.		
- (5.) None due by Messrs. Garrett and McKenzie alone, but 2s. per acre per annum is reserved on 700 acres in the County of Northumberland, and on 18,000 acres in the County of Cumberland, in which Mr. Garrett appears to be interested.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD-MINING LEASES.  
(REGULATIONS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 September, 1884.*

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 19th September, 1884.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations relating to Gold-mining Leases, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Mining Act Further Amendment Act of 1884.

[84-9,751]

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO MINING LEASES  
UNDER THE MINING ACT FURTHER AMEND-  
MENT ACT OF 1884.

WHEREAS by the Mining Act Further Amendment Act of 1884, the Governor is empowered to make Regulations for certain purposes, to be dealt with as Regulations made by the Governor under the principal Act: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, doth make the Regulations following, that is to say:—

1. The holder or holders of any Permit or Authority granted under the principal Act, and still in force, may make application in the form in the Schedule A hereto for the conversion of such Permit or Authority into a lease.

2. Upon receipt in the Department of Mines of such application, together with a sum of money equal to one year's rent of the land, and (if required) the fee for survey of the land, the Governor may, subject to the rents or royalties, or both, and to the covenants and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and to such special covenants and conditions as shall in certain cases appear to the Governor necessary, grant a lease of the land for the term applied for, or subject to such modifications as shall appear proper.

3. To obtain a lease of land referred to in section 2 of the said Act, not included in any Permit or Authority, the mode of taking possession, giving notice, and lodging application shall, where practicable, be the same as prescribed in the Regulations made under the principal Act, relating respectively to Gold-mining and Mineral Leases; and such Regulations shall, except as otherwise expressly provided in these Regulations, apply to all other matters relating to applications and objections thereto and to leases,—but the restrictions in such Regulations as to the form and dimensions of the land and the position of the boundary lines in regard to any vein, reef, or lode, shall not apply. Where, by reason of the land being under water, or from any other sufficient cause, possession cannot be taken, the applicant shall attach to his application a plan or sketch of the land applied for, and shall in the notices and application give such description as will lead to the ready identification thereof.

4. The Regulations made under the principal Act relating to Gold-mining shall, except as regards the form of application, the area and the dimensions of the land, and the position of the boundaries in relation to any vein, reef, or lode, or as otherwise provided in these Regulations apply to any Special Lease for Gold-mining purposes. Every application for a Special Lease shall be in the form in the Schedule B hereto, and the extent

of land demised by any such lease shall be in proportion to the number of men to be employed, and the capital to be expended in the purchase and erection of machinery, or the construction of costly works for the purpose of working the land, not exceeding 2 acres for every man employed, and 1 acre additional for every £200 to be expended in machinery, dams, or races, provided that the area demised by any one lease shall not exceed 100 acres.

5. Upon approval by the Governor of any application for a special lease, notice shall be published in the Gazette promising a lease of the land applied for or so much thereof as may be available upon condition that within a period to be named in such notice, such a sum of money as may be approved by the Governor, shall be expended in the purchase and erection of machinery or in the construction of works said in the application to be necessary, and upon compliance within such period or such extension thereof as may upon cause shown, be approved by the Secretary for Mines, a Special lease of the land aforesaid shall forthwith issue to the applicant, but upon the applicant failing to comply with the conditions aforesaid, the Governor may revoke the promise of lease and refuse the application, or may reduce the area of the land applied for to the dimensions prescribed for an ordinary lease.

6. Every lease granted under the Mining Act Further Amendment Act of 1884, shall be subject to the rents, royalties, and conditions following:—

7. Leases for mining for minerals, other than gold, including the right to occupy the surface or some portion thereof, two shillings per acre per annum; without the right to occupy any portion of the surface, one shilling and sixpence per acre per annum; for land wholly under water, one shilling per acre per annum. Leases for gold-mining, two shillings and sixpence per acre per annum. In respect of every ton of coal the sum of sixpence; in respect of minerals, other than coal or gold, five pounds per centum of the value of the minerals; and in respect of gold, one pound per centum of the value of the gold raised from the land demised, shall be paid as royalty; provided that if the royalty payable in respect of the coal, or mineral other than gold, raised during any one year exceeds the rent paid for such year, the amount paid as rent may be deducted from the sum payable as royalty, but if the royalty as aforesaid, in any one year amounts to less than the rent paid for such year, the lessee shall not for such year be required to pay royalty.

8. Upon or in connection with the land demised by any such lease, work shall be commenced within such period and be carried on by such a number of men in such manner within such limits and subject to such supervision as the Governor may in each case direct: Provided that the Secretary for Mines may at any time and for any period authorize the suspension wholly or in part of work upon or in connection with any such lease.

9. The term of any such lease shall be that named in the application, or such shorter term as shall be approved by the Governor, not being less than one year, and such term shall commence upon and be computed from the date on which the Governor shall approve of the granting of the lease.

10. The rents reserved under any such lease shall be paid in advance to the Colonial Treasurer, on or before the first day of each year of the term.

11. The royalties reserved under any such lease shall, subject to the deduction of rent as aforesaid, be paid to the Colonial Treasurer at the expiration of each year, or within one month thereafter, and with each such payment a statement shall be furnished under the hand of the lessees, or some one of them, or of the Manager of the mine, setting out the quantity and value of mineral raised from the land demised, and the accuracy of every such statement shall be verified by the statutory declaration of the person making it. The lessees or lessee shall keep a proper book in which shall be entered the quantity of gold or other mineral raised each day from the demised land, and the value of such mineral shall also be entered from time to time as soon as known, and such book shall at all times be open to the inspection of any officer of the Department of Mines.

12. If any lessee shall fail to execute his lease when called upon to do so, or shall fail to pay the rent or royalty reserved under his lease within the prescribed time, or shall fail to keep a proper record of the quantity and value of the gold or other mineral raised, or shall refuse to allow such record to be inspected by any officer of the Department of Mines, or shall fail to observe and perform the other conditions or covenants of his lease, or in the case of a special lease shall fail to expend in the purchase and erection of machinery, or the construction of dams, races, or other costly works, the amount of money proposed in the application to be so expended, he shall forfeit his right to such lease, and the Governor may thereupon, or at any time thereafter, cancel such lease, and upon publication in the Gazette of such cancellation the lease shall be absolutely void.

#### SCHEDULE A.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Mines,  
being the holder of a \_\_\_\_\_ granted  
under Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Mining Act, 1874, to mine for

all that piece or parcel of land being \_\_\_\_\_, and containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres, more or less, do hereby apply for a lease of the said land for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years, with the right to occupy \_\_\_\_\_ acres of the surface thereof in such position as may be approved of, and \_\_\_\_\_ undertake if such lease be granted to execute the same when called upon to do so, and within \_\_\_\_\_ days after the granting of such lease to commence work thereon (or upon adjoining land proposed to be worked in connection therewith, and to extend the underground works into such land with the utmost possible speed) and thereafter to employ in mining upon [or under] such land \_\_\_\_\_ men, and to observe and perform all the covenants and conditions contained in such lease; and \_\_\_\_\_ herewith tender the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, being the first year's rent of such land, and the fee for survey of the land, and \_\_\_\_\_ agree to forfeit such rent if \_\_\_\_\_ fail to accept and execute such lease when called upon to do so.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Received in the Department of Mines, Sydney, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon.

Registrar.

#### SCHEDULE B.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Mines,  
hereby make application for a Special Lease for \_\_\_\_\_ years of all that piece of land, being \_\_\_\_\_ containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres for the purpose of Gold-mining. The deposit proposed to be worked consists of \_\_\_\_\_, and by reason of \_\_\_\_\_, requires for its proper development the erection or construction of the following machinery or works:—  
the estimated cost of which is £ \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ propose to employ upon or in connection with such land \_\_\_\_\_ men; and \_\_\_\_\_ herewith tender the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, being the first year's rent of such land and the fee for survey of the land, and \_\_\_\_\_ agree upon notification of approval of this application to expend the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ in the purchase and erection of the machinery, or the construction of the works aforesaid, within \_\_\_\_\_ of notice of such approval, and to accept and execute the lease when ready, or failing therein to forfeit the rent deposited herewith.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 \_\_\_\_\_.  
Received this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 \_\_\_\_\_, at the \_\_\_\_\_ hour of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon.

No. of Application \_\_\_\_\_

Mining Registrar.



1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MINING ACT OF 1874.**

(NEW REGULATION IN LIEU OF NO. 14, OF 13 JULY, 1874.)

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 Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 37 Vic. No. 13, sec. 114.
 

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NEW SOUTH WALES, } to wit. }  (L.S.) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, <i>Governor.</i>	Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Augustus WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.
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WHEREAS under the provisions of the "Mining Act 1874," it is enacted that the Governor may make and proclaim Regulations for carrying the Division Number III of the said Act from time to time into full effect: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said recited Act, doth make and proclaim the following Regulation, in lieu of Regulation No. 14 of the Regulations relating to Mineral Leases made and proclaimed on the 13th day of July, 1874:—

Mineral lots shall be measured in the form of a square, except in any case in which the Minister shall authorize a departure from that form.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
 JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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1883-4.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

ON THE

SILVER-BEARING LODES OF THE BARRIER  
RANGES

IN THE

ALBERT DISTRICT, NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY

C. S. WILKINSON, F.G.S., F.L.S.,  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR IN CHARGE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
2 October, 1884.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
1884,



REPORT ON THE SILVER-BEARING LODES OF THE BARRIER RANGES IN THE  
ALBERT DISTRICT, N.S.W.

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The Geological Surveyor in Charge to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, August, 1884.

In accordance with your instructions I have examined the silver-mining country in the Albert District, and have the honor to submit the following report:—

Silverton, which is the commercial head-quarters of the silver-mining portion of this district, is situated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the boundary line of New South Wales and South Australia, or about 590 miles in a straight line W.N.W. from Sydney and 257 N.E. from Adelaide. It occupies a convenient position upon the main road from Adelaide to Wilcannia, and is near the western margin of a large tract of broken hilly country generally known as the "Barrier Ranges," which, almost surrounded by open salt-bush plains, extends for 150 miles in a N.N.E. direction, varying in width up to 110 miles; there are also several salt-bush plains here and there between some of the ranges. Silverton is about 600 feet above sea level.

Nearly the whole of this country consists of metalliferous formations, but it is chiefly on the south-western portion that the silver and lead lodes have yet been discovered. (*Vide* accompanying Map.)

The geological formations consist of metamorphosed clay-slates and talcose mica-schists, with intrusive masses and dykes of granite and diorite which traverse the sedimentary rocks generally in a north-easterly direction, but sometimes in all directions, forming almost a network of dykes. In places the schists pass into gneiss, which imperceptibly changes into porphyritic granite.

The silver-bearing lodes occur chiefly in the mica-schists in the vicinity of the granite dykes; it would seem as though the contraction of the rocks upon cooling, after the intrusion of the igneous rocks, resulted in the formation of irregular fissures which became filled with the metallic sulphides and other minerals composing the lodes.

By the enormous denudation which these formations have undergone, valleys have been eroded, leaving intervening rough rocky ranges from 100 to 500 feet high, and exposing lodes at all levels. Thus we are enabled to see portions of lodes from above which hundreds of feet of rock have been removed; and as at the different levels they exhibit similar characteristics as regards irregular thickness and length, this mode of occurrence will doubtless be found to continue as they are followed below the present surface of the ground.

The lode-stuff consists chiefly of porous brown oxide of iron, or "gossan," and occasionally quartz, containing carbonates of lead and copper, galena, and chlorides of silver; the latter are of a light or dark green colour, and occur in veins and thin scales, or in grains irregularly disseminated through the ore. The miners readily recognize them by their waxy appearance when cut with a knife. These oxides, carbonates, and chlorides occur in the upper portions of the lodes, and have resulted from the decomposition of the sulphides of iron, lead, silver, and copper of which the lodes will be found composed below the "water level," or the level to which oxidation by atmospheric influence from the surface has reached. In one mine the water level has been met with at a depth of 133 feet, in another at 72 feet.

The deepest shaft in the district is on the Umberumberka Silver-mining Company's lode, about 2 miles west of Silverton. Its depth is 131 feet, and at this level a drive has been put in along the course of the lode for 120 feet from the main shaft in one direction, and for 60 feet in the other. The lode occurs in mica-schists, and dips S.  $25^{\circ}$  E. at an angle of  $75^{\circ}$ . It varies in width from 4 to 10 feet, and consists of crumpled mica-schist traversed by veins and lenticular bunches of brown iron ore or gossan, carbonate of lead, galena, and baryta. The hanging wall is well defined, and coated with a black glossy clay; curved slickenside joints coated in a similar manner run through the lode in places. The ore, which is said to yield from 70 to 120 ozs. of silver to the ton, is chiefly finely crystallized galena distributed in irregular masses through the lode. At the 131 feet level one of the patches of ore, mixed with baryta, was 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, and in this was a solid mass of galena 2 feet thick; near it iron pyrites is appearing, just as might be expected, for the Manager, Mr. Evans, informed me that he had struck water in a bore put down only 2 feet below the floor of the drive. Over 400 tons of ore have been raised from this mine.

At Lake's Camp, about 9 miles from Silverton, several lodes have been opened, of which the principal are the Apollyon and the Bobby Burns. The former has been followed on its underlay to a depth of 94 feet in one shaft and 80 feet in another, the sinking of which is continuing. It varies in thickness from 18  
inches

inches to 5 feet, and dips E.  $5^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$  S. at  $52^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$ , with a good hanging wall, and occurs in mica-schists associated with dykes of coarsely crystalline granite. (See figures 1 and 2). The lode-stuff consists of veins of brown iron ore, quartz veins, and ferruginous mica-schist, with patches of carbonate of lead and chlorides of silver. The silver ore is irregularly distributed through the lode, and is chiefly contained in the carbonate of lead (which was originally galena) and in the joints and cavities of the ironstone. 2 tons of such ore are said to have realized in London about £670, and 53 tons more have also been sent to Freiberg; the poorer lode stuff is kept in reserve at the mine for treatment at a future time. The lode though varying in thickness will, I think, continue in depth; in length it has not yet been proved, but though it evidently pinches out entirely in places on the surface, yet I believe that the different outcrops of similar lode-stuff seen in the neighbouring claims for a distance of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile along its line of strike are widened portions of the same lode fissure, and that some of these may possibly be found connected at greater depths. I am informed that the Barrier Range Silver-mining Company are about to sink a shaft 300 feet deep, to cut the Apollyon lode on its underlay. At this depth the lode will probably consist of veins of unoxidized sulphides of iron, lead, silver, and copper.

One mile S.S.E. from the Apollyon is the Bobby Burns lode, which has been prospected to a depth of about 40 feet, where it almost thins out, but with lenticular veins of ferruginous quartz in the schist under the hanging wall, while at the surface it is about 3 feet thick; but, as it is characterized, like the Umberumberka and Apollyon lodes, with a well-defined hanging wall, the lode will doubtless make again, and continue, though varying in thickness, to a considerable depth. It dips E. at an angle of  $60^{\circ}$  and consists of lenticular masses of gossan and galena up to 9 inches thick, in crumpled mica schist with veins of ferruginous quartz. (See figure 3). The bounding rock is talcose mica-schist with quartz reefs and granite dykes, and about 5 chains to the east is a large mass of granite extending in a northerly and southerly direction, so that the lodes run almost parallel with it. Immediately to the north, in portions 1, 3, 10, 17, 25, similar promising gossan lodes up to 4 feet thick, with argentiferous galena, carbonate of lead, and carbonate of copper, have been opened; some of them appear to be continuations of the Bobby Burns and Apollyon lodes.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south east from Lakes Camp are the Hen and Chickens lodes and Meeches Blow. The former consist of two lodes 2 ft. 6 in. apart separated by granite. The upper one is from 2 inches to 2 feet thick of gossan and quartz, stained with green and blue carbonate of copper, and containing chloride of silver and patches of grey carbonate of lead, galena, and specular iron. It has been followed in for a distance of 100 feet on the underlay, which dips S.S.E. at an angle of only  $23^{\circ}$ . It has a well-defined hanging wall, upon which is a similar gossan vein up to 2 feet thick, sending off ironstone and quartz veins for 6 feet upwards into the altered micaceous sandstone. The lower lode consists also of argentiferous gossan of variable thickness up to 12 inches and a network of ironstone veins. 6 feet to the south both lodes join and thin out, but in places for more than 50 yards along the line of strike it makes again on the surface. The general rock formations are granite with chlorite, and dark mica-schist.

Meeches Blow is a remarkable occurrence of ore on the summit of a small hill of mica-schists and altered sandstones traversed by granite dykes and quartz reefs. It strikes N.E. and crops out for a distance of 90 feet, varying in thickness from 2 to 8 feet. The lode-stuff is composed of porous gossan and coarsely crystalline specular iron stained with carbonate of copper and irregular masses, up to 2 feet, thick, of concretionary earthy carbonate of lead, passing into patches of undecomposed galena 1 foot thick. The lode appears to have been a large fissure originally filled with sulphides of iron, lead, silver, and copper. About 6 chains from it W. 30 N., there is a smaller outcrop of similar lode-stuff.

In anticipation of the settlement of a population, consequent upon the development of the lodes, a new township called Wilson has been recently surveyed near Lake's Camp; and also another called Purnamoota (formerly known as the Soakage) about 8 miles further to the north-east. Half a mile east from Purnamoota is the Pluck Up lode, which consists of brown iron ore gossan, from 3 to 15 inches thick, containing small veins of pure chloride of silver. It dips S.  $40^{\circ}$  E. at  $38^{\circ}$ , traversing mica-schist, and has been traced at the surface for a length of about 80 feet. Three shafts have been sunk upon it, the deepest one being about 60 feet. I was informed that 4 tons of ore had been sent to Germany, and there were about 3 tons at grass. Until the lode-stuff has been treated in bulk, its value cannot be determined, as the chloride of silver is not evenly disseminated through it.

Two miles S.S.E. from Purnamoota is the Lubra silver-mine. The main shaft was 18 feet deep on two veins or lodes, from 1 to 6 inches thick and 5 feet apart, with occasionally smaller veins between them. The veins consist of ironstone containing patches of chloride of silver and grey ore, or carbonate of lead. They dip with the talcose mica-schists S.  $55^{\circ}$  E. at  $45^{\circ}$ . 50 feet to the S.E. is another vein, from 1 to 4 inches thick, of argentiferous ironstone with calcite; it has an undulating dip to the N.W., at one part curving up and then flat. Within 4 chains further S.E., three other similar gossan veins up to 4 inches thick, containing galena and quartz, had been opened for only a few feet on the surface, and also  
about

about 100 feet north from the shaft, another ferruginous galena vein 4 inches thick. Thus we have here within about 6 chains at least six small silver-bearing lodes of variable thickness and extent; some of them will probably connect one with the other. One parcel of half a ton of ore is said to have yielded 6,000 ozs., and another of 1 ton between 300 and 400 ozs. of silver. 26 cwt. had been sent to England, and there was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ore at grass.

In the adjoining claim of Messrs. Crisp Bros., 20 chains N.  $30^{\circ}$  E. from the Lubra, is a ferruginous galena vein, of variable thickness up to 9 inches, in mica-schist; and 7 chains from this E.S.E. is another silver-bearing vein from 2 to 8 inches thick, dipping E. at  $26^{\circ}$ . It had been prospected to a depth of 7 feet; and Mr. Crisp informed me that for 10 feet along the outcrop 3 cwt. of "slugs" had been obtained, an assay of which had given at the rate of 4,800 ozs. of silver per ton. These so-called slugs usually consist of lumps of carbonate of lead containing nests and veins of chloride of silver. They are evidently formed by the chemical decomposition of lenticular masses of argentiferous sulphide of lead induced by the action of the carbonic acid and chloride salts in solution in the water permeating the rocks.

The surface of this country is highly charged with saline matter, so much so that in dry weather the salt covers the ground in places as a white efflorescence about a quarter of an inch thick. I have seen some of the slugs with a portion of the original galena in the centre still undecomposed.

One mile S.W. from the Lubra is the One-tree Hill Mine, owned by Messrs. Nickel, Anderson and Fisher. A lode from 2 inches to 2 feet thick of ferruginous quartz has been followed on its underlay S.  $35^{\circ}$  E. at  $30^{\circ}$  to a depth of about 20 feet, and a few yards from this a similar lode, 18 inches thick, with ferruginous veins running into the sandstone for 21 inches above it, has been opened; this may join with the other. It contains chloride of silver, &c., and also chalcedonic quartz with a little iron pyrites. Messrs. Chappel and Allen, of Silverton, inform me that they have just received from England returns of 8 cwt. of the first-class ore sent from this mine, which realized at auction at the rate of £936 per ton, and of 6 tons of the inferior ore which brought £24 per ton.

About 1 mile S.S.E. from the Lubra a fine piece of ironstone, in size 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, and containing veins and patches of chloride of silver from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, was found outcropping on the surface; it is known as Morris's Blow. The owner had pitched his tent over it, and I was permitted to examine it; but as it was not then allowed to be unearthed from the position in which it was discovered, the thickness of it was not ascertained. I understand that the claim was afterwards sold for £8,000. This rich piece of ore probably formed part of a short lode. Four other detached thin lenticular veins of ironstone were seen at the surface within a distance of 5 chains, following nearly the strike of the mica-schists, N.  $35^{\circ}$  E. In the vicinity the schists are traversed by numerous dyke masses of pegmatite granite and quartz reefs.

About half a mile east from the Pluck-up is Forster's Orient claim, in which four silver-bearing veins had been opened. One varies up to 3 inches thick of galena and ironstone, in small lenticular masses; strike E.  $20^{\circ}$  S. in mica-schists, with a dyke of diorite on the S.W. side. It had been traced for 25 feet in length to a depth of 5 feet. Another ironstone vein near this was 6 inches thick, and 5 chains to N.E. are two other veins, one 6 inches and the other 12 inches thick, consisting of ironstone and galena. On the outcrop of these, slugs of carbonate of lead and ironstone containing chloride of silver had been found.

One mile further east is Nolan's Kangaroo claim, containing a vein of ironstone and galena 9 inches thick, dipping S.  $20^{\circ}$  W. at  $40^{\circ}$  in mica-schists, which strike N.  $25^{\circ}$  E. At the surface some rich silver-bearing pieces of carbonate of lead were obtained. Small dykes of pegmatite traverse the schists. 1 mile E.  $20^{\circ}$  S. from the Kangaroo lode is the Model Republic mine. Here a lode of ironstone or gossan, from 9 to 12 inches thick, dips E.  $10^{\circ}$  S. at  $30^{\circ}$  under ferruginous quartzite and micaceous quartz; and 6 feet above it is another ironstone vein, varying up to 4 inches thick, from the surface of which I saw a fine slug of carbonate of lead and horn silver weighing about 16 lbs., and the lode has been worked for a length of about 60 feet and to a depth of 12 feet; the ironstone contains chloride of silver.

Nearly one mile N.E. from here are M'Isaac's lodes, which consist of several lenticular veins of gossan and galena up to 2 feet thick, traversing in a north-easterly direction altered siliceous sandstone for a distance of 4 chains. These have not been opened, but about 30 yards further along the strike some shallow trenches have been cut in the calcareous mica-schists, from which rich silver-bearing slugs are said to have been obtained. In another place a cutting has been made 3 feet deep, showing thin lenticular veins of galena in the mica-schists. Cavities in the ironstone are lined with well-formed crystals of specular iron, which are locally known as "sharks teeth." Such crystals are of frequent occurrence in many of the lodes. In the same locality, and also towards Mount Robe, and between Purnamoota and Wilson, other similar small ironstone and galena lodes, some containing a little copper ore, have been discovered. This is country well worth prospecting.

Five miles S.E. from M'Isaacs, or 2 miles N.W. from the Mount Gipps Station, is Brade & Nickel's mine, the intervening country being chiefly occupied by a belt of coarsely crystalline granite (pegmatite) about 3 miles wide and extending for 7 miles in a northerly direction. Near this mass of granite the schists, which are intersected in all directions by dykes of granite, are much altered, passing from clay-slates into mica-schists and gneiss. At Brade & Nickel's mine, the surface soil, from 12 to 18 inches deep, covering the mica-schists has been found to contain slugs or pieces of all sizes, up to about 200 lbs. or more in weight, of ferruginous carbonate of lead containing horn silver. An assay of one piece of this mixed ore gave at the rate of 3,240 ozs.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. of silver per ton and 32.1 per cent. of lead. About 4 tons of such ore had been obtained by "surfacing" over a space 65 feet by 35 feet. These lumps of ore are no doubt decomposed lenticular pieces of argentiferous galena, which were originally contained in the portion of the schist rock which has been disintegrated; therefore similar patches of galena are likely to be found in sinking into the underlying schists. Almost surrounding the ground that has been worked, the mica-schists, which strike N.N.E., are traversed in all directions by dykes of granite and diorite. About half a mile east from here a small promising vein (Messrs. Nickel & Wilson's) crops out for about 120 feet N.N.E. along the surface. It has not been opened, but appears to be 6 inches thick, and consists of quartz and gossan, with a little chloride of silver and carbonate of copper.

In the adjoining claim of Horne's some rich pieces of ore containing chlorobromide of silver had been unearched in a small patch of surfacing. In several other claims in this locality silver ore in small quantity has been found.

About 5 miles in a north-easterly direction from Wilson is the Pilgrim mine (J. Purcell and party's), where a lode of ironstone and schist mixed, from 6 inches to 2 feet thick, dip S.E., has been opened to a depth of 4 feet, and rich patches of chloride of silver ore have been obtained: a shaft is being put down to cut the lode on the underlay. Five chains to the N.E. is an ironstone and quartz lode, with bunches of galena up to 4 inches thick, which has been opened to a depth of 5 feet; dip S.E. at  $30^\circ$ . Two chains further N.E. is another ironstone vein 12 inches thick, and 30 yards west from this is a bunchy ferruginous quartz and slate vein from 9 to 24 inches wide, dipping S.  $10^\circ$  E. at  $45^\circ$ . All these veins are apparently separate lenticular portions of the same lode, but may be connected by joints. The mica-schists in which they occur are also traversed by large lenticular reefs, or "blows," of white quartz and dykes of pegmatite granite running in various directions, but chiefly along the line of strike of the schists, viz., N.E. and S.W.

Messrs. Hawson and Collins' Christmas mine lies nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile E.S.E. from the Pilgrim. One lode is from 2 to 8 inches thick, and has been worked for a length of 25 feet and 5 feet deep. It dips N.W., and consists of ironstone and patches of carbonate of lead, with rich veins of and cavities filled with chloride of silver. Two chains to the N.E., along its strike, it consists of galena from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches thick, and then forms into gossan, passing through schist and into a large mass of quartz. About 6 chains to the E.N.E. another ferruginous vein up to 6 inches thick, also striking N.E., has been opened for only 2 feet deep and 6 feet in length; rich pieces of carbonate of lead with chloride of silver were obtained from it. Messrs. Hawson & Collins allowed me to secure one fine specimen, showing chloride of silver plainly, for the Mining and Geological Museum. An assay of this specimen yielded at the rate of 11,073 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. of silver per ton, and a trace of gold. Another small vein had also been found; but very little prospecting has been done to ascertain the extent of these veins. The country is intersected by numerous granite dykes and quartz reefs.

In the vicinity of Stephen's Creek, near Piesse Nob, a conspicuous rocky hill on the south side of the Wilcannia Road, 23 miles east from Silvertown, several small silver-bearing veins have been opened. The Eaglehawk Lode, 2 miles north of Piesse Nob, is a breccia gossan vein from 3 to 9 inches thick, dipping E. at  $75^\circ$ , having a hanging wall of satiny schist and a foot wall of quartz porphyry: it had been sunk upon to a depth of 10 feet, and an average sample of the lode-stuff gave on assay at the rate of 439 ozs. 7 dwts. of silver to the ton. Mr. Dunstan, the Manager, told me that small pieces of horn silver had been found on the outcrop. Twelve yards from this is a similar vein, from 1 to 9 inches thick; they are short veins, and are only visible for a few feet at the surface. The cleavage of the schist is nearly vertical, striking N. and S., but the lines of stratification dip westerly at from  $20^\circ$  to  $40^\circ$ . About 1 mile further north is the Minerva Lode (O'Farrell & Co's.). A shaft 10 feet deep has been put down, and in it the lode, about 8 inches thick, is seen dipping S.E. at  $65^\circ$  in talcose schist. The lode stuff consists of quartz and iron ore, with carbonate of lead in patches, and thin layers of horn silver in the joint fissures. On one side of the lode there is a rubbly shale 2 feet thick, with thin veins of ironstone and marl through it; but the silver ore seems to be confined to the iron ore associated with lead. The lode has only been traced along the surface for about 20 feet. Another small outcrop of gossan is seen 100 yards to the N.W.

O'Farrell's Lode is on the south side of Stephen's Creek, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles easterly from Piesse Nob. It consists of quartz and brown iron ore, containing green carbonate of copper. The owner  
informed



informed me that two assays of the ore gave at the rate of 10 ozs., and 640 ozs. respectively of silver to the ton. It dips E.  $10^{\circ}$  N. at  $40^{\circ}$  through calcareous talcose schists, and has been prospected to a depth of 22 feet.

Three miles in a southerly direction from this is Dunstan's lode. A shaft 8 feet deep has been sunk upon it, showing from 12 to 24 inches of hard porous black ironstone, with cavities containing chalcedony. It pinches out 20 yards along the strike to the N.E.; but within 30 yards to the S.W. it changes into ferruginous finely crystalline vesicular quartz; and 5 chains further it makes again into ironstone gossan 3 feet thick, containing carbonate of copper, and is seen on the surface for about 30 yards. An assay of the hard black ironstone gave no silver, and the copper-stained gossan yielded only at [the rate of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. per ton. However, the lode has a promising appearance, and should be prospected to a greater depth. Several other small outcrops of gossan and quartz reefs occur in the vicinity. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the north, Mr. Dunstan has opened a gossan vein, up to 6 inches thick, containing carbonates of lead and copper; an assay of an average sample is said to have yielded at the rate of 351 ozs. of silver per ton; it occurs in talcose mica-schist, and dips S.  $20^{\circ}$  W at  $40^{\circ}$ . East of this is another lode of Mr. Dunstan's, consisting of quartz and gossan 12 to 18 inches thick, with carbonate of copper, said to have given on assay 73 ozs. of silver per ton, and  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of copper. In the same locality are several other lodes. One is an ironstone breccia lode 18 inches wide, and an assay of a sample of it gave no silver. Another lode (Hawson and Collins') is 6 to 15 inches wide, dipping E.  $5^{\circ}$  S. at  $70^{\circ}$  in hard chlorite rock, and has been opened to a depth of 8 feet. It consists of soft ferruginous brown rubble containing a little chloride of silver. An average sample of the lode-stuff gave on assay at the rate of 28 ozs.  $19\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. of silver to the ton, with a trace of gold. The schist rocks in this district are highly metamorphosed, and traversed by large quartz reefs and dykes of granite and diorite.

About 1 mile S.W. from Piesse Nob is Hetherington's lode, which crops out in places at the surface for about 200 yards along its strike, E.  $30^{\circ}$  N. It is from 3 to 12 inches wide, and consists of quartz and ironstone, with silicate and carbonate of copper and chlorite; it probably contains silver. Two miles further in the same direction, in portion 15, Messrs. G. F. Smith and Brown are working a galena lode. It dips W.  $20^{\circ}$  N. at  $55^{\circ}$  in garnetiferous mica-schist, and consists of granular quartz with galena in masses 3 inches thick through it. It had been opened for about 10 feet along the surface, and to a depth of 10 feet. An average sample of the quartz and galena mixed gave at the rate of 26 ozs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. of silver per ton and 40-20 per cent. of lead; but the galena, if concentrated, would of course give higher results. The lode has been opened again in the adjoining portion 14 (White and Foley's), where it is from 12 to 18 inches thick, with patches of galena 12 inches thick, and followed on the surface for about 90 feet. The schists are stained with green carbonate of copper, and on the S.E. side of the lode are traversed by large quartz reefs;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons of galena are said to have been sent away from the mine. Beyond this, in a south-westerly direction, several similar lenticular lodes up to 2 feet wide have been traced in A. Kennedy's mineral conditional purchase, and also in the next portion of D. Mackintyre's. They consist of gossan, with galena and carbonates of lead and copper. Further on in the same direction Mr. Mackintyre is opening a lode in portion 16, and also in portion 3. In the former the lode, which dips N.W. at  $75^{\circ}$  with the schist rocks, is from 1 to 5 feet thick, composed of porous gossan and quartz with galena and carbonate of lead; the galena occurs in bunchy veins from 2 to 6 inches thick. The shaft is 35 feet deep. In portion 3 the lode somewhat resembles the last, and is from 3 to 4 feet wide; it has been opened to a depth of 8 feet. Mr. Mackintyre gave me a fine specimen for the Museum, showing the characteristic mode of occurrence of the veins of galena in quartz.

In portion 7, at the Round Hill, Messrs. Hawson and Collins have a similar lode. It crops out in the side of a steep hill, and where it has been opened it is from 4 to 6 feet wide; but about 25 yards from this, on either side, the outcrop is only 1 foot wide. It dips W.  $35^{\circ}$  N. at  $50^{\circ}$ , and consists of ferruginous quartzose rock, with patches of galena and carbonates of lead and copper. An average sample, taken across the whole width of the lode, gave an assay at the rate of only 4 ozs.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. of silver per ton and 5.75 per cent. of lead, which shows that the quartz and gossan matrix is poor in silver; but it is probable that the patches of lead ore disseminated through it will contain silver in payable quantity.

To the west of this, in portion 18 (Messrs. Hawson and Collins,) is a large lode of quartz and greisen from 10 to 20 feet wide, cropping out above the surface for a length of about 200 feet, and coated in patches with green carbonate of copper; it has not been opened. From the surface indications it evidently does not contain copper ore in sufficient quantity to be workable for copper, but it should be prospected for silver. It occurs in altered schists and strikes N.E. and S.W. About 100 yards from it to the S.E. there are large quartz reefs and a dyke of diorite.

About 3 miles to the south-west is the Broken Hill, so called from the rugged outline of its rocky summit. This hill is the highest point on a narrow ridge which runs N.E. and S.W. for several miles

miles and forms a conspicuous feature in the district, rising for about 150 feet above the general level of the undulating plain country on each side. The crest of the ridge is formed by the outcropping of a huge lode. The lode varies in width from 10 to 120 feet, and in places rises above the surface in large craggy black masses. It changes in character every few feet, and consists of ferruginous quartzite, quartz, greisen, felspar, porous brown iron ore or gossan, and oxide of manganese (*pyrolusite*), with patches and veins of crystallized carbonate of lead (*cerusite*); the occasional black colour of the mass is due to the manganese oxide. Two shafts, one 52 feet deep and the other 50 feet and about 30 chains apart, have been sunk into the lode, as well as two smaller shafts between these. I did not see any galena in the stuff raised, but I was informed that a little had been obtained; and as the *cerusite* has evidently crystallized from a solution of lead derived from the decomposition of galena, I believe that masses and veins of galena will be found disseminated through the lode, as in the case of the smaller lodes near the Round Hill on the north-east and the Pinnacles on the south-west, which are probably the continuation of this one. A sample of porous gossan from near the surface gave on assay at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. of silver per ton, with a trace of lead, and two samples, one taken from a vein 18 inches thick of large crystals of *cerusite* and another of a finely crystalline mass of *cerusite* from the north shaft on a different part of the lode, gave on assay respectively 1 oz. 12½ dwts. of silver and 73.23 per cent. of lead, and 1 oz. 12½ dwts. of silver and 74.87 per cent. of lead. These results cannot be taken as indicative of the argentiferous nature of the lode, for the galena from which the *cerusite* has been derived may have been rich in silver, and yet the silver may not have entered into the solution from which the crystals of *cerusite* were formed. Therefore, the richer silver ore will probably be found in association with the undecomposed sulphides of lead, silver, and in the oxidised portions of the lode which originally contained the sulphides. Mr. George M'Culloch, of Mount Gipps, showed me the results of assays of twenty-six various samples of the ore taken from different parts of the lode, which gave at the rate of from 4 to 45 ozs. of silver to the ton, and 10 to 70 per cent. of lead, or an average of 14 ozs. 17 dwts. of silver to the ton and 46 per cent. of lead. Further prospecting will, I am of opinion, prove this to be a valuable argentiferous lead lode. It appears to dip with the strata, about N. 40° W. at 50°, and on the N.W. side sends off several branches; about 10 chains from it there is a large dyke of diorite. It is remarkable that no gold has yet been found in the vicinity of these intrusions of diorite.

The Pinnacles lodes are situated about 15 miles S.E. from Silverton. There are two main lodes, one of them, the Minnie Moore, has a general strike to the north-west for about 10 chains. In one shaft, 7 feet deep, the lode is seen to be from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet wide, dipping W. 30° S. at 70° in talcose mica-schist and consisting of ferruginous crystalline quartzite with galena interspersed here and there through it and patches of yellow gossan. An average sample taken from the whole width of the lode gave on assay at the rate of 78 ozs. 8 dwts. of silver per ton and 32.40 per cent. of lead; and of the yellow gossan, 22 ozs. 1 dwt. of silver per ton and 3.0 per cent. of lead, with traces (under 2 dwts.) of gold. The hanging wall is ferruginous chlorite rock. The lode winds about, and in one place suddenly widens to 30 feet; in two places it divides for a few yards and unites again, in others it sends off branches which thin out entirely. Within 4 chains of it on the N.E. side, two other smaller lodes crop out. About 5 chains to the south-west is a mass of ironstone 12 feet wide in the middle, then thinning out within a length of 50 feet. This forms the end of the Charlotte Greenway lode, which runs to the S.W. for about 10 chains, with a widening course like the lode just mentioned, and varying in width from 2 feet to 36 feet. It also consists of ferruginous quartzite containing patches of galena. From the S.E. side there is a branch lode, 25 feet long and 4 feet wide, with galena; and 50 feet off, on the N.W. side, is a separate and nearly parallel lode about 6 chains long, and varying in thickness up to 20 feet, with galena irregularly distributed through it. A sample of the ore which I took from near the surface, and consisting chiefly of galena, yielded on assay at the rate of 53 ozs., 1½ dwt. of silver per ton, and 41.12 per cent. of lead, with traces of gold. Messrs. Moore and Russell informed me that twelve assays which had been made for them of samples from these lodes gave at the rate of from 16 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. to 583 ozs. 2 dwts., averaging 137 ozs. of silver per ton; and another assay gave 1,504 ozs. 6 dwts. of silver per ton. It will be seen that these lodes are of large size, and I consider that they will be permanent. They have only been prospected to a depth of about 7 feet. I did not notice any chloride of silver, but it is probably present in the oxidized portion of the lode. The chief silver-bearing ore is the galena, which occurs in patches and grains here and there, and much of it can only be separated from the hard lode-stuff by crushing and concentration. With careful working I think that considerable quantities of payable ore could be raised.

About 1 mile N.N.E. from these lodes is the middle hill of the three Pinnacles, which are remarkable conical hills rising about 250 feet above the level of the adjacent country. It consists of a mass of laminated ferruginous hard quartzite, of a metalliferous appearance, but I did not see any ore other than of iron in it. At the base of the hill are soft calcareous talcose mica-schists, which strike about N. 35° W., and are traversed by dykes of garnetiferous pegmatite granite and diorite, quartz reefs, and small lodes of quartzite resembling the rock in the Pinnacles lodes. Most of this country has been pegged out and is being prospected.

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From here to Silverton and thence to Thackaringa, the same schistose rocks with garnetiferous granite, diorite, and quartz reefs, continue, forming gently undulating country, and in places rough rocky hills, some of which are from 200 to 250 feet high.

At Thackaringa, within a radius of 4 miles, upwards of thirty silver-bearing lodes have been discovered; of these I examined twenty-two. As they are nearly all of the same nature, viz., lenticular lodes of gossan, with carbonate of lead and galena, I need only describe a few, showing their characteristic features.

On the Gipsy Girl Company's property, the No. 1 lode, which has been opened to a depth of 20 feet, following the underlay from the surface, and also in a shaft 40 feet deep, varies from 6 inches to 3 feet thick, and consists of carbonate of lead and galena, accompanied by quartz and ironstone stained with carbonate of copper. It dips N. 20° W. at 30°, traversing mica-schist, and is in one place divided by a horse of granite. It appears on the surface for about 7 chains, then a small ferruginous quartz and galena vein comes in, dipping E. 10° S. at 35°. The Manager, Mr. J. H. Ellis, informed me that the ore yields about 50 ozs. of silver per ton, and 72 per cent. of lead.

No. 2 lode consists of from 4 to 14 inches of galena, with 2 feet of iron ore and quartz beneath it. It dips N. to N. 20° E. at 13° in altered sandstone and schist, intersected by numerous quartz veins, and containing carbonate of copper. An assay of a sample of the iron ore underlying the galena gave at the rate of 4 ozs. 18 dwts. of silver per ton, 14.87 per cent. of copper and a trace of gold. The shaft is 12 feet deep. Six chains to the west the same lode dips N. 20° E. at 47° showing galena in quartz. In places the galena is very finely crystallized, and in others it occurs in large cubical crystals up to 1 inch or more in diameter. An assay of a sample of the former gave at the rate of 53 ozs. 1½ dwts. of silver per ton and 81.20 per cent. of lead; and the coarsely crystalline galena 59 ozs. 12 dwts. of silver and 83.90 per cent. of lead.

The lode in the adjoining Goat Hill Mine (Messrs. Ellis & Owen's) is of variable thickness up to 5 feet, and consists of gossan with galena and carbonate of lead irregularly veined through it; it also contains carbonate of copper and iron pyrites. The water level has been struck at a depth of 72 feet on the underlay, which is E. 20° N. at 60°. Five chains southerly is another shaft, 38 feet deep; the lode is of the same character, and from 1 foot to 2 feet 6 inches wide, in mica-schist, but with a granite dyke on the upper, or hanging wall side. About 6 chains to the east is another similar lenticular gossan and galena lode, from 6 to 18 inches thick, dipping E. 10° S. at 70° in mica-schist.

At the Hercules Mine (Campbell's) the lode is from 12 to 18 inches thick, consisting of ironstone, carbonate of lead, and galena. It has well-defined walls dipping easterly at about 55°, and the rock in which it occurs differs from the general country rock of this district, being a hard hornblendic mica-schist, containing veins of calcite and quartz with garnets. A shaft has been sunk upon it 80 feet deep. The ore is said to yield from 40 to 80 ozs. of silver to the ton and from 50 to 70 per cent. of lead. Another lode which is being prospected on the same property is 10 inches thick, with lenticular patches of galena 3 inches thick; it dips E. 15° N. at 30° in mica-schist and hard altered sandstone. A short distance to the south-west, in portion 11, a lode 4 feet thick of ironstone and quartz, containing galena 1 foot thick, has been opened to a depth of 6 feet in mica-schist. It is seen again about 100 yards to the N.W. The same lode also shows 2 feet thick, maintaining the same dip, E. 30° N. at 20°, near the N.E. corner of portion 10; and 5 chains further, N. 10° E., is another outcrop 3 feet 6 inches thick of galena, quartz, and ironstone, stained with green carbonate of copper; it dips E. at an angle of about 30°. North of this is the Nevada lode, which dips E. at 45° in one place, where it is 1 foot 10 inches thick, and then its outcrop turns round to the N.W. It also consists of galena, quartz, and gossan, with carbonate of copper.

In the Pioneer Company's ground a lode 2 feet thick, with bunches of galena, carbonate of lead, and ironstone stained with green carbonate of copper, has been opened for a length of 20 yards, and 6 feet deep; and from it the Manager, Mr. T. Rosewall, informed me that he had taken about 100 tons of ore; it dips E. 20° S. at 17°. Seven other lodes, from 3 inches up to 6 feet wide, have been worked in the same property. In one of them a vein of galena from 2 to 9 inches thick is continuous as far as it has been sunk upon for 8 feet; otherwise the galena occurs generally in lenticular masses, as may be well seen in another lode which has been opened to a depth of about 8 feet in the N.E. corner of portion 6. Within a distance of 10 feet the lode varies from 12 inches to 6 feet thick. It dips E. 35° N. at 33° in mica-schist, and consists chiefly of compact and porous brown iron ore with cavities lined with crystals of specular iron, quartz in veins and patches, and lenticular masses of galena; it also contains a little carbonate of copper. I have made a sketch (see figure 4) of this lode, as it illustrates the general character of most of the lodes in the district, viz., not only the variable thickness of the lodes, but the patchy manner in which the argentiferous lead ore and quartz occur in them. The outcrop of this lode can be seen for about 4 chains. The greatest depth to which the lodes have been worked is only 30 feet. About 700 tons of ore are reported to have been raised during the past twelve months from the Pioneer lodes.

The Exhibition lode in portion 32 is 1 foot 10 inches thick, with small bunches of carbonate of lead, galena, and quartz in mica-schist, stained with green carbonate of copper; it dips N.W. at  $40^\circ$ , and has only been sunk into 4 feet. I append a sketch of the section of the lode, as it shows well the usual mode of occurrence of the lenticular masses of ore (see figure 5).

The Bonanza lode in portion 35 varies from 1 foot 8 inches to 3 feet in thickness, and is composed of spongy gossan with carbonate of lead and galena, the latter in solid pieces 6 inches thick; it dips N.E. at  $20^\circ$ . Three small shafts have been sunk, and from them the lode has been worked on its underlay; about 120 tons of ore have been raised. The country is mica-schist, with dykes of granite and diorite.

Near this is the Comstock lode, which dips S.E. at  $50^\circ$ , with quartz on the hanging-wall and galena up to 3 feet thick in bunches in gossan. It traverses mica-schist, the vertical cleavage of which strikes E.  $10^\circ$  N. Two shafts, each about 20 feet deep, have been sunk 25 feet apart; 56 tons of ore are said to have been sent away.

I understand that galena was discovered at Thackaringa about eight years ago, but it is only within the last two years, and chiefly during the last year, that much attention has been given to the lodes. The search for other lodes consequent upon the development of these, led to the discovery of the silver lodes in the Silverton district. I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Ellis for particulars as to the approximate quantity of ore that has been raised from the various mines at Thackaringa, and which amounts to about 2,036 tons. I believe that the lodes already discovered here are at once capable of an annual output of at least 20,000 tons of argentiferous galena, but at present there are only about fifty miners at work in this part of the district.

About 60 miles north of Silverton and 9 miles from Corona Station several iron and manganese lodes have been lately discovered. From one of them I collected an average sample of ore which yielded at the rate of only 1 oz.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. of silver per ton. The country here consists of clay-slates and altered sandstones, dipping E.  $10^\circ$ , N. at  $45^\circ$ , and traversed in a meridional direction by large and small lenticular quartz veins containing brown iron ore and manganese oxide. About 3 miles further north there is a large mass of quartzite cropping out above the surface for 100 feet in width and 3 chains in length; on the east side of it is a belt of yellow limestone which in places passes into a network of quartz veins. I did not see here any mica-schist or dykes of granite which, as before stated, are always present in the vicinity of the silver and lead lodes in the Silverton district; but within a few miles to the east the granite and altered mica-schists appear, and it is probable that in this locality silver-bearing and other metalliferous lodes, inclusive of gold, will be found. A sample of an ironstone vein cropping out alongside the road 5 miles south from Corona yielded an assay at the rate of 3 ozs. 5 dwts. of silver per ton and a trace of gold. Half a mile to the east of the Mount Brown Road and 9 miles north of Corona a copper lode has been prospected to a depth of about 40 feet; it is from 1 to 2 feet wide, vertical, in mica-schist, and strikes N.  $35^\circ$  E; it contains green carbonate and red oxide of copper, but not in sufficient quantity to be workable for copper. An average sample of the ore gave an assay at the rate of 4 ozs.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. of silver and 3 dwts. of gold per ton, and 24.55 per cent. of copper. Between this and Corona Station several large ironstone and manganese lodes crop out, some of which may be the caps of copper lodes. About 1 mile west from Corona there is an immense outcrop of brown iron ore 4 chains long, and about 2 chains across in the widest part; it rises about 30 feet above the surface. An assay of this ore gave at the rate of 1 oz.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. of silver per ton and a trace of gold. On the east side of it is a belt about 20 chains wide of yellow limestone, and in places along the margin of this, in a southerly direction, smaller lodes of ironstone crop out.

Between Corona and the head station of Poolamacca (Mr. K. Brodribb's), there are numerous quartz reefs, some of them containing brown iron ore, and near the station are two short reefs of quartz showing gossan, galena, and copper ore, but an assay of this gave only at the rate of 8 ozs. 3 dwts. of silver to the ton and a trace of gold. The country here consists of mica-schists, clay-slates, flagstones, limestones, and conglomerates, traversed by quartz reefs and dykes of diorite and granite containing garnets, black tourmaline and chlorite. With the exception of the limestones, the formations are similar to those of the silver-bearing country near Silverton. About 14 miles S.S.E. from Poolamacca, on the road to Mount Gipps, a massive dyke of ferruginous quartzite crops out above the surface, striking S.  $10^\circ$  E., at intervals for several miles. This should be examined for silver and gold-bearing gossan deposits.

Sixteen miles N.E. from Poolamacca, and near the Euriorie Gap, the schist rocks are traversed by large masses and dykes of pegmatite granite. In one of these dykes, from 1 to 5 feet wide, Messrs. R. Hodgson and J. March have found tin ore. The ore occurs in detached crystals through the granite, which consists for the most part of white pearly mica with quartz and a little orthoclase felspar. The prospecting shaft is 7 feet deep. The lode or dyke dips E.  $35^\circ$  N. at  $75^\circ$ , and can be traced for about 10 chains, but only showing tin ore in a few places. About 60 chains N.  $10^\circ$  E. from here a similar

micaceous

micaceous tin-bearing lode has been opened by Messrs. T. Murray and W. Brooks. It strikes about N. 30° W. with a winding course for 15 chains, and varies in thickness from 1 to 6 feet; the tin ore appears to be only in patches in it. Within 6 chains west are two smaller lodes of the same character. One of them has been sunk upon to a depth of 10 feet. It dips E. 35° N. at 85°, and is 3 feet 3 inches thick; the tin ore in black crystals occurs chiefly near the hanging wall. In the schist and 18 inches from the foot wall there is a vein 4 inches thick of ferruginous *graphite*.

This locality deserves further prospecting, for I have no doubt that other deposits of tin occur in some of the numerous granite dykes. At present I do not think that sufficient ore could be raised to warrant the erection of a crushing plant. The country is favourable also for the occurrence of silver and other metalliferous lodes.

I have examined eighty-one lodes, and there a few others, the Day Dawn, Ophir, Black Prince, &c., that I did not see; but those above described include all the principal ones, and from them it will be seen—

1. That the geological formations which contain the argentiferous lodes of the Barrier Range Silver-field are mica-schists, clay-slates and sandstones, traversed by numerous quartz reefs and intrusive masses and dykes of coarsely crystalline granite (pegmatite), and diorite. Nearly all the lodes occur in the mica-schists, and they have been found over a tract of country 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, which has been only partly prospected, so that many more lodes will probably be discovered. But the metalliferous formations are known to occupy a much larger area, and extend to Kooringbury on the north, and on the east as far as the Eight-mile Tank on the road to Silverton, about 38 miles from Wilcannia, as shown on the accompanying map, in the preparation of which I am indebted to Mr. Maurice Barlow, the District Surveyor, for many important particulars.
2. That the lodes, with the exception of those of the Broken Hill and Pinnacles, which are chiefly composed of ferruginous quartzite, all consist either of brown iron ore (gossan) containing argentiferous carbonate of lead and galena in bunches, and sometimes chloride and chlorobromide of silver, and carbonate of copper; or rarely of argentiferous carbonate of lead and galena alone; quartz is sometimes though not always present, and in one instance baryta occurs. It is evident that the oxides, carbonates and chlorides have resulted from the decomposition of the sulphides, and perhaps arsenides of iron, lead, silver, and copper, &c., which will be met with in their original condition below the water level. Sulphide of lead (galena), and in two instances iron pyrites, are even found above the water level. I did not notice any distinct sulphide of silver, iodide of silver, or antimonial ores in the lodes; however, I have collected certain samples of ore for analysis, but they have not yet reached Sydney. Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G., Superintendent of the Technological Museum, Melbourne, reports having found "chloride, bromide, and iodide of silver, with brown iron ore, carbonate and sulphide of lead, oxide and sulphide of antimony, and traces of bismuth" in the ore from the Christmas mine. It is stated that 12 cwt. of this ore treated at the Victorian Pyrites Smelting Company's works yielded 2,575 ozs. of silver. In one mine the water level has been reached at a depth of 133 feet, in another at 72 feet, but no lode has been mined below the water level.
3. That the lodes, without exception, are very inconstant in thickness, both in longitudinal and vertical extent, and many of them thin out entirely within a few yards. A surface plan of the numerous lodes would resemble the shrinkage cracks upon the surface of a dried piece of cross-grained wood; in fact, as before mentioned, the lode-fissures were shrinkage cracks formed by the contraction of the rock mass after the intrusion of the igneous rocks.

Some of the lodes appear to have been formed along an original joint in the strata, which is indicated by a well-defined wall in the lodes; and these will, I believe, continue to great depths, though varying in thickness in places. There is therefore a probability that silver and lead mining in this district will be a permanent industry.

The question of water supply for the district is of paramount importance. Naturally there is no permanent surface water; but there are sandy alluvial flats in some of the larger valleys in which underground streams are likely to be found capable of affording a supply of fairly good water. Where the water circulates, as it must do in places, through the alluvial deposits, it will probably be of drinkable quality, though always a little brackish; but where it is stationary it will be too salt for use, so that it may be necessary to put down several shafts or bores across the alluvial flat before the lines of fresh water be struck. The principal localities where such water may be obtained, and where it will be most required, is at Silverton in the wide flat at the N.E. side of the town, the flats near Wilson and Purnamoota, Stephens Creek near the Mount Gipps Hotel on the main road to Wilcannia, the creek near the Pinnacles,

Pinnacles,

Pinnacles, and in another creek on the N.E. side of Round Hill. The supply, however, from the drifts near Wilson and Purnamoota may not be permanent, as the drainage areas of the valleys are not large. The Thackaringa mines are situated amongst rocky hills and short gullies. At the Thackaringa sheep station a well has been sunk 236 feet deep, where a gully opens out on to the great plains, but only a small supply of good water was obtained. Therefore a permanent supply for these mines must be secured by making a large and deep tank to conserve the rain-water, or by sinking a well from 300 to 400 feet deep on the plains, 5 miles west from the mines. Large tanks should also be made at Silverton and in the other localities above named, for they would be more convenient than wells, and the water in them will be of a fresher quality. Though the average rainfall of the district, according to the returns of Mr. Russell, Government Astronomer, is only 9·4 inches, yet it is sufficient to fill the largest tank. In the channel of one of the creeks I observed flood-marks 12 feet above the level of its sandy bed, and where the channel is about 150 yards wide. Mr. Barlow, the District Surveyor, told me that the rain which fell in June, for a short time flooded the low-lying part of the town at Silverton. Elsewhere I also saw evidence of the large quantity of water that must at times flow rapidly off the surface. I believe that artesian water would be obtained by boring into the cretaceous formation underlying the great salt-bush plain between the Barrier Range and the South Australian border, and within 30 miles N.N.W. from Silverton. Mr. Brodribb, of Poolamacca, is sinking a well in this locality; it is now down 280 feet, and some fair stock water has been met with, but at a greater depth a strong supply of good water will doubtless be struck.

Timber for mining purposes is very scarce in the district, and will soon have to be imported. The nearest place whence it can be procured is the country bordering the Darling River.

The next important question affecting the development of the lodes is the means of transit of the ore to smelting works. A crushing plant is now being erected at Silverton by Mr. Thompson, and it will be a great boon to miners in enabling them to have large parcels of ore accurately sampled for assay and valuation. But the ore generally contains a large proportion of lead, and therefore it will require to be smelted, and this cannot be conveniently done on the field, owing to the scarcity of suitable fuel. At present it is carried a distance of from 298 to 330 miles, at a cost of £5 per ton, to Adelaide, for shipment to England or Europe; whereas if a line of railway were constructed from Silverton to Menindie, a distance of only 76 miles, it is obvious that the ore would eventually be sent there for treatment, seeing that there is abundance of timber of the best description for fuel near the Darling in the Menindie district; and with ore, fuel, and water available, there is no doubt that smelting works would soon be established. Timber for the mines could also be supplied from here at a much less cost than from Adelaide. The reduced lead and silver, &c., could then either be sent to Sydney, or *via* the Darling to South Australia or Victoria. But which ever way the production of the metals be transmitted to market, it is evident that the construction of a light line of railway from Silverton to Menindie would not only be one of the chief means of promoting the development of this mining field, by lessening the cost of treatment of the ore and affording facilities for quick returns by the smelting being carried out so near to the mines; but also the improvements which would consequently be made in the locality would materially increase its value, and the new industry which would arise would be retained in the district, to the great advantage of the Colony. Should coal or coke at any time be required, it could probably be supplied from Dubbo, for I am of opinion that workable seams of coal will be found near Dubbo, and when the proposed line of railway is constructed to Wilcannia, coal could be conveyed there by rail and thence shipped down the Darling to Menindie.

The geological features of the country, outside of this mining district, that I travelled over from Hay *via* Wilcannia to Silverton, I will describe in another report.

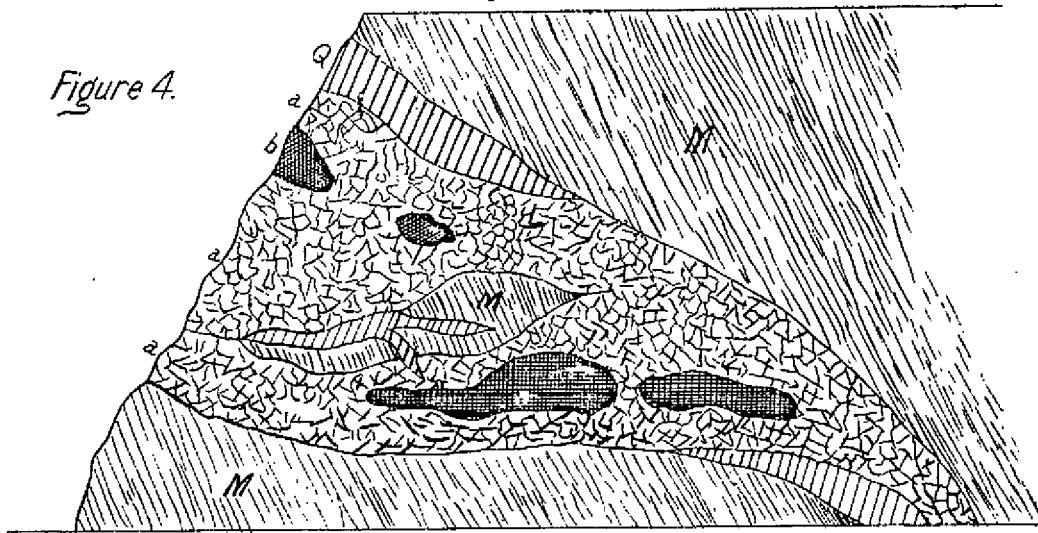
[Sketch.]

# SKETCH

## Sections of argentiferous lodes Barrier Ranges:

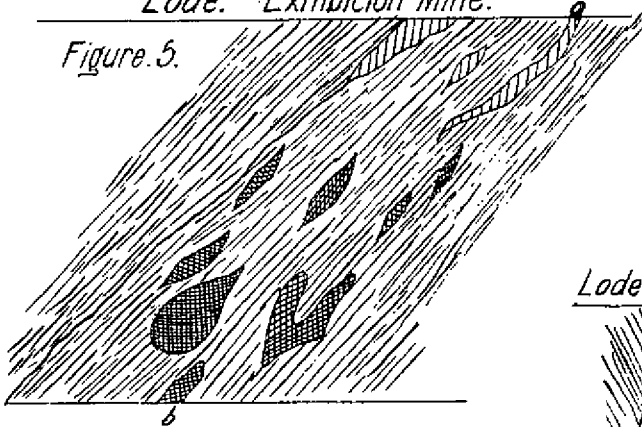
*Lode. "Pioneer" Mine.*

*Figure 4.*



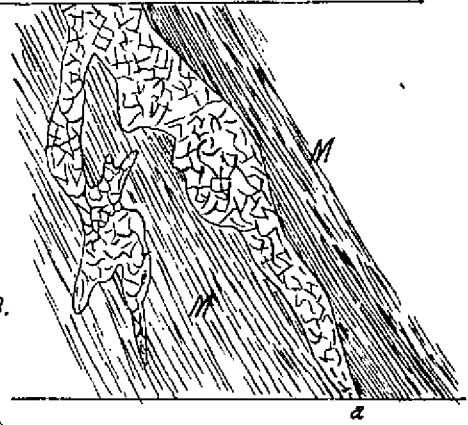
*Lode. "Exhibition" Mine.*

*Figure 5.*



*Figure 2.*

*Lode. north shaft "Apollyon" Mine.*

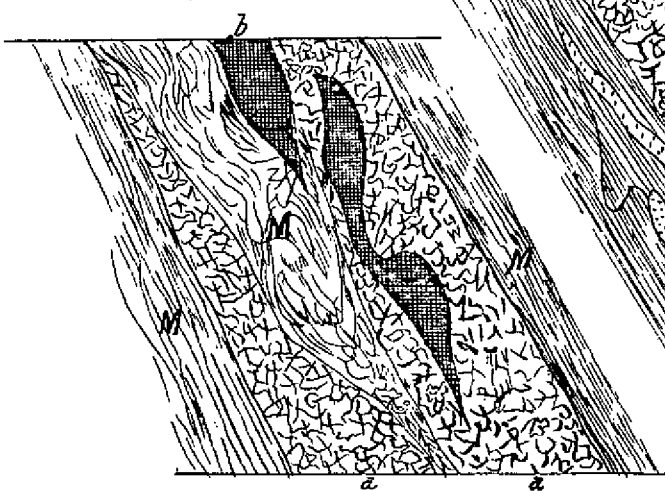




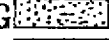


*Figure 1.*

*Lode. near Middle Shaft "Apollyon" Mine.*

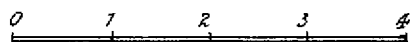


*Figure 3.*  
*Lode. "Bobby Burns" Mine.*



- a  Lode consisting of Brown iron ore containing argentiferous Carbonate, of Lead, Galena, and Chlorides of Silver.
- b  Lenticular masses of Carbonate of Lead and Galena.
- G  Granite.
- Q  Quartz.
- M  Mica Schist.

*Scale of Feet.*



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MORNING STAR EXTENDED QUARTZ CLAIM.**  
(PAPERS, REPORTS, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 July, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th March, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, reports, applications, letters, declaration, and documents in connection with the application to lease by Heffernan and Marshall a certain area of land known as the ‘Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim,’ a portion of the Morning Star Gold-mining Company’s property.”

(Mr. Vaughn.)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £11 9s. 6d.]



## MORNING STAR EXTENDED QUARTZ CLAIM.

### No. 1.

#### Notice of intention to apply for a Gold-mining Lease.

Gold-mining Lease Regulations.—Schedule 1.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned persons intend applying for a gold-mining lease of 5 acres of land, situated at Sebastopol, near Temora, and adjoining Heffernan and party's 4-acre lease.

Possession of the said land was taken by erecting posts and cutting trenches at each angle thereof, on the 12th day of October, 1883, at the hour of ten minutes past 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and the datum post is distant about 150 yards in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of John Lee's conditional purchase, portion 13.

Application for the said lease will be lodged with the Warden at Temora, on the 16th day of October, 1883.

Dated at Temora, this 12th day of

PATRICK HEFFERNAN, of Sebastopol.  
WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Melbourne.

### No. 2.

#### Application for Gold-mining Lease by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall.

Gold-mining Lease Regulations.—Schedule 2.

Application for Gold-mining Leases.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, Sydney,—

Sir,

Temora, 17 October, 1883.

We hereby make application for a gold-mining lease of that piece or parcel of land situated at Sebastopol, near Temora, adjoining Heffernan and party's 4-acre lease, containing 5 acres, of which we took possession on the 12th day of October, 1883, at the hour of ten minutes past 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for gold, for a period of 15 years, by erecting posts and cutting trenches at each angle thereof. The datum post is distant about 150 yards in an easterly direction from the north-east corner of John Lee's conditional purchase, portion 13.

Notice of our intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the regulations in that behalf. We hand herewith the sum of £5, being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, and the sum of £2 to cover the cost of survey; and we hereby request that survey may forthwith be made of the said piece or parcel of land.

We hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if we shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Secretary of Mines for the time being may deduct from the sum of £5 deposited as aforesaid any cost to which in his opinion the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application, and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted we shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within fourteen days from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than three men during the first twelve months of the term thereby created, and not less than six men during the remainder of such term. And shall and will at any time when called upon in terms of the regulations relating to gold-mining leases, to do so, execute, and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of fourteen days, after being so called upon we shall and will forfeit the said sum of £5, and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

We have, &c.,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Melbourne,  
Miner's Right, 22 January, 1883, No. 144.  
PATRICK HEFFERNAN, of Sebastopol,  
Miner's Right, 1 January, 1883, No. 522.

Witness,—

W. P. DE BOOS,  
Solicitor, Temora.

This application was received by me, this 17th day of October, 1883, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and is numbered 21,—

R. ZOUCHE,  
Warden's Clerk.

#### Application No. 21, at Temora, for a Gold-mining Lease.

1. By whom application was received—Reginald Zouch, Warden's Clerk, Temora. 2. At what place—Temora. 3. Date and hour when received—17th October, 1883, 11 o'clock a.m. 4. Receipt for first year's rent, No. 21; date, 17th October, 1883. 5. To whom receipt was issued—William P. de Boos, solicitor for applicants. 6. Date when notice to survey was sent to surveyor—Attached to these papers. 7. Date when report and plan were received from the surveyor. 8. Names of objectors, and dates on which they lodged their objections—J. H. Davidson and N. G. Lattimer, October 29, 1883. Deposit receipt attached.—J.B. On 5th November, I received by post an objection by Thomas Davidson, son of the J. H. Davidson, an objector, and one of the Old Morning Star party; that objection is attached hereto for what it is worth.—J.B. 9. Date of inquiry—6th November, 1883. Proceedings report attached.—J.B. 10. Are the applicants holders of miners's rights? Yes. 11. Is the land applied for exempted from leasing under the 34th section of the Mining Act 1874? No. 12. Is the time proposed for commencing work reasonable? Yes. 13. Is the number of men proposed to be employed reasonable? Yes.

R. ZOUCHE,  
Warden's Clerk.

No. 3.

3

No. 3.

## Application by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall.

Gold-mining Lease Regulations.—Schedule 6.

Sir,

Temora, 17 October, 1883.

We have the honor to inform you that we have this day deposited with the Warden's Clerk at Temora, the sum of £5, being the first year's rent in advance of 5 acres of land at Sebastopol, near Temora, adjoining Heffernan and party's 4-acre lease, for the purpose of gold-mining, and the sum of £2, being the fees for survey of the said land. The number of our application is twenty-one (21).

We have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

PATRICK HEFFERNAN.

(By W. P. DE BOOS, their Attorney).

The Under Secretary for Mines.

No. 4.

## Notice to make survey.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Temora,

An application for a gold-mining lease, particulars as per margin, having been lodged in this office, I request you will be good enough to survey, in accordance with the regulations relating to gold-mining leases, the area so applied for, and to furnish me at your earliest convenience with a plan and report.

Your attention is particularly directed to the regulations for mineral leases, numbered respectively 2, 3, 12, 13, and 14 [or to the regulations relating to Gold-mining leases, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, and 15].

I have, &amp;c.,

R. ZOUCH,

Warden's Clerk, Temora.

No. 21,  
Sebastopol,  
adjoining Heffer-  
nan & party's  
4-acre lease,  
area, 5 acres.  
Wm Marshall,  
Melbourne, and  
Patrick Heffer-  
nan, Sebastopol.

No. 5.

## Messrs. Davidson and party to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 2 November, 1883.

Having by chance come upon a paragraph in the *Temora Star* newspaper, that Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall have applied for a gold-mining lease for the area known as the "Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim," at Sebastopol, in the district of Temora, we beg to draw your attention that such application ought not to be entertained, as we, being original owners of the said claim, admit of no such claim to Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, who can show no title, or trace any forfeiture to us.

Copies of objections lodged with the Warden herewith enclosed.

We have, &amp;c.,

DAVIDSON &amp; PARTY.

See No. 6.

*Minutes on No. 5.*

Mr. Warden Baker, who will please ascertain whether the application made by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall refers to the land known as the "Morning Star Claim," and if so, by whom the claim is now held.—H. W., B.C., 6/11/83. It will be seen by the papers transmitted herewith—relating to the application referred to, that said application is for the ground known as the "Morning Star Extended Claim," and that it is now held by and registered in the name of P. Heffernan.—JAMES BAKER, Warden, 12/10/83. The Under Secretary for Mines.

No. 6.

## Mr. Warden Baker to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Temora, 12 November, 1883.

Referring to gold-mining lease application, No. 21 of 83, at Temora, by Patrick Heffernan and Wm. Marshall, I do myself the honor to forward herewith the application referred to, together with all the papers in the case, including a letter (with its enclosure) dated 2nd November, 1883, to the Department, enclosing an objection against the granting of the lease, the said letter, &c., being numbered in the Department records 10,982, 5th November, 1883, and referred to me for report, and to report as follows:—

The application appears to have been made in due form and in accordance with the regulations.

The objectors have done nothing, and decline to do anything, to support their objections. This being so, I submit such objections do not deserve consideration. The objections, however, are, as they appear to me, worthless in themselves. Nos. 1 and 3 may be considered together. It is not the *Morning Star Claim*, but the financial position of the *Morning Star Company*, that is now a matter of investigation in the Insolvent Court. This matter the letter from Mr. De Boos, attached to the papers, fully explains. The *Morning Star Company* is insolvent, it owes a considerable amount of money, but it has no assets. Some time in May and June last several judgments were obtained in the Warden's Court, and all the property of the Company was sold under those judgments, Mr. P. Heffernan being the purchaser of the claim. The proceedings were perfectly regular, as far as I am able to discover; no objection was taken to them by the objectors or anyone else. The sale was by public auction, after several days' advertisement in the local papers, and open to all the world to purchase. Everything in the matter of the sale and the proceedings leading thereto appears to have been open, fair, and without the slightest taint of wrong-doing or collusion, nor is there anything of the kind even alleged. It does not appear, therefore, what the winding-up of the Company has to do with the application under consideration. If it be not wound up it is simply a Company without assets, its property having been sold; and being a no-liability Company, none of its shareholders are liable. The mere fact that the Company has such an existence, it is thought, cannot affect a perfectly legal sale of property previously held by it.

As

As to the second objection, there is nothing to show that any suit in Equity has been instituted, and I am fully convinced that no such suit is pending. It is quite possible that the objectors may be contemplating such a suit, but at present I think I am justified in saying no such suit exists. At any rate the applicants' solicitor has received no notice of it. I may here point out that the claim was purchased by Mr. Heffernan on the 6th June last, more than six months ago. Since that time the applicants have been pushing on the work with great vigour and at a heavy outlay; and if the objectors have any legal or equitable claim on the property, surely ere this they should have taken proceedings in the matter. I am unable, however, to discover that they have any such rights, either legal or equitable.

With great respect I submit and recommend that the application be favourably entertained and the lease granted, and that the applicants be allowed for their costs £3 3s. out of the £5 lodged by the objectors, and the balance returned to the objectors.

I should, I think, mention that Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall are both pushing and enterprising gentlemen, that they are expending large sums of money and a considerable amount of energy in opening out the mining industry of this district in an honorable and legitimate manner; and it would be a matter for regret, both on account of the gentlemen themselves, and for the injury it would do the district, if they were to be interfered with by reason of the frivolous and unsupported objections hereinbefore referred to.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BAKER,

Warden.

*Minutes on No. 6.*

The transfer appears to have been made by the Bailiff in virtue of an execution in a cause in which the plaintiff was Michael Culhane. The sale-note is in a cause in which the plaintiff was Thomas Kennedy. Will the Warden please explain?—H.W., B.C., 19/11/83.

For explanation please see Bailiff's explanation attached hereto. I may say that the Bailiff is a careful, painstaking, and an efficient officer.—J.B., B.C., 27/11/83.

Mr. Bailiff Davoren to The Warden.

Sir,

I beg to explain the cause of the discrepancy between the receipt for purchase money and transfer of Morning Star Claim, Sebastopol. The claim was sold on the 6th of June, when I immediately gave receipt for purchase money, and paid proceeds of sale into Court to the credit of several judgments then outstanding against the Company, so far as same would extend.

Mr. Heffernan, the purchaser, did not apply for a transfer until the 11th July (more than a month after time of sale), and by a mistake I used the name Michael Culhane in the transfer, he being the largest creditor of the Company, instead of Kennedy, who was the first judgment creditor.

I have, &c.,

JAMES DAVOREN.

The above is the Bailiff's explanation.—J.B.

Inquiry concerning Gold-mining Lease Application, No. 21 of 83, at Temora, before James Baker, Warden, at Court-house, Temora, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1883.

Present: Patrick Heffernan, on behalf of himself and his co-applicant, Mr. William Marshall.—Applicants.

The applicants were also represented by Mr. W. P. de Boos, solicitor.

J. H. Davidson, N. G. Latimer.—Objectors.

Thomas Davidson also present, but his objection (attached hereto) was not received at Warden's office until about 4 p.m., on the 5th November, 1883. Moreover, the applicants had not been served with a copy of his objection.

Objectors hand in "receipt of objectors' deposit," dated 29 October, 1883 (attached).

Thomas Davidson, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—I claim an interest in the ground, and received no notice of the applicant's intention to apply for a gold-mining lease; also the ground was applied for improperly.

At this stage of the proceedings the objectors stated that they had been advised to give no evidence, and declined to do so, saying that they considered the objections lodged by them were sufficient in themselves.

Objectors are informed by me that the objections would not be likely to influence the Hon. the Minister for Mines, unless they are proven upon reasonable evidence, and urged the objectors to proceed, but they would not do so. Finding persuasion useless, I read the two first paragraphs on this page to them, asked them if they were correct, and they, the objectors, replied "Yes."

I then announced that I should forward the papers to the Department of Mines, and report that objectors declined to give any evidence. I did not call upon the applicants to give evidence, as the objectors had given them nothing to answer. Since then, however, the applicants' solicitor has sent me a letter by way of answer to the objections lodged. The sale-note of the Bailiff, showing that Mr. P. Heffernan purchased the claim in question, a certified copy of transfer to Mr. Heffernan of the said claim, as registered in the books of the Mining Registrar, and a statutory declaration declaring that the statements contained in the letter before-mentioned are true in every particular.

Temora, 12 November, 1883.

JAMES BAKER,

Warden.

Gold-mining Leases.

No. 4009.

Receipt of Objectors' Deposit.

In the matter of the application of the undermentioned persons for a lease under "The Mining Act 1874," and of objections thereto lodged by J. H. Davidson, N. G. Latimer, and party.

Received from the abovenamed persons (objectors) the sum of £5, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act,—

R. ZOUCH,

Warden's Clerk, Temora.

Dated 29 October, 1883.

Names and addresses of applicants—

William Marshall.

Patrick Heffernan.

Objection.

BESIDES the objections lodged already against the application of Heffernan and Marshall, for ground not properly specified, but which appears to be our ground, at Sebastopol, known as the "Morning Star," we further supplement them by the facts that we are the original owners of said area, have never admitted any claim of the said Heffernan and Marshall to such area, who can show no title or trace any forfeiture to us; and further, we received no notice of their intention, as prescribed by law.

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

2 November, 1883.

P.S.—Copy of this notice has been sent to the Honorable the Minister for Mines, Sydney.—T.D.

Received by post, 5 November, 1883.—J.B. The Warden's Clerk will be good enough to attach this paper to the lease application and papers referred to.—J.B., 5/11/83.

Form

## Form of objection to Gold-mining Lease.

We, the undersigned, shareholders in the Morning Star Gold-mining Company, Sebastopol (No Liability), do hereby object to the application of W. Marshall and P. Heffernan for their 5-acre lease, comprising the Morning Star Company's ground at Sebastopol, for the following reasons, viz. :—

1. The said claim being now a matter of investigation in the Insolvent Court at Sydney.
2. Pending an Equity suit in the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
3. Tho said Company never having been legally wound up.

J. H. DAVIDSON,  
N. G. LATIMER, & PARTY.

In the Warden's Court at Temora.

Thomas Kennedy, plaintiff. The Morning Star Gold-mining Company (No Liability), defendants.  
RECEIVED from P. Heffernan, Esq., the sum of £30, being the purchase money of the Morning Star Gold-mining Company's claim, Sebastopol, together with blacksmith's shop, store room, whim, anvil, vice, sold under an execution in this cause.  
Dated this 6th day of June, 1883.

JAMES DAVOREN,  
Bailiff of said Court.

## Mining Board Regulations,—Schedule 10.

(See Regulation 138.)

Transfer of any mining tenement, part thereof, or share therein.

I, JAMES DAVOREN, Bailiff of the Warden's Court at Temora, by virtue of an execution issued out of the said Court, in a cause wherein Michael Culhane was complainant and the Morning Star Gold-mining Company was defendant, and by virtue of a sale by public auction under said execution of the claim known and registered as the Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim, in consideration of the sum of £30, do hereby transfer to Patrick Heffernan, of Clear Hills, all my right, title, and interest in and to said claim, subject to all and singular the terms and conditions under which the said claim has been held by me. And I, Patrick Heffernan, of Clear Hills, do hereby accept the said transfer, subject to the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Dated at Temora, this 11th day of July, 1883.

	Miner's Right.	
	No.	Date.
Transferrer—James Davoren, Bailiff of Warden's Court, Temora.		
Transferee—P. Heffernan .....	522	1 Jan., 1883

The within transfer was registered by me, this 11th day of July, 1883, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon,—

R. ZOUCH,  
(Per JAMES DAVOREN),  
Deputy Mining Registrar.

Mr. W. P. de Boos to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 8 November, 1883.

Re the application of William Marshall and Patrick Heffernan, for lease of 5 acres at Sebastopol.

I have the honor of drawing your attention to the following facts in connection with the above application, and objections entered herein.

On the 6th day of June last, Patrick Heffernan, one of the applicants herein, purchased from the Bailiff of the Warden's Court, Temora, the claim now applied for lease. (The original receipt for the purchase money is hereunto annexed), and obtained a transfer of the said claim in the books of the Mining Registrar.

On the 13th August, 1883, the shareholders of the Morning Star Gold-Mining Company, Sebastopol (No Liability), having no claims to work resolved to wind-up the said Company, and a petition to the Insolvent Court to wind-up was sent by the alleged manager.

Some of the shareholders objected to the winding-up of the Company on the ground that the petitioner in the matter was not the legal manager, and was not entitled to present the petition, as some other person was the legal manager.

The persons objecting in the Insolvent Court to the wind-up of the Company being the objectors to the lease.

As the dispute is between the objectors and the Company, I do not think that your decision will be prejudicial against the applicant, who bought by auction or bailiff's sale, got the transfer, and now seek to convert the same into lease.

Furthermore, that the objections entered to the lease, even if they had been sustained, should not affect the applicants for the above reasons.

There is no equity suit pending herein, as referred to in objection No. 2, otherwise, I, as solicitor for the Company, would be aware of it, neither has any notice of any suit whatever been given.

Objection No. 1 refers to the matter being under investigation in the Insolvent Court, the only investigation being the application to dissolve the Company as aforesaid.

I have the honor to request you to grant the lease herein, especially as the applicants are *bona fide* miners, and since purchasing the said claim have expended thereon over £400, and are at present erecting first-class machinery upon the same.

I also request that you will be pleased to give an early decision in this matter, as the applicants are going to great expense as above-mentioned.

I have, &c.,  
W. P. DE BOOS,  
Solicitor for the Applicants.

This is the letter, marked A, referred to in the annexed declaration of William Peter de Boos, taken at Temora, this 12th day of November, 1883, before me,—

JAMES BAKER,  
A Justice of the Peace.

I, WILLIAM PETER DE BOOS, of Temora, in the Colony of New South Wales, solicitor, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

The statements in the annexed letter and exhibit marked A are true in every particular to the best of my knowledge and belief. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits.'"

W. P. DE BOOS.

Declared at Temora, this 12th day of }  
November, 1883, before me,— }  
JAMES BAKER,  
A Justice of the Peace.

## No. 7.

Mr. T. Davidson to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 13 November, 1883.

With reference to Messrs. Marshall and Heffernan's application for a gold-mining lease at Sebastopol, in the district of Temora, I beg to draw your attention to the inaccurate and irregular and unlawful manner they, the applicants, made their application. The ground that they have applied for is the original Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim, and that claim constitutes part of the Morning Star Gold-mining Company (No Liability), and registered as such in Sydney, and I am a director to the above-named Company. Mr. Heffernan is one of the parties who applied to George Hibbert Deffell, Esq., Chief Commissioner in Insolvency Estates at Sydney, to have the above Company dissolved. He applied on the 4th day of October last, when the case was postponed until the 1st November instant, when the case came on for hearing, and the Chief Commissioner declined to dissolve the aforesaid Company, and gave me costs against the petitioner. I was objecting to the dissolution of the aforesaid Company. Therefore the applicants had a perfect knowledge when they made the application for the lease that I was claiming an interest in the area that they had applied for, they neglected to give me notice, as they were compelled to give me notice according to the 5th regulation of the Leasing Act; and they also should have endeavoured to get my consent in writing according to the above regulation, which they, the applicants, never did. It so appears, when the Chief Commissioner refused to grant the dissolution, that they applied for a gold-mining lease in an irregular manner.

If you should require any more information it could be obtained from his Honor the Chief Commissioner.

I hope you will not grant the lease to the applicants, as it would be a great injustice to me and many others, and would cause endless litigation.

I presume that no one can interfere with a No Liability Company without an order from the Chief Commissioner at Sydney, and a mere execution under the Mining Act is irregular and illegal.

I have, &amp;c.,

THOS. DAVIDSON.

## No. 8.

Messrs. N. G. Latimer and J. H. Davidson to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Temora, 14 November, 1883.

We wish to draw your attention to a lease of 5 acres, applied for at Sebastopol by Messrs. Marshall and Heffernan.

The application and objection were heard here by the Warden on the 6th instant, and we, the objectors, refused to give any evidence in the matter, holding that, in the first place, our objections were in themselves sufficient, and in the second, we were under the impression that Messrs. Marshall and Heffernan, being the applicants, should have gone into the box first and proved their application, instead of which we had to go into the box, and this we think placed us in a false position.

We may mention that we have both been in the Morning Star ground, Sebastopol, and have seen this application there.

With reference to our objections we beg to refer you with regard to the first one to his Honor George Hibbert Deffell, Esq., Chief Commissioner in Insolvent Estates, and with regard to the last we may say that the Company was never legally wound up, and was proved so in the Insolvent Court, Sydney. We beg to say that the Company we refer to is the Morning Star Gold-mining Company (No Liability), Sebastopol.

We may also mention that we consider this property as belonging to us as shareholders in the Company, and that in the event of your granting this lease we should feel bound, in justice to ourselves, to make you a party to an equity suit.

Hoping that you will take due consideration of these facts.

We have, &amp;c.,

NEVILLE GEO. LATIMER.

J. H. DAVIDSON.

*Minutes on No. 8.*

Mr. Warden Baker, whose attention is invited to the minute upon 83-11,250 herewith.—G.E.H. (*pro U.S.*), B.C., 22/11/83. The said minute is answered on the said 83-11,250.—J.B., B.C., 27/11/83.

## No. 9.

Mr. T. C. Symons to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 November, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose three solemn declarations from the original shareholders of the extended quartz claim known as the "Morning Star," at Sebastopol, near Temora, applied for by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, and reported upon by the Warden at Temora.

What the report of the Warden is I do not know, nor would it affect the case of whatever nature it is, since the steps taken by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, as the said declarations of myself and Messrs. Barnett and Davidson clearly prove, appears illegal and quite unjustifiable.

The original shareholders, as per declarations, have given no consent to convert the claim as above-described into a lease, nor have permitted any one to act for them in any capacity to effect such purpose, they have never forfeited the said claim, nor abandoned their title to it.

On the other hand, Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall have not the slightest title to the said claim, and knowing it they clandestinely made application to lease, without giving us notice, nor properly describing the ground, which act we, by sheer chance, detected, and now try to prevent being granted to them.

They

They tried first, having formed the so-called Morning Star Gold-mining Company, to bring the title before the Court of Insolvency, but were there ignominiously defeated; they attempt now, by a side wind, to obtain a lease in their name without the owners' consent, as the enclosed declarations sufficiently testify.

As to the matter of the Company, I beg to add that such will in due course be made a cause for the Court of Equity, thus the claim could not by any means be dealt with by the shareholders of such Company, but revert of course to the original shareholders.

In order to more clearly explain matters I would most respectfully request an interview, if you would be gracious enough to appoint a time when I may call upon you.

In the meantime I most respectfully beg of you to read our papers now submitted, by which you will feel justified to dismiss the injudicious application of said Heffernan and Marshall for said claim at Sebastopol.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS CAMPBELL SYMONS.

*Minutes on No. 9.*

The explanation furnished by Mr. Warden Baker, S3-11,250, is most conclusive, not only that the application by Heffernan and Marshall to lease is regular, but that the objectors have no standing, provided it can be shown—and so far as I can see it does not appear on the face of the papers—that the "Morning Star Extended Quartz-mining Claim" was at and prior to the date of the sale under execution the property of the "Morning Star Gold-mining Company (No Liability)." If that were proved, then refusal of the application to lease could not benefit the objectors, as the applicants would still be the holders of the claim.—H.W., 1/12/83. Sec No. 6.

Will the Minister please say whether he will see the writer, and if so, whether before or after reference to the Warden as to the title of the Company to the claim.—H.W., 1/12/83.

I will see him after.—J. P. ABBOTT, 3/12/83.

Mr. Warden Baker.—G.E.H. (*pro U.S.*), B.C., 17/12/83.

[Enclosures.]

Statutory Declaration.

I, THOMAS C. SYMONS, late of Temora, and now of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

That the area, being the Morning Star Quartz Claim, at Sebastopol, near Temora, was illegally applied for to lease by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, on the grounds:—

- 1st. That I, being one of the original shareholders, and still claim to be such shareholder, have received no notice, as provided under Regulation 5, relating to gold-mining leases.
- 2nd. That the said area was not properly described nor defined, as provided under Regulation 6, relating to gold-mining leases.
- 3rd. That Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, the said applicants, have no legal right to said ground, which, being the property of a Company at present, its shareholders never could authorize such proceedings without my consent, but they possess no legal authorization whatsoever from original shareholders or otherwise.
- 4th. That the Company's affairs have been before the Insolvency Court and dismissed by my action, but it may come on again at this Court, but is sure to be made a suit in the Court of Equity in Sydney. Hence no dealings with said area by the Department of Mines at Sydney on the part of applicants is justifiable, and hence we regard the inquiry by the Warden at Temora without avail, and I rely simply upon the action of Department of Mines.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Declared at Sydney, this 26th day of }  
November, 1883, before me,— }

THOMAS C. SYMONS.

R. B. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

Statutory Declaration.

I, J. J. BARNETT, of Temora, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the area, being the Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim, at Sebastopol, near Temora, was illegally applied for to lease by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, on the grounds:—

- 1st. That I, being one of the original shareholders, and still claim to be such, have received no notice, as provided under Regulation 5, relating to gold-mining leases.
- 2nd. That the said area was not properly described nor defined, as provided under Regulation 6, relating to gold-mining leases.
- 3rd. That Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, the said applicants, have no legal right to the said claim, which, being the property of a company at present, its shareholders could never authorize such proceedings without my consent, they holding no authority whatsoever from original shareholders or otherwise.
- 4th. That the Company's affairs have been before the Insolvency Court and dismissed by my action, but it may come on again at this Court, but is sure to be made a suit in the Court of Equity in Sydney. Hence no dealings with said area by the Department of Mines at Sydney on the part of applicants is justifiable, and hence we regard the inquiry by the Warden at Temora without avail, and I rely simply upon the action of Department of Mines.

That I, being registered agent at the time for original shareholder, David Davis, of Sydney, have received no notice, as provided by Regulation 5, relating to gold-mining leases, from Heffernan and Marshall, applicants for the Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim at Sebastopol.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Temora, this }  
24th day of November, 1883,— }

J. J. BARNETT.

H. J. Woods, J.P.

Statutory

## Statutory Declaration.

I, THOMAS DAVIDSON, of Temora, miner, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the area, being the Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim, at Sebastopol, near Temora, was illegally applied for to lease by Messrs. Marshall and Heffernan, on the grounds:—

- 1st. That I, being one of the original shareholders, and still claim to be such, have received no notice, as provided under Regulation 5, relating to gold-mining leases.
- 2nd. That the said area was not properly described nor defined, as provided under Regulation 6, relating to gold-mining leases.
- 3rd. That Messrs. Marshall and Heffernan, the said applicants, I verily believe have no legal right to the said ground, which, being the property of a Company at present, its shareholders could never authorize such proceedings without my consent, but they possess no authorization whatsoever from original shareholders or otherwise.
- 4th. That the Company's affairs have been before the Insolvency Court and dismissed by my action, but they may come on again before the said Court, and I verily believe is sure to be made a suit in the Court of Equity in Sydney. Hence no dealing with the said area by the Department of Mines at Sydney on the part of the applicants is justifiable, and hence we regard the inquiry by the Warden at Temora without avail, and I rely simply upon the action of the Department of Mines.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Temora, this }  
23rd day of November, 1883,— }  
R. ZOTCH, J.P.

THOS. DAVIDSON,

## No. 10.

Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sebastopol, 7 December, 1883.

We have the honor to request that you will take our application for gold-mining lease of 5 acres, No. 205, parish Sebastopol, county Clarendon, into your favourable consideration at your earliest convenience.

During the last six months we have expended a considerable sum of money in prospecting the ground, the sinking on the average costing £7 per foot. We now find that, to thoroughly test it, it will be necessary to erect costly machinery; but until such time as our application to lease has been dealt with we do not feel justified in incurring the expense of machinery to develop the mine.

Trusting that our application will meet with your approval,

We have, &c.,

HEFFERNAN & MARSHALL.

## No. 11.

Mr. T. Symons to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 19 December, 1883.

Thanking you for the courtesy of having received us, that is, W. H. Targett, Esq., M.P. (who introduced us), and Messrs. Margules and Thomas Symons, on the matter of application for gold-mining lease at Sebastopol, near Temora, for the area or mine known as the "Morning Star," by Messrs. P. Heffernan and W. Marshall, I have the honor to point out that it appears very singular, though I did not mention it when in your office, that the declarations having been forwarded to you so many weeks ago, and my requests first accompanying such declarations and repeated about a fortnight ago to the effect to grant me an interview, have never been taken notice of, except forwarding such declarations yesterday to the Warden at Temora.

These letters were never acknowledged, my request of interview never noticed; surely you are not capable of a discourtesy, and how does this happen?

Then again the Warden has sent in his report, which of course he cannot improve nor qualify, the declarations are relating facts touching the action of the Minister and not the Warden, hence sending the declarations to the Warden appears very singular, the more so, since it took such extreme length of time so to do, and only happened just eighteen or twenty-four hours before we waited upon you to-day.

Without assuming anything too provoking, I cannot conceive the cause of sending such declarations to the Warden; what is he to do? can he upset facts? The declarations deal with facts only, which could be easy for any one for supplying himself in Sydney, because affidavits of every particular exist now at the Court in Insolvency at Sydney, which the Warden at Temora could never obtain.

Without being ill-natured it strikes one that the proceedings in this case of the Department are rather very singular, that is, to let so many weeks pass and not to take any action whatsoever, but just twenty-four hours before we appear, to send the papers out of our road; on what pretence? to get information of matters that the Department already possessed, and the Warden at Temora could not by any means afford, except supplied by ourselves, which we could far easier do here than at Temora; and lastly, not to arrange an interview with you, and thus shorten and simplify matters.

I hope, as the matter is of great urgency, it will be pushed, and not unnecessarily delayed by side issues.

I have, &c.,

THOS. SYMONS.

## Minutes on No. 11.

There was some delay in this case, I presume the Under Secretary could explain satisfactorily the reason. This letter signed Thomas Symons, and written by Mr. Margules, is an extremely impertinent one and hardly merits attention.—G.E.H. (*pro* U.S.), 21/12/83.

The receipt of this letter need not be acknowledged.—J. P. ABBOTT, 21/12/83.

## No. 12.

## Memorandum of The Mining Registrar.

THIS is to certify that I have searched the books of the office of the Mining Registrar, and I find that on the 11th day of July, 1883, at the time of the transferring of the Morning Star Extended Quartz Claim at Sebastopol, by the Bailiff of the Warden's Court, to Patrick Heffernan, the said claim then stood in the name of the Morning Star Gold-mining Company, Sebastopol (No Liability), without any incumbrance thereupon.

Dated at Temora, this 14th day of January, A.D. 1884.

C. G. GIBSON,  
Mining Registrar, Temora.

*Minutes on No. 12.*

The above certificate will give a full and satisfactory proof that, at the date of sale by the Bailiff, the property belonged to and was registered in the name of the Morning Star Gold-mining Company, Sebastopol (No Liability). The Under Secretary for Mines.—J.B., 16/1/84.

This certificate makes it clear that the claim has been properly transferred to Mr. Heffernan, one of the applicants to lease, and therefore the objection to the granting of the application is not tenable. Will the Minister now see the objectors, or will he decide the case upon the evidence herewith?—H.W., 19/1/84.

Approved.—I do not want to see them.—J. P. ABBOTT, 19/1/84.

## No. 13.

## Mr. H. Margules to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 January, 1884.

As one of the shareholders interested in the Morning Star Company, Sebastopol, the area of which was applied for by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall to lease, and objected to by Messrs. Symons, Davidson, and Barnett, and being one of the gentlemen waiting upon you on the 18th ultimo to support such objections, I have the honor to point out to you that up to date we have received no indication of what has been done in the matter, since the papers, alleged to have been sent to the Warden at Temora, must have been returned to the Department long ere this.

Thus I most respectfully request that an early reply may be vouchsafed either to Mr. Thomas Campbell Symons, 115, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, or to my address.

I have, &c.,  
H. MARGULES.

## No. 14.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. C. Symons.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 23 January, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 19th ultimo, respecting the objections raised to the granting of Messrs. Marshall and Heffernan's application for a lease of 5 acres of land at Sebastopol, I am directed to inform you that it is clear, in the opinion of the Secretary for Mines, from the certificate of the Mining Registrar at Temora, that the claim of the Morning Star Gold-mining Company, Sebastopol, has been properly transferred to Mr. Heffernan, one of the applicants to lease, and that therefore the objection is not tenable. See No. 11.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 15.

## Mr. H. Margules to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 January, 1884.

In reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, addressed to Mr. Thomas C. Symons, on the subject of application by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall to lease certain land at Sebastopol, I have the honor still to point out to you that an interview was asked for in order to explain away false impressions and erroneous and foggy reports which might have reached you and require explanations, and that that interview was never yet granted; but that had it been brought about I beg to be pardoned for stating that you would not have fallen into error to inform us by the above letter "that it is clear that the claim, &c., has been properly transferred to Mr. Heffernan, &c., and that therefore the objection is not tenable." See No. 14.

Not only is the objection, or rather are the objections, tenable, but the transfer totally illegal, and if legal, Heffernan could only buy for the Company he was a promoter and director of; but I, on behalf of all objectors, deny the legality of the transfer you allude to.

The case is involved in law, and I am sure you will never be a party to involve your Department into or in any way prejudice the suit.

I hope you will be kind enough to appoint a time for interview, to fully lay the case before you, and I am quite sure that you will instantly dismiss the said application to lease.

I have, &c.,  
H. MARGULES.

*Minutes on No. 15.*

Submitted as to whether an interview should be granted. If the objectors have legal rights they should enforce them.—H.W., 30/1/84.

The writer may be informed that I have given my decision, and that I shall not re-open the case; that if the parties have legal rights they must assert and prove them in the usual way, and if they should succeed, any decision of mine upon the points so contested could have no prejudicial effect.—J. P. ABBOTT, 2/2/84.



## No. 16.

Mr. H. Margules to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 January, 1884.

See No. 15.  
See No. 14.

In addition to mine of yesterday, in reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, addressed to Mr. Thomas C. Symons, on the subject of land at Sebastopol applied for to lease by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, and objection raised against application not being tenable by reason of the certificate of the Mining Registrar at Temora relating to the transfer of some one to Mr. Heffernan, I have the honor to state that the certificate alluded to totally escaped my due attention (and though I have pointed out that all transfers of whatever nature having taken place are illegal, hence of no consideration, and objections—not as your letter states, "objection"—raised are substantial and not only tenable, but complete and fatal against any entertaining of such application), I shall now have the honor most respectfully to request that I might be kindly informed what such a document as a "certificate of transfer of the Mining Registrar at Temora" purports to be, because to me such is certainly a mystery, which neither the Mining Act of 1874 nor regulations under it provides for, and now to my mind constitutes a *matrix incognita*.

I have, &c.,  
H. MARGULES.*Minutes on No. 16.*

See No. 14.

The letter 84/643 does not refer to a certificate of transfer, but to a document in which the Mining Registrar certifies certain facts relating to a transfer. If Mr. Margules desires to set aside a transfer he should take the proper legal course. Submitted.—H. W., 31/1/84. Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 2/2/84.

## No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. Margules.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 7 February, 1884.

See No. 15.

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting your desire for an interview with the Minister on the subject of Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall's application to lease certain land at Sebastopol, I am directed by Mr. Abbott to inform you, that having given his decision on the case, he must decline to re-open it; I am also directed to state that if the parties have legal rights they should assert and prove them in the usual way, and that if they succeed, any decision by the Minister on the points so contested could have no prejudicial effect.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. Margules.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 7 February, 1884.

See No. 16.  
See No. 14.  
In re application  
of Marshall and  
Heffernan to  
lease certain land  
at Sebastopol, &c.

Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo (in reply to mine of the 23rd, addressed to Mr. T. C. Symons), in which you asked what is the purport of the document which you describe as a "Certificate of transfer of the Mining Registrar at Temora;" I have the honor to point out that my letter does not refer to a certificate of transfer, but to a document in which the Mining Registrar certifies to certain facts relating to a transfer.

If it is your desire to set aside any transfer, the law provides a means of so doing.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 19.

Mr. H. Margules to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

11, Bridge-street, 8 February, 1884.

See No. 17.

In reply to your letter of yesterday, 84-939, on the subject of application to lease by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, at Sebastopol, and our desire of an interview, and before such was granted for required explanations, your determination to allow such application, I have honor to remind you of your promise to advise us first after papers were returned by the Warden from Temora, in order to allow us sufficient opportunity to obtain some insight of the grounds such applications is based upon, and to take such steps necessary to substantiate our objections if we could, because we, that is, C. W. Targett, Esq., M.P., Mr. Thos. C. Symons, and I, when waiting upon you on the 18th December last, had no means of doing anything, the papers having been transmitted on the previous day to the Warden at Temora, and having been denied such opportunity it would appear unfortunately as if we stand condemned without a hearing, and by the tenor of your letter above referred to, we stand condemned without an appeal, as you refuse to hear anything in the matter, or technically, to re-open the case.

Impartially, and without prejudice, I most respectfully must urge that all our objections raised against the granting the said application are valid and complete, and cannot be gainsaid.

See No. 14.

Your letter of the 23rd ultimo, stating "that it is clear, &c., from a certificate of the Mining Registrar, at Temora, that the claim of Morning Star Gold-mining Company, Sebastopol, has been properly transferred to Mr. Heffernan, one of the applicants for lease, and that therefore the objection is not tenable"; certainly, I most respectfully submit will require re-consideration, as such a document above relied is not existent in law, neither the Act of 1874 nor the regulations under it warrant the issue of such documents, nor could your Department take notice of it. The transfer proves in itself illegal, only the Court in Insolvency could afford such transfer, hence how could a certificate from a Mining Registrar influence your Department. The Court in Insolvency refused to ratify the said transfer in November last.

As

## 11

As to the statement contained in your letter of yesterday (84/939), "That if the parties have legal rights they should assert and prove them in the usual way, and that if they succeed any decision by the Minister on the points so contested could have no prejudicial effect." I have the honor most respectfully to point out that judicial tribunals all over the world must, to a certain extent, recognize decisions of Departments immediately connected in matters of adjudication on subjects of dispute or contest, such Departments being more likely to be seized with all details and deep critical points, not so open to Courts of Justice or in Equity, hence your decision must produce perhaps without express desire some such prejudicial effect, besides I most respectfully submit, your action actually overthrows the decision of the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency, delivered in November last.

Hoping very respectfully and deeply that you will re-consider the matter, and grant an interview.  
I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES.

*Minute on No. 19.*

Acknowledge the receipt of this only.—J. P. ABBOTT, 9/2/84.

## No. 20.

Mr. H. Margules to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 8 February, 1884.

In reference to your letter of the 7th instant, on the subject mentioned "as certificate of transfer of the Mining Registrar at Temora, and that, &c, it meant, a document in which the Mining Registrar certifies to certain facts relating to a transfer," I am urged most respectfully to submit, as the matter appears very important, such document being made the basis of litigation just now, even in the case of Heffernan and Marshall, wherein the very question now arose that no Mining Registrar, in accordance with the Mining Act of 1874 or Regulations under it, certifies to facts relating to transfers, but being simply a Ministerial officer, he may receive such transfer, note-the receipt, and charge a fee. The cause for such procedure is quite obvious, that is, to afford the public some sort of control what transactions have taken place in a certain mining district, and thus perhaps prevent frauds, &c.

But transfers would be as legal without the Mining Registrar's signature as with it, is quite clear by the style of the printed form itself, and bearing in mind the fact, I most respectfully beg to point out that such document, not coming in this case (Heffernan and Marshall's) from the proper source, the transfer appears quite illegal.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES.

*Minutes on No. 20.*

No action appears to be necessary upon this further communication. Submitted.—H. W., 11/2/84. Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 15/2/84.

## No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. Margules.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 13 February, 1884.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, further relating to the matter of Messrs. Marshall and Heffernan's application to lease certain land at Sebastopol.

I have, &c.

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 22.

Mr. Mining Licensed Surveyor Seaver to The Chief Mining Surveyor.

Sir,

Capertree, 15 February, 1884.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 5 acres 1 rood 4 perches, numbered G.L. 205, in the parish of Sebastopol, in the county of Clarendon, applied for as a Gold Lease by Heffernan and party, Temora, under the — section of the Mining Act, measured by me on the 24th November, 1883, in accordance with instructions dated

The formation is gneiss and mica schists, and the reef has a strike of about north-west and an underlay of about 59° from the perpendicular, increasing in size in the underlay shaft as it goes down, which shaft is about 200 feet deep measured on the underlay. A good deal of work has been done on the claim, and the owners are at present sinking a vertical shaft for the purpose of cutting the reef. The measurements and bearings are as shown on plan.

I have, &c.,

JONATHAN SEAVER,

Mining Licensed Surveyor.

*Minutes on No. 22.*

As the area measured is 1 rood 4 perches in excess of that applied for, the applicants should be asked to pay the first year's rent for that area. Submitted.—J.R.N., 23/2/84. Yes.—H.W., 23/2/84.

## No. 23.

Mr. H. Margules to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 February, 1884.

In reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I most respectfully beg to point out that mine of the 8th instant relating to an interview, and desired further interview and further explanations on the subject of application to lease certain lands at Sebastopol by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, besides a kind acknowledgment, has not been replied or the request contained granted.

I have, &c.,

H. MARGULES.

*Minute on No. 23.*

Inform that it is not clear that an interview can serve any good purpose.—H. W., 22/2/84.

## No. 24.

12

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. Margules.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 25 February, 1884.

See No. 23.  
See No. 19.

With reference to your letter of the 18th instant requesting a reply to your communication of the 8th instant, as to an interview on the subject of application to lease certain lands at Sebastopol by Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall, I have the honor to inform you that it is not clear that an interview can serve any good purpose.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 25.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Messrs. Heffernan and Marshall.

Gentlemen,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 27 February, 1884.

• See No. 2.

Referring to your application, No. 83-21, for a gold-mining lease of 5 acres of land at Sebastopol, in the county of Clarendon, I have the honor to inform you that the area measured is 1 rood 4 perches in excess of that applied for, and I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to forward £1, being the amount required for the first year's rent on the additional area.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

[Tracing.]

[1s.]

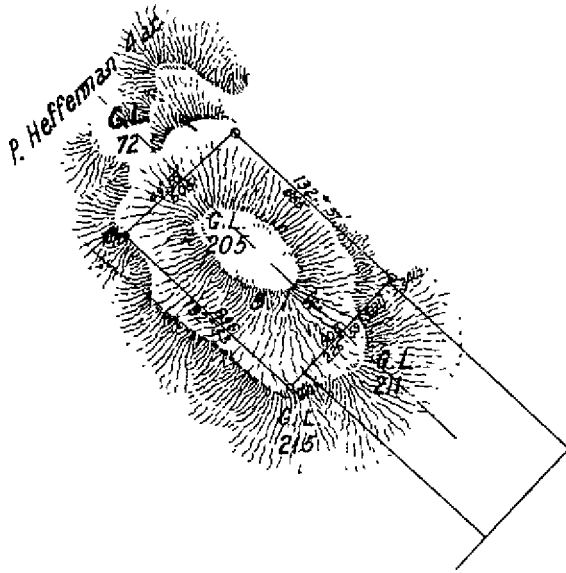
**PLAN**

of portion N<sup>o</sup>

*Parish of Sebastapol, County of Clarendon,*

*Applied for under the Mining Act of 1874 by Heffernan  
and Party*

*Scale 8 Chains to an Inch*



*Numbered Posts.*

*Date of Survey, 24<sup>th</sup> November, 1883.*

*Jonathan Seaver,  
Mining Surveyor.*

*(Sig. 980.)*

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PURCHASE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF A TIFFIN BORER.

(CORRESPONDENCE, PAPERS, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 November, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all correspondence, minutes, &c., between the Minister for Mines and any residents of Gunnedah or other persons in reference to the purchase of the Tiffin auger or borer lately purchased by the Government; also the like as regards any correspondence, minutes, &c., in reference to the purchase thereof between the said parties and any Government official.
- “ (2.) The names of the parties who had an interest in and sold the Tiffin borer to the Government, and the price paid for the same.
- “ (3.) The daily cost of working the Tiffin borer, and the total amount expended by the Government for the working of the same since its purchase and the daily rate of wages paid to each person, cost of horse-feed, &c.; also showing the number of holes bored, and the names and place of residence of the parties on whose properties holes were bored, and the amounts paid for same, and the names of the parties who have paid for boring holes for water, &c.

*(Mr. McElhone.)*

## SCHEDULE.

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## PURCHASE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF A TIFFIN BORER.

## No. 1.

Mr. R. P. Brock to The Inspector of Drills.

Sir,

Gunnedah, 23 January, 1883.

I have a Tiffin boring and drilling machine combined here for sale. The machine is almost new, and is complete with 350 feet of rods and couplings for that length, with augers, drills, and primers; also there are duplicate wheels and blacksmith's forge, ropes, all complete and ready for work, or to send to any part of the country. The whole I place under offer to you for the sum of £300. I need not mention to a gentleman of your experience this is a long way under its value.

Trusting soon to hear from you,

I am, &amp;c.,

R. P. BROCK.

## No. 2.

The Superintendent of Drills to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Diamond Drill Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 30 January, 1883.

See enclosure.

I have the honor to report having inspected this Tiffin borer and driller combined, and found it in good state of repair, almost new, with duplicate connections and blacksmith's tools in addition to the usual outfit.

In view of an auger of this class being required for immediate use in the Districts west of Newcastle, I would recommend an offer to purchase be made (agreeable to the conditions of outfit named by Mr. Brock) at the sum of £276 15s., this being the amount of valuation arrived at by me as per list herewith annexed.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM B. HENDERSON,  
Superintendent of Drills.

[Enclosure.]

	£	s.	d.
Tiffin well-borer and rock-driller combined, equal to 350 feet, at pamphlet outfit prices .....	232	10	0
Extras outside of pamphlet outfit, as follows:—			
1 12" auger .....	£3	10	0
1 6" " (shell) .....	6	0	0
1 6" " stone .....	4	0	0
1 8" " ramshorn .....	0	10	0
1 8" " twist .....	5	0	0
1 6" " " .....	4	0	0
		28	0
1 span housework wheel .....	10	10	0
1 " boring " .....	5	10	0
1 blacksmith's anvil, large .....	3	10	0
1 " forge .....	5	0	0
Bolts, hammer, &c., say .....	24	10	0
		285	0
Less, 5 % for usage .....		14	5
		270	15
Add carriage to Newcastle .....		6	0
		£276	15
		0	0

WILLIAM B. HENDERSON,  
Superintendent of Drills.  
30 January, 1883.

Submitted.—H. W., 31/1/83. An offer may be made at price named, £276 15s.—J. P. ABBOTT, 31/1/83.

## No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. P. Brock.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 1 February, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which you place under offer a Tiffin borer and driller combined, together with its outfit, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Mines has authorised your being offered £276 15s. for the machine and its appliances.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 4.

Memo. from Superintendent of Drills to Under Secretary for Mines.

Should Mr. Brock agree to accept the price offered for auger, &c., it is arranged that Carmichael, the man who has come from Melbourne, is to start on at once for Gunnedah to work it. He has all necessary instructions as to work from me.

He will require rail passes for himself and son from Newcastle to Gunnedah, steamer fares from Sydney to Newcastle.

I have instructed Carmichael to call on you for orders during my absence.

If the offer is refused Carmichael will have to wait my return from Newcastle to see him fitted out with the auger now being prepared at Messrs. Martin & Co.'s.

WILLIAM B. HENDERSON,  
Superintendent of Drills,  
February 5, 1883.

No. 5.

3

No. 5.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. P. Brock.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 February, 1883.

Do you intend to accept offer for water auger? Please reply at once.

No. 6.

Telegram from Mr. R. P. Brock to Under Secretary for Mines.

Gunnedah, 8 February, 1883.

Yes, I accept your offer; letter gone to-day.

No. 7.

Mr. R. P. Brock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Gunnedah, 8 February, 1883.

Sir,

Referring to your letter dated 1st instant, No. 83-259, I beg to inform you that I will accept the offer made by the Department (£276 15s.) for the Tiffin borer and its appliances that I have placed under offer to the Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. P. BROCK.

Mr. Brock had better be wired to that a man leaves to-night to take over delivery agreeable to conditions of sale.—W.B.H., 9 February, 1883. Approved.—H.W., 9/2/83.

No. 8.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. P. Brock.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 February, 1883.

A MAN will leave Sydney to take delivery of the Tiffin borer upon terms agreed upon.

No. 9.

Mr. H. Carmichael to The Superintendent of Drills.

Gunnedah, 13 February, 1883.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you part of flange is broken of trick wheel, but will not interfere with working of machine; also, the frame of machine is a little damaged, but I can repair it.

H. CARMICHAEL.

The breakages referred to are not worth mentioning, and are merely the result of lying idle so long. This was taken in account in my valuation.—W.B.H., 15 February, 1883.

No. 10.

Mr. H. Carmichael to The Superintendent of Drills.

Gunnedah, 13 February, 1883.

Sir,

I beg to submit a list of tools with the machine:—

22	16 feet boring rods and couplings.	1	8-inch twist auger.	<i>Duplicate parts.</i>
1	jar bar.	1	6 " " "	1 crown wheel.
1	12-inch cylinder auger.	1	ram's horn.	1 bearing wheel.
1	8 " " "	2	5-inch drills.	1 pinion wheel for horse works.
1	8 " shell auger.	1	rock reamer.	1 pinion wheel for bearing wheel.
1	6 " cylinder auger.		300 feet drill rope.	
1	6 " shell auger.			

H. CARMICHAEL.

This inventory bearing out that a complete delivery is given, Mr. Brock had better be notified accordingly.—W.B.H., 15 February, 1883.

No. 11.

Mr. H. Carmichael to The Superintendent of Drills.

Gunnedah, 19 February, 1883.

I HEREBY testify to having received from Mr. Brock, of Gunnedah, a Tiffin's auger and all gearing, as mentioned in my letter of the 13th instant to the Superintendent of Drills.

HUGH CARMICHAEL.

This completes the delivery of this auger. It is to be known as No. 6, for the office use.—W.B.H., 21/2/83.

No. 12.

Mr. R. P. Brock to The Minister for Mines.

Gunnedah, 7 March, 1883.

Sir,

I have to call the attention of the department to the fact that the boring machine purchased from me has not yet been paid for. I have signed all the vouchers some time ago. As the department got the machine at their own price I hope you will cause the same to be paid at the earliest convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. P. BROCK.

MEMO.—

MEMO.—No delay has arisen in the Drill Branch. Mr. Brock's voucher was received on the 21st February, and was forwarded to the Department of Mines for payment on the same day.—W.B.H., 13 March, 1883.

£303 5s. was paid to the credit of Mr. Brock, at Commercial Bank, 30th March.—E.F., 4/4/83.

## No. 13.

Mr. R. P. Brock to The Superintendent of Drills.

Sir,

Gunnedah, 7 March, 1883.

I have not heard from your department in reference to paying for boring machinery. I hope you will stir them up, as I want the money, and would feel obliged if you would try them. I have written to the Honorable the Minister for Mines on the subject. The auger here is doing well. If the man had pipes to keep the drift back, I believe he would have had good permanent water some time ago; as it is I think he has done well. Trusting you will see to purport of this note.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. P. BROCK.

## No. 14.

The Superintendent of Drills to Mr. R. P. Brock.

Dear sir,

Department of Mines, Diamond Drill Branch, Sydney, 8 March, 1883.

Yours of yesterday is to hand, and in reply I beg to inform you that your pay voucher for price of water auger was forwarded by the Mines Department to the Treasury this morning for payment, and you may expect the amount to be paid you next week.

I may inform you that I have taken all possible steps to have payment made, and that the purchase of horse is likewise receiving my attention.

I am glad to hear you say that the tubing is required to carry on the work, as all the auger work over the Colony will be delayed until the tubing arrives, ordered from Glasgow.

I am expecting tubing soon; until such arrives we must do the best we can.

I am glad to find you are giving assistance to Carmichael in the work. I would be glad if you would drop me a few lines as to his wants, &c. Please let me know anything to advance the work.

I am writing to Mr. Carmichael to-day about the wheel; I find I must get a new one cast; the one sent was mislaid.

Yours, &amp;c.,

W. B. HENDERSON.

## No. 15.

Mr. R. P. Brock to The Superintendent of Drills.

Sir,

Gunnedah, 20 March, 1883.

I have not yet received the money advanced to the Department for the purchase of a horse for the boring auger at Gunnedah. I think it time it was paid, considering I did not get one penny out of the transaction; the man who sold it would not let him have the horse until he got paid for him so I paid for the horse with the understanding that I would get my money at once, but I have not heard from the Department yet, trusting soon to hear from you. The auger has not yet been paid for. I wish you would hunt up those people who should have sent it some time ago. By so doing you will oblige

Yours, &amp;c.,

R. P. BROCK.

## No. 16.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. R. P. Brock.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 4 April, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 7th ultimo as to the delay in paying your claim for the boring machine purchased from you, I have the honor to inform you that the sum of £303 5s. was placed to your credit at the Commercial Bank on the 30th ultimo.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

	£	s.	d.
The daily cost of working the Tiffin borer ... ..		1	10
The total amount expended by the Government for the working of the same since its purchase ... ..	256	3	1
The daily rate of wages paid to each person,—			
Foreman ... ..		0	11
Labourer ... ..		0	7
The cost of horse feed, &c. ... ..		22	2
The number of holes bored, ten (10) ... ..			8

The names and places of residence of the parties on whose properties holes were bored.—The holes were bored only on the streets and reserves within the township of Gunnedah for trial purposes, none on private property.

The amount paid for same ... .. } Nil.  
The names of the parties who have paid for boring holes for water ... .. }



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MINING UNDER LAKE MACQUARIE.**

(PERMISSIONS GRANTED, &amp;c.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 December, 1883.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 24th October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the names of all persons to whom permission has  
 “ been granted, under section 28 of the Mining Act of 1874, to mine for  
 “ coal and other minerals under the waters of Lake Macquarie and the  
 “ tributaries thereof, and under any commons or reserves within 5 miles  
 “ of the shores thereof; the area in respect of which such permissions  
 “ have been granted; the dates when granted; the terms and conditions  
 “ and restrictions (if any) under which the same have been granted.”

(*Mr. Gould.*)

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## MINING UNDER LAKE MACQUARIE.

A RETURN showing the names of all persons to whom permission has been granted, under section 28 of the Mining Act of 1874, to mine for coal and other minerals under the waters of Lake Macquarie and the tributaries thereof, and under any commons or reserves within 5 miles of the shores thereof.

Names.	Area.	Dates when granted.	Terms and conditions and restrictions under which the same have been granted.
(1.) Garrett, Thomas.	800 acres (about).	1878. 8 March	<p>Upon condition that the said Thomas Garrett shall not mine under this authority in any place other than that hereinbefore described, and on the further terms and conditions, and subject to the restrictions following, that is to say :—</p> <p><i>First.</i>—That the said Thomas Garrett during his occupancy under this authority shall be the holder of not less than two mineral licenses in force, and shall, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, respectively, in each year, pay to the Colonial Treasurer, by way of royalty, a sum equal to sixpence for every ton of coal raised from under the said reserve during the three months next preceding the day in which such payment shall be made.</p> <p><i>Second.</i>—That all mine works within the portion of the reserve hereby permitted to be mined under shall be constructed and shall be carried on to the satisfaction of the Secretary for Mines.</p> <p><i>Third.</i>—That all plans and sections of the mine, and all books and vouchers which relate to the quantity of coal raised, and all the mine works, shall be open at all times to the inspection of such officer as the Secretary for Mines shall authorize to inspect the same.</p> <p><i>Fourth.</i>—That no excavation shall be made or carried under any building or erection, or within 30 feet thereof, or of any site upon which any building is about to be erected; and that the said Thomas Garrett shall in no way interfere with the surface of such reserve without the express sanction, in writing, of the Secretary for Mines aforesaid, who may, and if necessary shall, before giving such sanction, require the said Thomas Garrett to deposit in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer a sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of repairing any damage that may be done to any such building or erection by reason of such excavation.</p> <p><i>Fifth.</i>—The Secretary for Mines may at any time, by an order in writing or by a notice in the Government Gazette, prohibit the construction of mine works under such portion of the reserve as shall or may be required for any public purpose until such Secretary shall be satisfied that such works may be carried on without interfering with such purpose.</p> <p>And if the said Thomas Garrett shall fail to observe, perform, and keep all and every the terms and conditions upon which this order or permission is granted as aforesaid, or shall mine in any way contrary to the restrictions hereinbefore stated, then, and in any such case, the permission and authority hereby given shall immediately cease and determine.</p>
(2.) Copeland, Henry	2,130 acres	1880. 17 Jan. ...	Same conditions as above, excepting that one mineral license shall be held, and omitting the fourth clause.
(3.) Barbour, Robert.	3,760 acres	21 Feb. ...	Ditto ditto ditto
(4.) Copeland, Henry	210 acres	17 Jan. ...	Same conditions as No. 1, excepting that one mineral license shall be held.
(5.) Amos Alexander and Robert Amos.	970 acres	17 Jan. ...	Same conditions as No. 1, omitting the fourth clause.
(6.) Kingscote, W. A.	25 acres (about).	1883. 7 June...	<p>Upon condition that the said W. A. Kingscote shall not mine under this authority in any place other than that hereinbefore described, and on the terms and conditions set out on the back hereof, so far as they are applicable to this authority, and on the further special terms and conditions, and subject to the restrictions following, that is to say :—</p> <p><i>First.</i>—That the said W. A. Kingscote during his occupancy under this authority shall be the holder of one mineral license in force, and shall, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, respectively, in each year, pay to the Colonial Treasurer, by way of royalty, a sum equal to sixpence for every ton of coal raised from under the said reserve during the three months next preceding the day on which such payment should be made as aforesaid; but he shall, on each of the days above-named, pay to the Colonial Treasurer the sum of twelve shillings and sixpence (12s. 6d.) sterling, until or unless the royalty, at the rate aforesaid, exceeds such sum.</p> <p><i>Second.</i>—That all plans and sections of the mine, and all books and vouchers which relate to the quantity of coal raised, and all the mine works, shall be open at all times to the inspection of such officer as the Secretary for Mines shall authorize to inspect the same.</p> <p><i>Third.</i>—That no excavation shall be made or carried under any building or erection, or within 30 feet thereof, or of any site upon which any building is about to be erected, and that the said W. A. Kingscote shall in no way interfere with the surface of such reserve without the express sanction in writing of the Secretary for Mines aforesaid, who may, and if necessary shall, before giving such sanction, require the said W. A. Kingscote to deposit in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer a sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of repairing any damage that may be done to any such building or erection by reason of such excavation.</p> <p><i>Fourth.</i>—The Secretary for Mines may at any time, by an order in writing, or by a notice in the Government Gazette, prohibit the construction of mine-works under such portion of the reserve as shall or may be required for any public purpose until such Secretary shall be satisfied that such works may be carried on without interfering with such purpose.</p> <p><i>Fifth.</i>—That all mine-works within the reserve hereby permitted to be mined under shall be commenced on or before the seventh day of December, 1883, by such a number of miners, workmen, or others, as shall, in the opinion of the Secretary for Mines, be required, and shall thereafter be carried on and constructed in such a manner, and by such a number of miners, workmen, or other persons as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary for Mines.</p>

RETURN showing permissions, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Area.	Dates when granted.	Terms and conditions and restrictions under which the same have been granted.
(7.) Kingscote, W. A.	60 acres (about).	1883.  7 June...	<p><i>Sixth.</i>—Such works shall at all times be open to inspection by any person appointed in that behalf, and if it shall appear to the Secretary for Mines that the work has not been commenced, or is not being carried on as aforesaid, or that any excavation or mine-work is being or has been so made or constructed as to endanger or injure any adjoining property, or to interfere with the use or enjoyment of the said reserve aforesaid, or any building or erection thereon, or if for any other reason it shall appear to the Secretary for Mines expedient so to do, he may cancel this authority, and thereupon the right to mine upon or under the said reserve shall cease and determine absolutely.</p> <p><i>Seventh.</i>—And if the said W. A. Kingscote shall continue to mine upon or under the said reserve after notice of cancellation of this authority shall have been served upon him or published in the Government Gazette, he shall be liable to be prosecuted for unlawfully mining upon reserved land, in terms of the Mining Act, 1874, section 123.</p> <p>And if the said reserve shall at any time during the existence of this authority be cancelled, or if the said W. A. Kingscote shall fail to observe, perform, and keep all and every the terms and conditions upon which this order or permission is granted as aforesaid, or shall mine in any way contrary to the restrictions hereinbefore stated, then and in any such case the permission and authority hereby given shall immediately cease and determine.</p> <p>Conditions same as No. 6, except in first clause, in which read one pound fourteen shillings and sixpence (£1 14s. 6d.) for twelve shillings and sixpence (12s. 6d.)</p>

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MINING AND LANDS ACTS.**  
(CLAIMS FOR LAND BY MESSRS. BROWN, SMITH, GREEN, AND GAROT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1884.*

RETURN (*in part*) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 6th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers referring to claims for land in the County of Yancowinna, by Messrs. Brown, Smith, Green, and Garot, under the Mining and Lands Acts.”

(*Mr. Lyne.*)

No.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	The Warden, Wilcannia, to the Under Secretary for Mines, forwarding application for mineral lease from Samuel Smith, for land applied for by J. Stokie and E. Pegler on 19 June last, with minutes thereon. 11 August, 1882	2
2.	Mr. Samuel Smith to the Under Secretary for Mines, stating that Mr. R. Green claims the land, with enclosures. Minutes thereon. 24 August, 1882	2
3.	Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. to the Under Secretary for Mines, stating that Samuel Smith's lease application is embraced within W. L. B. Brown's mineral conditional purchase No. 81-60. 31 August, 1882	3
4.	The Warden, Wilcannia, to the Under Secretary for Mines, returning papers in connection with S. Smith's mineral lease, together with printed application, &c. 6 September, 1882	3
5.	Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. to the Under Secretary for Mines, asking, on behalf of Messrs. Garot, Green, and Ottaway, for steps to be taken to cause S. Smith to discontinue work on portion $\frac{1}{2}$ ; minute thereon. 13 September, 1882	4
6.	The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden Steel, Wilcannia, stating that matter has been referred to Mr. Warden King, Milparinka, for enquiry and report, &c. 27 September, 1882	4
7.	The Warden, Wilcannia, to the Under Secretary for Mines, in reply to above. 4 October, 1882	4
8.	Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden King, Milparinka, Wilcannia, stating that it would perhaps be better to hold the enquiry at Thackaringa. 10 October, 1882	4
9.	Mr. S. Smith to the Under Secretary for Mines, stating that Messrs. Green, Stokie, and others are disputing his right to portion No. $\frac{1}{2}$ , with enclosure; minutes thereon. 23 October, 1882	5
10.	The Warden, Thackaringa, to the Under Secretary for Mines, reporting on and forwarding evidence taken in the disputed portion No. $\frac{1}{2}$ . 3 November, 1882	5
11.	The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden Steel, Wilcannia, as to whether Wilcannia should not be made the office at which Thackaringa business should be transacted. 17 November, 1882	6
12.	The Under Secretary for Mines to the Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, asking if portion No. $\frac{1}{2}$ has been at any time conditionally purchased for mining purposes by W. L. B. Brown. 22 November, 1882	6
13.	The same to the same, calling attention to above letter, &c. 2 February, 1883	6
14.	Minute of the Secretary for Lands; minute thereon. 26 April, 1883	7
15.	Minute for Executive Council, recommending refusal of application No. 82-2 Wilcannia, S. Smith, 40 acres, with schedule; minute thereon. 30 April, 1883	7
16.	Messrs. H. H. Brown and Co., Agents for A. L. Garot, asking for copies of papers. 17 May, 1883	7
17.	Government Gazette notice of refusal of application No. 82-2, Wilcannia 29 May, 1883	7
18.	The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. S. Smith, informing him that his application has been refused. 29 May, 1883	7
19.	The Under Secretary for Mines to the Warden, Wilcannia, informing him that application No. 82-2, Wilcannia, has been refused. 29 May, 1883	7
20.	Telegram from the Warden, Wilcannia, to the Under Secretary for Mines, asking if S. Smith's application for portion No. $\frac{1}{2}$ has been refused. 4 June, 1883	8
21.	Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to the Warden, Wilcannia, stating application refused. 5 June, 1883	8
22.	Telegram from the Warden, Wilcannia, to the Under Secretary for Mines, inquiring whether application No. 82-2, Wilcannia, is same as for portion No. $\frac{1}{2}$ , Thackaringa. 8 June, 1883	8
23.	Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to the Warden, Wilcannia, in reply to above—"Yes." 9 June, 1883	8
24.	Mr. Thomas Marshall to the Secretary for Mines, asking for refusal of lease to S. Smith to be revoked pending action in Supreme Court; minutes thereon. 5 July, 1883	8
25.	Minute for Executive Council, recommending refusal of S. Smith's application No. 82-2 be revoked; schedule; minutes thereon. 16 July, 1883	8
26.	Telegram from Mr. M. J. Darcy to the Under Secretary for Mines, asking for description of land applied for under mineral lease application No. 82-2, Wilcannia. 24 July, 1883	9
27.	Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. M. J. Darcy, giving description asked for. 31 July, 1883	9
28.	Government Gazette notice, revoking refusal of lease application 82-2. 3 August, 1883	9
29.	The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, to the Under Secretary for Mines, in reply to No. 13; minutes thereon. 9 August, 1883	9
30.	Telegram from the Under Secretary for Mines to the Warden, Wilcannia, asking for date of receipt of mineral lease application 82-2—S. Smith. 20 August, 1883	9
31.	The Warden, Wilcannia, to the Under Secretary for Mines, in reply to above; minute thereon. 21 August, 1883	9
32.	Mr. Warden Steel to the Under Secretary for Mines, stating that date of S. Smith's application and deposit should be 8 August, 1882; minutes thereon. 27 August, 1883	10

## MINING AND LANDS ACTS.

No. 1.

The Warden, Wilcannia, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Wilcannia, 11 August, 1882.

I have the honor herewith to forward for your consideration an application for a mineral lease from one Samuel Smith for the land applied for by John Stokie and Edward Pegler on the 19th June last.

I have received an objector's deposit of £10 from Smith; also sum of £5 as first year's rent.

I may add that before Stokie's and Pegler's application was received I caused the usual notice of application to be duly posted, as required by the Act in Schedule 7.

I have, &c.,

W. A. STEEL,

Warden.

Send some printed forms of application to the Warden, and request that he ask the applicant to fill up and sign one. The Warden should in any case attach certificate of receipt. If the application is for a surveyed portion no notice to survey need issue. The notice of objection to application No. 82-1 appears to have been lodged too late; but as the objector appears to claim prior possession of the land in virtue of a mineral license, it would be well for the Warden to hold an inquiry, take evidence, and report upon the matter.—H.W., 15/8/82.

Mr. Warden Steel (with forms), B.C., 18/8/82.—G.E.H., p. U.S.

Mr. S. Smith to The Warden, Wilcannia.

Sir,

Silver Mines, Thackaringa, 2 August, 1882.

I object to J. Stokie's application for a mineral lease of block 7 over 6, to the east and adjoining R. Green's mineral conditional purchase near Thackaringa, on the grounds that I had possession first by mineral license, and I am now converting it into leasehold; and that he has not complied with regulations of the Mining Act of 1874, Division 3, pertaining to mineral leases.

I forward objection deposit by telegraph money order.

Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL SMITH.

Mr. S. Smith to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Thackaringa, 23 July, 1882.

I hereby make application for a mineral lease of that piece or parcel of land situated to the east and adjoining R. Green's mineral conditional purchase, about 6 miles east from Thackaringa, and marked locally 7 over 6, containing 40 acres, of which I took possession on the 28th day of July, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, for the purpose of mining thereon for silver lead ore, by erecting a post 3 feet high and digging a trench 6 feet long at each angle thereof. The datum point is the north-eastern angle of R. Green's mineral conditional purchase marked 6-7 over 6. Notice of my intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the regulations in that behalf. I hand herewith the sum of ten pounds (£10), being the first year's rent in advance of the said land. I hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if I shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or, if it is refused, the Secretary for Mines for the time being may deduct from the sum of £10 deposited as aforesaid any cost to which in his opinion the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine.

And if the lease shall be granted, I shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within seven days from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ not less than one man during the first year of the term thereby created, and not less than one man during the remainder of such term, and shall and will at any time when called upon, in terms of the regulations relating to mineral leases to do so, execute and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of fourteen days after being so called upon, I shall and will forfeit the sum of £10, all right or interest in and to the said land, and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL SMITH.

No. 2.

Mr. S. Smith to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Thackaringa, 24 August, 1882.

On the 28th December last I took out a miner's mineral license to search for minerals not gold, and two other licenses the next day for David Brooks and J. A. Sandland, and came to Thackaringa on the 21st January; left a man on the ground, but he had to leave it till the rain came, or he could get water from the well at the station, as the nearest water was 18 miles off. On the 3rd February I sent up tools to be ready as soon as they could work or get water. Man began prospecting on 12th April. On 27th May I sent £10 to Mr. Jason Irving, of Sydney, to take out the lease for me; and he wrote me he had purchased the land and put his own name in it, so that we were partners in the 40 acres. He says he had bought it. He had made many promises that he would come and see for himself and pay my expenses, but disappointed me every time. He promised to send lease, but has not as yet. As soon as I had sent the money I began working to raise ore, and had four men at work; that was after we had marked out the ground. It is an old survey, all the trenches or marks were filled up and blinded; we dug them out, put the pegs at the corners, and went to work in earnest. I have built a place to live in, and have lived in it since I put it up, and keep flour and other stores in it for the men. Mr. J. Stokie came to see us several times; had some tea and food with us. He is Mr. Green's agent. He never told us we were doing wrong in raising the ore. This was at the end of July. After that Mr. Green came and said the land was his, and he would prosecute me, &c. I never had the least idea the land was his. No one ever came to mark out the ground, or he would have found us there, but left us alone till we had a lot of ore raised. Then Mr. Stokie came with three teams to take the ore from us, but the men would not load him. I had gone to Wilcannia to see what Mr. Green had done. I saw Mr. Steel; he said Mr. Green had taken the land. If Mr. Stokie or Mr. Green had come at first, as soon as we took the land, I should not have been at much loss, but now I have been

been at so much expense it would ruin me. I took out a license and came to Sydney, so that I might begin in the right way, as I should be very sorry to defraud any man. Mr. Green has two blocks of 40 acres each adjoining this one I am on, neither of which he has worked since October last. I have also applied for another piece of land close to this; you have the application. Mr. Green said that was his. Mr. Stokie said he had applied for it, and caused me to enter an objection; but when I got to Wilcannia I found his statement was false, as he had not applied for it; but since that Mr. Stokie sent me a note saying it belonged to him and others. According to Mr. Stokie's own statement he never had a mineral license. As I understand the law no man can enter on Crown Lands without first taking out a mineral license, without defrauding the revenue and forfeiting his lease. I have sold out my little property in South Australia, and come to reside here, and I am a stranger or a new chum here. I now respectfully ask you for protection in a fair and honorable way, as it is rumoured about here that these men mean to hunt me out of the Colony, and harass me in every possible way.

I have, &c.,

SAML. SMITH.

P.S.—Enclosed I send you Mr. Steel's receipts, as I do not understand them. Thackaringa is 200 miles from Wilcannia. I had no knowledge or means of knowing anything about Mr. Green's application, so was not able to object to it.—S.S.

Will Mr. Warden Steel be good enough to report upon the matter of complaint, whether the land held by Mr. Smith under mineral license has been conditionally purchased; if so, date of possession under mineral license and date conditionally purchased; whether the applications to lease are for the same land, the date of each such application, whether the land in question has been measured.—H.W., B.C., 5/9/82.

Mineral Lease Regulations—Schedule 4.

Receipt for rent.

No. 2 of 1882.

RECEIVED this 8th day of August, 1882, the sum of £5, being the first year's rent in advance of 40 acres of land at or near Thackaringa, applied for by the undermentioned applicant under the Mineral Lease Regulations, for the purpose of mining for silver and lead. Application No. 2 of 1882.

Name and address of applicant,—

SAMUEL SMITH, Thackaringa.

W. A. STEEL,

Mining Registrar, Wilcannia.

Mineral Leases.

No. 82/1.

Receipt of Objector's Deposit.

In the matter of the application, No. 82/1, of the undermentioned person for a mineral lease under the "Mining Act, 1874," and of objections thereto, lodged by Samuel Smith.

Received from the objector the sum of £10, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at Wilcannia this 8th day of August, 1882.

Name and address of applicants,—

JOHN STOKIE and EDWARD NEGLER, Umburumberka.

W. A. STEEL,

Mining Registrar, Wilcannia.

No. 3.

Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

21 Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 31 August, 1882.

We have the honor to inform you that Mr. W. L. B. Brown mineral conditionally purchased 120 acres at Wilcannia, being portions 6 over 6, 7 over 6, and 8 over 6, of 40 acres each, as mineral conditional purchase 81-60. We are therefore to request that you will be pleased to inform Mr. Samuel Smith that his lease application 82/2, Menindie, is embraced within our client's mineral conditional purchase, and that in usual course this lease application will be refused.

We have, &c.,

H. H. BROWN & CO.,

Agents for W. L. B. BROWN.

No. 4.

The Warden, Wilcannia, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Wilcannia, 6 September, 1882.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers in connection with Samuel Smith's mineral lease, together with printed application as requested. I forwarded to you No. 6 schedule, duly signed by applicant on the 16th ultimo.

Thackaringa being as near Milparinka as Wilcannia, in view of the multifarious duties I am performing I would respectfully request that should an inquiry be necessary in this matter it be referred to the Warden at Milparinka.

I have, &c.,

W. A. STEEL,

Warden.

MINERAL LEASE REGULATIONS (SCHEDULE 2).

Application for Mineral Leases.

Sir,

I hereby make application for a mineral lease of that piece or parcel of land situated to the east and adjoining Thackaringa, 28 July, 1882. 6 over 6 block, marked locally 7 over 6, containing 40 acres, of which I took possession on the 28th day of July, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for silver and lead ore, by erecting posts 3 feet long and trenches 6 feet long at each angle thereof. The datum point is distant 6½ miles in an easterly direction from Thackaringa.

Notice of my intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the regulations in that behalf. I hand herewith £10, being the first year's rent in advance of the said land. It is already surveyed.

I hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if I shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Secretary for Mines for the time being may deduct from the sum of

Mineral lease  
No. 1,811,  
forfeited 18th  
October, 1877.

of

of £10, deposited as aforesaid, any cost to which in his opinion the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application; and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine. And if the lease shall be granted I shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within seven days from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than one man during the first six months of the term thereby created, and not less than one man during the remainder of such term. And shall and will at any time when called upon in terms of the regulations relating to mineral leases, to do so, execute, and take delivery of such lease, or failing therein for a period of fourteen days, after being so called upon, I shall and will forfeit the said sum of £10, and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

I have, &c.,  
SAMUEL SMITH,  
Thackaringa,  
(Per Geo. Rayner, his Attorney).

The Secretary for Mines.

This application was received by me this 5th day of July, 1882, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and is numbered 82-2.—W. A. STEEL, Mining Registrar.

#### MINERAL LEASE REGULATIONS (SCHEDULE 6).

##### Notice of Application and Deposit.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that I have this day deposited with the Mining Registrar at Wilcannia the sum of £10, being the first year's rent in advance of 40 acres of land near Thackaringa, for the purpose of mining for silver and lead. Previous survey accepted of the said land. The number of my application is No. 2 of 1882.

I have, &c.,  
SAMUEL SMITH,  
Thackaringa.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

#### No. 5.

##### Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, 21 Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 12 September, 1882.  
We have been instructed by our clients, Messrs. Garot, Green, and Ottoway, the holders of portions 6 over 6, 7 over 6, and 8 over 6, shown on the enclosed tracing, to point out that one Samuel Smith applied at Menindie for a mineral lease No. 82-2, portion 7 over 6, and has worked portion 8 over 6, and taken therefrom some 10 tons of ore, valued at £35 per ton; now it is clear that at the time Smith applied this portion 7 over 6 was under mineral conditional purchase by Cozens and Manton, and not open to lease, which therefore should be refused.

We have to request that you will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to cause Smith to discontinue work, and so prevent further injustice to our clients.

We have, &c.,  
H. H. BROWN & CO.,  
Agents for Garot, Green, and Ottoway.

This matter might be referred to the Warden at Milparinka for inquiry and report, and Mr. Warden Steel might be asked to transfer the papers *re* S. Smith's complaint to Mr. Warden King.

Submitted.—H.W., 21/9/82. Approved.—A.R., 22/9/82. Mr. Warden King, B.C., 28/9/82.—H.W.

#### No. 6.

##### The Under Secretary for Mines to The Warden, Wilcannia.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 27 September, 1882.  
With reference to mineral lease application No. 82-2, Wilcannia, by Samuel Smith, I have the honor to inform you that the matter has been referred to Mr. Warden King at Milparinka for inquiry and report.

2. Will you be so good as to forward to that officer all the papers you may hold in the matter of S. Smith's complaint.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

#### No. 7.

##### The Warden, Wilcannia, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Wilcannia, 4 October, 1882.  
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, informing me that the matter of the mineral lease application No. 82-2 had been referred to Mr. Warden King, at Milparinka, for report.

I beg to state that I have this day forwarded all papers in my possession to Mr. King, having reference to the above case.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. STEEL,  
Warden.

Seen.—H.W., 10/10/82.

#### No. 8.

##### Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Warden King.

Sydney, 10 October, 1882.

It would, perhaps, be better to hold the inquiry at Thackaringa.



## No. 9.

## Mr. S. Smith to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

James Town, 23 October, 1882.

I take the liberty to inform you that Messrs. Green, Stokie, and a lot of others are disputing my right to section 7 over 6 at Thackaringa, and not only mine but one Mr. C. C. Kingston has taken up or applied for. Mr. Kingston's section is on the east side adjoining 7 over 6, and also another man's (Joseph Much) application about 1½ mile south of 7 over 6, and another of J. Holman's on the south side adjoining 7 over 6. These people are claiming all the country, and are running us to all the expense and trouble they can possibly give. We have a blacksmith's forge erected on the ground and were working the mine in a proper manner, but these annoyances greatly hinder us. We intend to cart our water from Umberumberka, 18 miles, because we are refused water at Thackaringa when the dry weather is set in. Green & Co. have never done any work of any kind on these claims we are taking out. They will neither work it nor let us if they can help it, and I most respectfully ask you for your protection in this. I enclose Mr. Steel's letter; you will see that he is sending us to Milparinka to obtain our licenses, that is 200 miles beyond Wilcannia. The cost for mail from Thackaringa to Wilcannia is £3 10s.; from Wilcannia to Milparinka £4, so there and return is £15,—besides other expenses and great loss of time. Mr. Holman went to Adelaide to arrange with Mr. Kingston to work the mine for him, but was taken ill, which has caused delay in not filling up and sending in the application forms. I am now going up to Wilcannia, to be there ready on the 3rd November at the Court, when Green & Co. are going to try and expel us from the claims, but we rely upon your protection.

I am, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL SMITH.

From this letter it would appear that persons going from Thackaringa to Milparinka must travel *via* Wilcannia. Mr. Warden Steel may be asked if that is true. If so it would be advisable to make the Wilcannia office the one in which business at Thackaringa should be transacted. Submitted.—H.W., 3/11/82. Approved.—A.R., 7/11/82.

[Enclosure.]

The Warden, Wilcannia, to Mr. J. H. Holman.

Sir,

Wilcannia, 19 September, 1882.

I am in receipt of your remittance of £30 per telegraph, as well as your letters to hand to-day, enclosing written applications for mineral leases.

I beg to inform you that the applications must be on the printed forms herewith, and will not be received at the Mines Department as sent by you.

I further beg to state that in future all applications must be made to the Principal Warden for the Albert Gold Fields, at Milparinka, Mr. King, P.M.

I forward forms which must be duly filled in, signed, and returned to me before I can receive your application.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. A. STEEL.

## No. 10.

## The Warden, Thackaringa, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Thackaringa, 3 November, 1882.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed to me by your telegram of 10th ultimo, to hold an inquiry into a dispute between Messrs. Green, Garot, and Ottoway and Samuel Smith, I have now the honor to inform you that after a tedious journey of 230 miles I arrived here this morning at 11 a.m. and immediately proceeded to investigate the cause of dispute, and after taking evidence, enclosed herewith, I proceeded to the site of the mines, which are situated 7 miles in an easterly direction from this place at about the southern extremity of the Barrier Ranges. I found that a considerable quantity of silver ore which had been raised by Smith had been taken away by Garot and sent to Adelaide for shipment to England as ballast at 2s. 6d. per ton, cost of carriage from the mine to Adelaide being £5 per ton. I therefore considered it advisable to stop all further work at the mines pending the consideration of the dispute. The reef as opened shows a direction nearly due east and west and dips to the north at an angle of about 60 degrees. Several leaders running north and south seem to cut the main reef and are all very rich in ore. I have secured some specimens of the ore which I will forward by the first opportunity. All the ore that has been raised has been taken from the surface to a depth of not more than 3 feet, so that as yet the working has been very primitive, but there is everything to indicate that this will be a very rich claim.

No work of any importance is being done on the other claims and the other disputants withdrew their charges.

I start for Milparinka to-morrow (Saturday) morning, and hope to reach my journey's end by the following Saturday.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. M'A. KING,

Warden.

Take action and ascertain whether the statement respecting the M.C.P. of portion 7 over 6 by W. Brown is true; and, if so, what date it was made and was cancelled respectively.—H.W., 16/11/82.

From the minute by the Minister for Lands it appears that on the date on which the applicant to lease took possession the land was the subject of a conditional purchase and consequently was not available. Application No. 82-2 may therefore be refused. Submitted.—H.W., 27/4/83. Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 27/4/83.

[Enclosures.]

Thackaringa, 3 November, 1882.

BEFORE me, Charles Macarthur King, Esquire, Warden of the Albert Gold-fields,—An inquiry into a dispute between Messrs. Garot, Green, and Ottoway and Samuel Smith, relative to an encroachment by the said Samuel Smith upon the mineral lease portion 7-6 in the possession of A. L. Garot.

A. L. Garot, being duly sworn, states: I am a watchmaker, and reside in Wilcannia; I do not hold a miner's license, as the land in question has been taken up under a mineral conditional purchase; my daughter, Adele Louisa Garot, took up under mineral conditional purchase portion No. 81-60 (7 over 6 on map) on the 7th September, 1882; I took possession of the land for my daughter on the 7th October, and am residing on the land and working it ever since; on Monday, the 9th October, I found C. M. Hotherington and others working on the land; I served the accompanying notice on

on Hetherington ; they still went on working and said they were working for Samuel Smith ; after serving the above notice one load of about 4 tons of ore was removed by the orders of Hetherington and the others ; no ore has since been removed to my knowledge ; the day after I took possession of the ground Hetherington removed my notice board ; I put it up again, and on the following day he (Hetherington) pulled it down again ; they continued working there for about a week and then left off and have not worked there since ; I have been carrying on the work on the claim undisturbed ever since ; the block I selected in my daughter's name is 7 over 6, and not 6 over 7, as described in the copy of application.

Sworn before me, this 3rd day of November, 1882,—

C. M'A. KING, Warden.

A. L. GAROT.

*Samuel Smith*, being duly sworn, states : I am a limeburner, and reside at Thackaringa ; I hold a miner's license No. 64, dated, 28th December, 1881 ; in force until 27th December, 1882, issued from Sydney by W. Newcombe ; by virtue of this miner's license on the 28th July I took possession of 7 over 6 block, having previously written to the Under Secretary for Mines inquiring whether this block was open for selection ; his reply was that a lease of the blocks Nos. 181 and 182 had been cancelled on the 19th October, 1877 ; on the 28th July I wrote and forwarded an application for this 7 over 6 block and have received no reply from the Mining Department, but I have been working the claim ever since until interfered with by Mr. Garot ; Mr. Garot has sent away about 12 tons of the ore that I raised ; I had raised 87 tons 17 cwt. ; I have had no work done at the mine since Mr. Garot took possession, but my men, C. Hetherington and others, have been on the ground every day since.

*Cross-examined by Garot* : I paid my men for raising 87 tons 17 cwt., the same being weighed by my agent, C. Hetherington.

Sworn before me, this 3rd day of November, 1882,—

C. M'A. KING, Warden.

SAMUEL SMITH.

In addition to the above evidence it appears that this block (7 over 6) was originally taken up by W. Brown and transferred to Cozens and Manton, and this transfer was approved of by letter from the Mining Department dated 13 March, 1882 ; on the 4th September, 1882, the land was abandoned by Cozens and Manton and taken possession of by A. L. Garot on the 7th September instant as a mineral conditional purchase, but his application has not been replied to by the Mining Department ; it will also be noticed that Garot has not provided himself with a mineral license.

From the evidence of S. Smith, which could not be controverted by Garot, it appears that he provided himself with a miner's license, and having ascertained from the Mining Department that the land in question had been under lease but the lease had been cancelled on the 19th October, 1877, put in an application to lease the land dated 28 July, 1882, but as yet has received no answer from the Mining Department, but was in actual occupation of the land five weeks before Garot's application was sent in. I am therefore of opinion that as Smith's application preceded that of Garot, Smith has a better claim to the land than Garot. Each party has been warned to suspend work at the claim pending the consideration of the case by the Mining Department.

In the case of Green v. Smith it was settled by Smith foregoing any claim he might have to the land Green claimed and the same with regard to Ottoway's claim.

John Stokie was present during the above inquiry, but made no objection.

C. M'A. KING,  
Warden.

#### No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Warden, Wilcannia.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 17 November, 1882.

It appears from the following extract from a letter from Mr. Samuel Smith, of James Town, that persons going from Thackaringa to Milparinka must travel via Wilcannia, and I am to ask you to be so good as to say whether this is the fact, as, if so, it is deemed advisable to make the Wilcannia office the one in which business at Thackaringa should be transacted.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

"I enclose Mr. Steel's letter ; you will see that he is sending us to Milparinka to obtain our licenses, that is 200 miles beyond Wilcannia."

#### No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 22 November, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to have the following information furnished to this office at your earliest convenience, viz : Whether portion No. 5 in the county of Yancowinnia, and containing 40 acres of land, has been at any time conditionally purchased for mining purposes by W. L. B. Brown, and, if so, on what date the purchase was made ? Also whether the purchase has been cancelled, and the date of cancellation, if any ?

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

#### No. 13.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 22nd November last, asking if the land portion 5 in the county of Yancowinnia, containing 40 acres, has been at any time conditionally purchased for mining purposes by W. L. B. Brown ; and, if so, the date of purchase, whether the purchase has been cancelled, and the date of cancellation, if any ; and I would ask you to be good enough to favour me with an early reply.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

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## No. 14.

## Minute of Secretary for Lands.

Mr. Moriarty,

The Mines inform me that they are awaiting our decision *in re* Smith and Garot's case. If that be the case the papers had better not be sent to Mines, but when the papers are found we should deal with the matter on its merits as shown by papers. J.S.F., 26/4/83.

The papers were sent to the Mining Department immediately on the Minister's note being written.—A.O.M., 26/4/83. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 27/4/83.—A.O.M.

## No. 15.

## Minute for Executive Council.

Recommending the refusal of certain application for mineral lease.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 30 April, 1883.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the application for the mineral lease of Crown Lands specified in the annexed Schedule be refused, the land not being available at date of taking possession. J. P. ABBOTT.

SCHEDULE alluded to.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.	Date of application.
ALBERT MINING DISTRICT.			a. r. p.	
Wilcannia 82-2	Samuel Smith.....	Thackaringa.....	40 0 0	8 July, 1882.

The Executive Council advise that the application for the mineral lease herein specified be refused.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute, 1/5/83. Approved.—A.L., 1/5/83. Confirmed, 15/5/83.

## No. 16.

## Messrs. H. H. Brown &amp; Co. to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 17 May, 1883.

We have the honor to request that you will be pleased to hand us copies of all papers in reference to the mineral lease application of Mr. Samuel Smith, 82-2, Menindie, together with all minutes. As these copies are required for the Supreme Court we have to request that your early attention may be given to the matter.

We have, &amp;c.,

H. H. BROWN &amp; CO.,

Agents for A. L. GAROT.

## No. 17.

## Gazette Notice.

Notice to Applicants for Mineral Leases.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 May, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned application for Mineral Leases of Crown Lands have been refused.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

[83-4651.]

No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.	Date of Application.
ALBERT MINING DISTRICT.			a. r. p.	
Wilcannia 82-2	Samuel Smith .....	Thackaringa .....	40 0 0	8 July, 1882.

## No. 18.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. S. Smith.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 May, 1883.

I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that your application for the mineral Wilcannia, 82-2 lease noted in the margin has been refused, the land not being available at date of taking possession.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines.

## No. 19.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Warden, Wilcannia.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 May, 1883.

I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that the application for the mineral Wilcannia, 82-2 lease noted in margin has been refused.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 20.

## No. 20.

## Telegram from Warden, Wilcannia, to Under Secretary for Mines.

Wilcannia, 4 June, 1883.  
 WAS mineral lease application No. 82-2, Wilcannia, Samuel Smith, for portion  $\frac{1}{4}$ , parish of Thackaringa, refused 29th May last?

Inform.—H.W., 5/6/83.

## No. 21.

## Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Warden, Wilcannia.

Sydney, 5 June, 1883.  
 MINERAL lease application 82-2, Smith, refused. Land not available at date of possession.

## No. 22.

## Telegram from Warden, Wilcannia, to Under Secretary for Mines.

Wilcannia, 8 June, 1883.  
 WAS application 82-2 at Wilcannia for portion  $\frac{1}{4}$  Thackaringa?

Inform.—H.W., 9/6/83.

## No. 23.

## Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Warden, Wilcannia.

Sydney, 9 June, 1883.  
 YES; application 82-2 at Wilcannia was for portion No.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Thackaringa.

## No. 24.

## Mr. T. Marshall to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 July, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Under Secretary for Mines, of the 29th May last, addressed to Mr. Samuel Smith, of Thackaringa (and which only reached me yesterday), by which he is informed that his application for a mineral lease, made on 8th July, 1882, has been refused on the ground that the land applied for was not available for selection at date of taking possession by him.

In reply, I have to ask that you be pleased to direct that such cancellation of Mr. S. Smith's be revoked until the hearing of a suit now pending in the Supreme Court here, in which the said S. Smith is the defendant, and in which the question of his right to the land, so applied for by him under lease, is involved.

I may mention, it will, in the opinion of counsel, be shown that the land was available for selection within the meaning of the Act of 1880, when Smith occupied same under a mineral license, and applied for a lease, as required by the Regulations. He has occupied the land ever since, and expended nearly £1,000 in mining operations and improvements on the land, and I respectfully submit, that as so long a time has elapsed (twelve months) since Smith made his application, and that it has only just now been discovered that the land was not open for selection, although it was virgin soil and had never been occupied, that you should allow the application of Smith to remain in abeyance until the hearing of the suit referred to, as otherwise Mr. Smith will be seriously prejudiced in such suit, &c.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS MARSHALL.

The delay in dealing with this case is due to the fact that we had to ascertain from the Lands Department that the conditional purchase was regarded by that Department as a valid one. On receipt of the information, Mr. Smith's application to lease was at once refused. If it had been known that the matter was before the Supreme Court it is possible the action upon the application would have been deferred till the decision of the Court had been given. Under the circumstances it might perhaps be proper to revoke the refusal pending the decision of the Court. Submitted.—H.W., 9/7/83.

I think, under all the circumstances, that the refusal of the lease ought to be revoked, and Mr. Smith placed in the position in which he was when he applied for the lease, and I do now revoke and set aside such refusal.—J. P. ABBOTT, 10/7/83.

## No. 25.

## Minute for Executive Council.

Recommending the refusal of certain application for mineral lease be revoked.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 16 July, 1883.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the refusal of the application for the mineral lease of Crown Lands specified in the annexed Schedule be revoked.

J. P. ABBOTT.

SCHEDULE

## SCHEDULE referred to.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.	Date of Application.
ALBERT MINING DISTRICT.				
Wilcannia 82-2...	Samuel Smith.....	Thackaringa .....	a. r. p. 40 0 0	8 July, 1882.

The Executive Council advise that the recommendation herein set forth be approved.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute.—17/7/83. Approved.—A.L., 17/7/83. Confirmed.—24/7/83. Applicant, care of Thos. Marshall, and the Warden so informed.—3/8/83.

## No. 26.

Telegram from Mr. M. J. Darcy to Under Secretary for Mines.

Wilcannia, 24 July, 1883.

PLEASE telegraph description of land applied for under Mineral lease application No. 82-2, Wilcannia.

Inform.—H.W., 31/7/83.

## No. 27.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. M. J. Darcy.

Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

MINERAL lease application 82-2, Wilcannia, Samuel Smith, 40 acres, to the east and adjoining  $\frac{1}{2}$  block, marked lease  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The datum point is distant  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles in an easterly direction from Thackaringa.

## No. 28.

## Gazette Notice.

Notice to Applicants for Mineral Leases.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 3 August, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the refusal of the undermentioned application for a Mineral Lease of Crown Land has been revoked.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.	Date of Application.
Wilcannia 82-2...	Samuel Smith.....	Thackaringa, to the east of and adjoining Block 6-6.	a. r. p. 40 0 0	8 July, 1882.

## No. 29.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 9 August, 1883.

Adverting to the inquiry contained in your letter of 2nd February last, I have the honor to inform you that the portion  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the county of Yancowinnia was conditionally purchased in conjunction with portions  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  by W. L. B. Brown at Wilcannia, on the 22nd December, 1881, and that the purchase was declared void at the request of the alienees, A. P. Manton and R. Cozens, on ground of the portion  $\frac{1}{2}$  alone being available on 21st September, 1882, under decision dated 4th idem.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner.)

Wilcannia C.P., 81-60, 120 acres, portions  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 40 acres each.—W. L. B. BROWN.

Await further information respecting action said to be pending in the Supreme Court.—H.W., 13/8/83.

## No. 30.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Mines to Warden Gower, Wilcannia.

Sydney, 20 August, 1883.

PLEASE ascertain from Register date of receipt of mineral lease application, 82-2, S. Smith, near Thackaringa. Deposits said to have been lodged 4th August, 1882.

## No. 31.

Mr. Warden Gower to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Wilcannia, 21 August, 1883.

IN register of mineral lease applications, Samuel Smith, application 82-2, Wilcannia, 40 acres Thackaringa, is noted as received on 15th August, 1882, at 12 noon; but receipt for rent and cash-book dated 8th August, 1882.

G. H. GOWER.

Will Mr. Warden Steel be good enough to compare the date of receipt of the application as endorsed on it by him, the date of deposit as given in the form Schedule 6, which appears to have been filled up by Mr. Warden Steel, with the dates given herein by Mr. Warden Gower. It may be necessary to refuse the application on the ground that it was not lodged within ten days after date of taking possession, and it is therefore important that the correct date of the application and deposit be ascertained.—H. W., B.C., 21/8/83.

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No. 32.

Mr. Warden Steel to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Hill End, 27 August, 1883.

Referring to your memo of the 21st instant, requesting me to compare the date of my endorsement on Samuel Smith's mineral lease application, and date of deposit in Schedule 6 (herewith), with the dates given by Mr. Warden Gower,—

In reply, I beg to state that it is clear to me that the date of my endorsement on the application is a clerical error, and should be the 8th of August, instead of July as written, and that the deposit was received on the same day—as appears in the receipt book at Wilcannia.

I have, &c.,

W. A. STEEL,

Warden.

On looking through the papers herewith I recollect that the date of receipt (15 August), given by Mr. Gower, is the date on which the printed application was returned to me in lieu of Smith's written application.—W. A. STEEL, Warden.

The Under Secretary for Mines, Sydney,—No further action appears to be necessary at present.—H. W., 25/9/83.

[Sketch.]

[Ls.]

# COUNTY YANCOWINNIA

M.C.P. 82.28 Cha <sup>s</sup> A. Wyesenbade 40 ac.	M.C.P. 82.30 A. L. Garot
POR. $\frac{5}{8}$ Tho <sup>s</sup> J. Haydon M.C.P. 81.7 40 ac. now Rich <sup>d</sup> Green	POR. $\frac{7}{8}$ A. L. Garot <small>LATE</small> M.C.P. 81.60 Cozens & Manton 40 ac.
<p>POR. <math>\frac{8}{8}</math> Cha<sup>s</sup> Ottoway C.P. 80-40 40 ac.</p>	

(Sig. 429)

1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINING AND LAND ACTS.

(CLAIMS FOR LAND BY MESSRS. BROWN, SMITH, GREEN, AND GAROT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 April, 1884.*

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers referring to claims for land, in the county of Yancowinna, by Messrs. Brown, Smith, Green, and Garot, under the “Mining and Land Acts.”

*(Mr. Lyne.)*

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## MINING AND LAND ACTS.

### No. 1.

#### Application by Mr. Richard Green.

C. [Alienation Act, section 19.]

District of Mitchell. No. 32 of 1880.  
Application by Richard Green for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres, unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £20, this 2nd day of September, 1880, at 12 o'clock,—

W. A. STEEL,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £20, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

RICHARD GREEN.

#### Description.

County of Menindie, parish unnamed, 40 acres of land, for the purpose of mining, situated between two blocks of mineral land leased by John Stokie, on the 3rd and 5th of June, 1876, and bounded by the said John Stokie's most southern block on the north side. This land is situated in an easterly direction about 6 miles from the Thackaringa Hotel, at the Barrier Ranges, near the South Australian Border.

### No. 2.

#### Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 24 September, 1880.

Lapsed conditional purchases.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned conditional and additional conditional purchases of land under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 have become lapsed through non-receipt of the necessary declarations and non-payment of balance or instalment of purchase money as prescribed by the Act, and that the lands will be offered for sale, as early as practicable, by competition at public auction, if not in the meantime conditionally purchased afresh, to which they will be liable, on the expiration of thirty days from the present date.

JAMES HOSKINS.

No. of Conditional Purchase.	Purchaser.	Date of purchase.	District.	Area.	County.	Parish.	Papers.	Charting Numbers.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
76-17	Green, Patrick ...	6 July, 1876	Mitchell...	* acres 40	Menindie..	Unnamed	76-41,381	.....
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

### No. 3.

#### Application by Mr. C. Ottaway.

C. [Alienation Act, section 19.]

District of Mitchell. No. 40 of 1880.  
Application by Charles Ottaway for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £20, this 28th day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock,—

W. A. STEEL,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £20, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

CHARLES OTTAWAY,  
Wilcannia.

#### Description.

County of Menindie, parish unnamed, 40 acres, situated adjoining and south of Richard Green's 40-acre mineral selection No. 32-80, selected September 2nd, 1880. This land is applied for for the purpose of mining for lead and silver.

#### Minutes on No. 3.

By Surveyor-General:—Mr. Surveyor Vickery, to measure if unobjectionable.—W.C., for Surveyor-General, 8/12/80. Transferred to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Bray.—E. G. VICKERY, Surveyor, Wilcannia, 30/1/81. This

This application appears to refer to portion No. 8 over 6, county of Menindie, measured I believe by Mr. Licensed Surveyor Chamberlain, being 40 acres mineral conditional purchase formerly held by Green.—ARTHUR H. BRAY, Licensed Surveyor, 30/6/81.

Will Mr. Bray be good enough to state name of parish, or if none, name of run.—E. G. VICKERY, Surveyor, Wilcannia, 11/7/81. The portion is situated on Victoria Block D Run. There is no parish.—ARTHUR H. BRAY, Licensed Surveyor, 27/9/81.

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No. 4.

Application by Mr. T. J. Haydon.

District of Mitchell. [Alienation Act, section 19.]  
No. 7 of 1881.  
Application by Thomas John Haydon for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £20, this 27th day of January, 1881, at 12 o'clock,—

W. A. STEEL,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Sir, 27 January, 1881.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £20, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

THOMAS JOHN HAYDON.

Description.

County of Menindie, parish unnamed, 40 acres of land, for the purpose of mining, situated between two blocks of mineral land leased by John Stokie on the 3rd or 5th of June, 1876, and bounded by the said John Stokie's most southern block on the north side. This land is situated in an easterly direction, about 6 miles from the Thackaringa Hotel, at the Barrier Ranges, near the South Australian border, this being the identical 40 acres selected by Patrick Green, on the 6th July, 1876, and gazetted cancelled on the 24th September, 1880, No. 17 of 1876.

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No. 5.

Application by Mr. W. L. B. Brown.

District of Mitchell. [Alienation Act, section 19.]  
No. 60 of 1881.  
Application by Walterus Le Brun Brown for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 120 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £60, this 22nd day of December, 1881, at 11 o'clock,—

W. A. STEEL,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Sir, 22 December, 1881.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 120 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £60, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

WALTERUS LE BRUN BROWN,  
Wilcannia.

Description.

County of Yancowinna, parish unnamed, 120 acres, near Thackaringa, Barrier Ranges, being portions Nos. 6 over 6, 7 over 6, and 8 over 6, to be used for mining purposes other than gold-mining, under 19th section of the Lands Act of 1861.

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No. 6.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Conditional Purchase No. 81-60. 22, December, 1881.

Applicant, Walterus Le Brun Brown, 120 acres, section 19, parish unnamed, county Yancowinna.

Description.

120 acres near Thackaringa, Barrier Ranges, being portions No. 6 over 7, 7 over 6, and 8 over 6, to be used for mining purposes other than gold-mining, under the 19th section of the Land Act of 1861.

17 January, 1882, Surveyor-General's Office.

Mr. Surveyor Vickery will be good enough to furnish immediately date of transmission and No. of his plan, or such information as will lead to the identification of the portions above alluded to. In the event of the land not having been measured by him, he will be good enough to send this at once to the District Surveyor, in order that the information required may be obtained, and thus save the land applied for from being sent in for auction sale.

M. CANTY,

(For Surveyor-General).

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Minute on No. 6.

This application in all probability refers to portions Nos. 6 over 6, 7 over 6, and 8 over 6, catalogued in the county of Menindee as M. 23-1,814, M. 105, and M. 106, but now in the county of Yancowinna.—E. G. VICKERY, Surveyor, 26 January, 1882.

## No. 7.

## Notification of alienation of conditional purchase.

H. [Alienation Act, section 19.]

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by Walterus Le Brun Brown, in the district of Mitchell. I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the district of Mitchell, that I have (\*after a residence thereon of at least twelve months), in consideration of the sum of £60, this day alienated to Richard Cozens and Arthur Percy Manton, of Sydney, the 120 acres of land, situated in the county of Yangowinna, parish unnamed, which was selected at Wilcannia by W. Le B. Brown as a conditional purchase under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 22nd December, 1881, as also the following additional purchases (*to be inserted with particulars thereof if necessary*):—

WALTERUS LE BRUN BROWN,  
Wilcannia.

Dated at Wilcannia, this 18th February, 1882.

Witness,—W. A. STEEL, J.P.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.  
Fee of 17s. 6d. paid, including 7s. 6d. for registration fee, and 10s. stamp duty.

District of Mitchell, Land Office, Wilcannia, 18 February, 1882.  
W. A. STEEL,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

\* If the full term of residence has been completed in the original conditional purchase, or if for mining purposes, these words should be omitted.

Received into the Office of the Registrar-General, at Sydney, this 1st day of May, A.D. 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from Frederick Murray, of Sydney, a copy of the above transfer, verified by W. Le B. Brown, of Wilcannia, and numbered 324, book 244.

J. H. BOSCAWEN DUFF,  
Deputy Registrar-General.

## No. 8.

## Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Bray states that this application (conditional purchase 83-40) appears to refer to portion No. 8 over 6, county of Menindie, &c.; but as a subsequent conditional purchase 81-60 has defined the portions required, Mr. Licensed Surveyor Tritton will be good enough to ascertain the precise position required for the land applied for under conditional purchase 80-40, stating how far, if at all, it conflicts with conditional purchase 81-60.

Conditional purchase 81-60 must also be correctly located.

M. A. M'LEAN,  
(For Surveyor-General),  
26 May, 1882.

*Minutes on No. 8.*

Mr. Surveyor Tritton, in accordance with above.—M. A. M'LEAN (for the Surveyor-General), 12 June, 1882. Transferred to Mr. Surveyor Barlow.—F. L. TRITTON, Surveyor, Dubbo, 31 August, 1882. Transferred to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Bray, who will be good enough to procure the necessary information above referred to when next in the locality.—M. BARLOW, Surveyor, Cobar, 28 October, 1882. Replied to by No. 83-26 of 8th March, 1883.—ARTHUR H. BRAY, Licensed Surveyor.

## No. 9.

## Application by Mr. R. Green.

C. [Alienation Act, section 19.]

District of Mitchell.

No. 27 of 1882.

Application by Richard Green for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £20, this 3rd day of August, 1882, at 2 o'clock.

W. A. STEEL,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Sir.

3 August, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £20, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,  
RICHARD GREEN,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Bourke.

## Description.

County of Menindie, parish unnamed, 40 acres, adjoining T. J. Haydon's mineral conditional purchase, made 27th January, 1881, on the eastern side, and formerly forfeited by John Stokic.

No. 10.

## No. 10.

Mr. R. Cozens to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Cavendish-street, Enmore, 11 August, 1882.

My application made the 22nd December, 1881, for conditional purchase of 120 acres, district of Mitchell. On the 18th April, 1882, by notice, the same was registered to me, in conjunction with A. P. Manton, and for which I gave my cheque on the Commercial Bank for the sum of £60 stg.; the same was duly honored. I have now learned that, instead of 120 acres, there are only 40 acres available. This reduced area I decline to accept, and have therefore the honor to request a refund of the said sum of £60, which was wholly my money. By your kindly complying with my request, or instructing me how to procure the said refund, I will be happy to give any bond of indemnity which may be deemed requisite as against other claimants.

Your early attention to the above will oblige,—

Yours, &amp;c.,

RICHARD COZENS.

## No. 11.

Messrs. A. P. Manton and R. Cozens to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Cavendish-street, Enmore, 17 August, 1882.

With reference to Mr. Cozens' letter of the 11th instant, having since ascertained that the application for refund on conditional purchase 81-60, transferred to us by Mr. Walterus Le Brun Brown, must be made in our joint names, we now beg to apply for refund of our deposit, as we understand that there are only 40 acres out of 120 acres available.

Please make refund order payable to Mr. Richard Cozens.

We have, &amp;c.,

A. P. MANTON.

RICHARD COZENS.

*Minutes on No. 11.*

By Surveyor-General:—It is submitted that this application (conditional purchase 81-60) be declared void, portion 8 over 6 being previously conditionally purchased under mineral conditional purchase No. 80-40, by Charles Ottaway, and portion 6 over 6 under mineral conditional purchase 81-7, by T. J. Haydon, thus leaving only 40 acres available. No refunds need be made to the holder of conditional purchase 81-60, as to the balance of area, refund of deposit having been applied for by this letter.—CLAS. E. FINCH (for Surveyor-General), 4 September, 1882. By Chief Commissioner:—For refund.—A.O.M., 4/9/82.

## No. 12.

Messrs. A. P. Manton and R. Cozens to Messrs. H. H. Brown &amp; Co.

Dear Sirs,

21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 1 September, 1882.

With reference to your conversation of this day, we agree to withdraw our mineral conditional purchase No. 81-60, for and in consideration of the sum of £25 being paid to you, to be handed to us so soon as your clients shall have had an opportunity of selecting, and we promise to urge the withdrawal and not to give any information on the subject to any person other than yourselves.

A. P. MANTON,

COZENS &amp; MANTON.

## No. 13.

Mr. A. Armstrong to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, 5 September, 1882.

As agent for R. Green, I have the honor to request the favour of his case being considered, with a view to his title to the selection particularized in the margin, 82-27, being recognized by the Department, confirmed and ratified under 14th section.

My client asserts that conflicting applicant under mineral lease application was not in possession under mineral license prospecting holding, and has applied to the Department of Mines to admit of his being heard at any inquiry which may be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the true position Smith holds, and now begs that your Department may withhold decision until the Department of Mines has fully dealt with Smith's claim.

I have also to request that later selections of the same land by Adèle Louise Garot (82-41 Wilcannia) be declared void, as it was not Crown Lands at date of Miss Garot's application, and also that it was improved to bar selection.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. ARMSTRONG,

Agent for R. GREEN.

## No. 14.

Application by Miss A. L. Garot.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

No. 41 of 1882.

District of Mitchell.

Application by Adèle Louise Garot, spinster, minor, aged 17 years on March 10th, 1882, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £20, this 7th day of September, 1882, at 10 o'clock,—

W. A. STEEL,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Sir,

C.P. 82-27, R. Green, Wilcannia.

M.L. 82-9,766, T. Smith, Wilcannia.

C.P. 82-41, Adèle Louise Garot, Wilcannia.

Sir,

7 September, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £20, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

ADELE LOUISE GAROT,

Wilcannia.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Description.

County of Yancowinna, parish unnamed: Commencing at the north-east corner of T. J. Haydon's mineral conditional purchase of 40 acres, No. 81-7, 6 over 6, selected 27/1/81; thence east, thence south, thence west, thence north, to point of commencement, being portion No. 81-60 (7 over 6 in map), selected 22/12/81, by W. L. B. Brown (transfer of which to Cozens & Manton was approved 13/3/82), and adjoining on the south my mineral conditional purchase of 40 acres, No. 82-30, selected 17th August, 1882, being on Victoria Block A Run.

Minute on No. 14.

I duly warned applicant that this land was not available for selection, having been selected by W. Le B. Brown.—W. A. STEEL, Land Agent, 22/2/82.

No. 15.

Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 11 September, 1882.

We have the honor to apply (as agents for Mr. Richard Green) for a refund of the deposit on the mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, on the ground that the land at the date of our client's mineral conditional purchase was the subject of a mineral conditional purchase 81-60 of 120 acres.

Richard Green, M.C.P. 82-27, 40 acres, Wilcannia.

Trusting you will be pleased to forward to us the voucher for refund of the deposit as early as possible,—

We have, &c.,

H. H. BROWN & CO.,

Agents for RICHARD GREEN.

Minutes on No. 15.

By Surveyor-General:—It is submitted that this application, conditional purchase 82-27, be declared void, the land applied for, portion 7 over 6, being held by conditional purchase 81-60 at date of this application, which conditional purchase stood good at date of application, voiding not having taken place till 4th September, 1882, unless a conditional purchase that is voided is considered never to have existed.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 20 October, 1882.

Attention is drawn to conditional purchase 82-41, enclosed. The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

P.S.—It may be observed that conditional purchase 81-60 was declared void at applicant's request, as the whole area applied for was not available, or in other words, portion 7 over 6 was the only portion available under that conditional purchase.—M. A. McLEAN, for Surveyor-General, 20 October, 1882.

No. 16.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Cozens and Manton.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

Gentlemen,

I desire to inform you that the application made by Walterus Le Brun Brown, at Wilcannia, on the 22nd December, 1881, and transferred to you on 18th February, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 120 acres of land, is void, the land having been at date of application held under the prior conditional purchase of 80-40 by Charles Ottaway and 81-7 by T. J. Haydon.

Deposit paid, £60.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

[Enclosure to No. 16.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

Conditional Purchase—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

Dr. to Messrs. R. Cozens and A. P. Manton.

		Amount to be refunded.	
		£	s. d.
For the following refund, viz., C.P. No. 81-60.			
Land Office at Wilcannia; date of selection, 22nd day of December, 1881 (transferred on 18th February, 1882); deposit paid on 120 acres.			
Selection void, the land having been held under the prior conditional purchases of 80-40 by Charles Ottaway and 81-7 by T. J. Haydon.			
Deposit to be refunded on 120 acres .....	£	60	0 0

## No. 17.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Wilcannia.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

Walterus Le  
Brun Brown,  
22nd December,  
1881.

I desire to inform you that the application of Messrs. R. Cozens and A. P. Manton, on the 18th February, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 120 acres of land, is void, the land having been at date of application held under the prior conditional purchases of 80-40 by Charles Ottaway, and 81-7 by T. J. Haydon.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the alienees, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to them if required.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 18.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

Wilcannia,  
Walterus Le  
Brun Brown  
(transferred to  
R. Cozens and  
A. P. Manton);  
22 December,  
1881, 120 acres,  
£60.

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin, being void, the land having been at date of application held under the prior conditional purchase of 80-40 by Charles Ottaway, and 81-7 by T. J. Haydon, you will be good enough to refund to the alienees the sum of £60, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the alienees, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 19.

Messrs H. H. Brown &amp; Co. to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, 21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 11 October, 1882.

Mitchell,  
M.C.P.  
82-41, 40 acres,  
A. L. Garot,  
7-9-82, portion  
7 over 4, county  
of Yancowinna.

We have the honor to request that you will be pleased to issue without delay a certificate of boundaries on the mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, under the provisions of the 14th clause 39 Vic. No. 13.

This land has been selected for the purpose of working large deposits of lead; and in order that there should be no doubt, we urgently request the issue of the certificate.

We have, &c.,  
H. H. BROWN & CO.,  
Agents for A. L. GAROT.

## No. 20.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, 20 October, 1882.

The Chief Draftsman, Department of Mines,—

I am directed by the Deputy Surveyor-General to inquire whether there is any objection to the enclosed plan Mineral 106 being retained in this office permanently.

If this request cannot be acceded to, a copy will be made for the use of this Department.

M. A. McLEAN.

*Minutes on No. 20.*

The enclosed plan may be retained by the Survey Office and re-catalogued if this Office is informed of the new catalogue No.—J.W.C. Mr. McLean. This is the practice usually adopted.—J.W.C.

## No. 21.

Mr. W. T. Forster to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Wilcannia, 6 November, 1882.

I am instructed by Mr. Aime Louis Garot to inform you of certain facts relative to a mineral selection taken up by Adèle Louise Garot, near Thackaringa, No. 7 over 6.

At a Court held at Thackaringa on the 3rd November instant, before Mr. Charles M. King, to decide a dispute as to this selection between the said Adèle Louise Garot and one Samuel Smith, Mr. A. L. Garot, father of Adèle Louise Garot, gave evidence. He stated, in reply to a question from Mr. King, that his daughter Adèle Louise Garot was under age, meaning that she was under the age of twenty-one years, whereas her age is over seventeen years. She was born at Castlemaine, Victoria, on the 3rd day of March, 1865.

I have, &c.,  
W. T. FORSTER.

*Minutes on No. 21.*

Inform of reference of application to surveyor.—C.N., 25/11/82.

Conditional Sales Branch,—The selection referred to is, I think, conditional purchase 82-41 (Mitchell).—W.M., 24/7/83.

No. 22.

Mr. T. Marshall to The Secretary for Lands.  
*Re Garot's conditional purchase.*

Sir, 133, Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 November, 1882.

I have the honor, on behalf of Samuel Smith, to bring under your notice a full and correct history of this matter.

On the 28th July, 1882, the said Samuel Smith selected under mineral lease, and being the holder of a mineral license of date 28 December, 1881, and numbered 64, and which will expire on 27th December, 1882, 40 acres of land situate Mitchell district, 6 miles from Thackaringa, and he immediately commenced to work the said land for lead ore. After being a month in possession of the said land, and having never abandoned the same, he was served with a notice on the 24th August, 1882, signed by a person named Stokie, who purported to be an agent for Messrs. Ottaway & Green, and which notice stated that the land was and is the property of Ottaway and Green, and threatening proceedings unless he quitted same. In the meantime, one Adèle Louise Garot (who is under age), on the 7th September last, selected one 40-acre block, under a mineral conditional purchase, which block comprised the land now in dispute. Miss Garot then summoned Smith (my client), the occupier, to the Warden's Court, and the evidence taken there is now at the office of the Minister for Mines. On inquiry at your office, I find that one W. L. B. Brown, on the 22nd December, 1881, conditionally purchased 120 acres in three blocks of 40 acres each, which included the said disputed land, and who transferred to Messrs. Manton and Cozens, on the 18th February, 1882, and which was declared void on the 21st September, 1882, on the ground that two of the blocks had been previously selected by C. Ottaway and T. J. Haydon, on 20th October, 1880, and 27 January, 1881, thus leaving the third block, the one now in dispute, open for selection, and which is measured No. 7 over 6. When Smith took up the land under the mineral license, the land had not been worked or touched, and he effected a great many improvements, in the shape of a dwelling-house, blacksmith's forge, &c., before the date of Garot's selection.

I therefore humbly submit that, in view of the fact of Mr. Smith's having entered upon the said land under his license when it was abandoned, and it having been surveyed prior thereto, and he having expended over £100 upon the land, it was not open to selection by Miss Garot, the before-mentioned improvements, and the sinking of the shaft and his residence thereon coming within the meaning of the Act, and thus barring selection.

I have, &c.,  
 THOMAS MARSHALL,  
*per J.H.*

No. 23.

Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co., to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, 21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 16 November, 1882.

We have the honor to hand you herewith a certificate of birth of Adèle Louise Garot, which will show that that lady was seventeen years of age on 10 March, 1882, and over the age required by law to entitle her to make the selection as per margin.

Mitchell M.C.P. 82-41, A. L. Garot, 40 acres, 18 section.

It has been stated that this land was in the legal occupation of a Mr. Smith since the 28th December, 1881. We would here point out that on the 22nd December, 1881, W. L. B. Brown selected this land as a mineral conditional purchase, No. 81-60, and that selection stood, as far as 40 acres portion 7 over 6 was concerned, until 4th September, 1882, on which date the said conditional purchase 81-60 was declared void, on the grounds that the whole area applied for was not available.

Our client having purchased any right to this conditional purchase, as per sale note enclosed, selected on the following Thursday, viz., 7 September, 1882. *Not with papers.*

Thus we submit that Smith has been all along in illegal possession and occupation. We would also point out that he does not hold any lease or promise of lease of the land, but on the contrary has been a trespasser, and has been cautioned repeatedly by the firm of Garot and Green against removing ore from this land, and we would also inform you that this same Mr. Smith worked the adjoining portion 8 over 6 belonging to our client, Mr. Ottaway, until warned not to do so; he then turned his attention to portion 7 over 6, and now objects to our client's title.

In conclusion, we would respectfully point out that, this land not being within any mineral reserve, no miner's or business license would give the holders of same any right or title to the land; and we would further point out that this land has not been improved as stated, but that here and there a boulder containing the richest metal has been blasted, and our client robbed of the valuable ore extracted therefrom.

We have, &c.,  
 H. H. BROWN & CO.

[Enclosure to No. 23.]  
 SCHEDULE A.

1865. Births in the District of The Loddon, in the Colony of Victoria. Registered by John Rogers.

No.	Child.			Parents.			Informant.	Witness.	Registrar.			
	When and where born.	Name, and whether present or not.	Sex.	Father.		Mother.			Signature, description, and residence of informant.	(1) Accoucheur (2) Nurse by whom certified, and (3) signatures of occupiers or other witnesses.	When registered and where.	Signature of Deputy Registrar.
				(1) Name and surname, rank or profession of Father, (2) age, and (3) birth-place.	(1) When and where married, (2) issue living and deceased.	(1) Name and maiden surname, (2) age, and (3) birth-place.						
8254	10 March, 1865, Mostyn-street, Castlemaine.	Louise Adèle, not present.	Female.	(1) Aimé Louis Garot, watch-maker, (2) 48, (3) Do Cortaillon Neufchatel, Suisse.	20th June, 1851, Chanadefond, Bollinger, Schaffhausen, Suisse.	Sophia Garot, formerly Bollinger, Schaffhausen, Suisse.	A. L. Garot, father, Mostyn-street.	Dr. McGrath, Mrs. Martin.	2 May, 1865, Castlemaine.	John Rogers.		

I, Richard Gibbs, Registrar-General of the Colony of Victoria, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an entry in a Register of Births kept in this office.

Extracted this eleventh day of November, 1882.

R. GIBBS.



## No. 24.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 22 November, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to have the following information furnished to this office at your earliest convenience, viz. : Whether portion No. 7 over 6, in the county of Yancowinna, and containing 40 acres of land, has been at any time conditionally purchased for mining purposes by W. L. B. Brown; and if so, on what date the purchase was made; also, whether the purchase has been cancelled, and the date of cancellation (if any).

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 25.

## Application by Mr. S. Smith.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

District of Mitchell.

No. 52 of 1882.

Application by Samuel Smith, forty (being of full age), for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £20, this 23rd day of November, 1882, at 10 o'clock,—

W. A. STEEL,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

Sir,

23 November, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 40 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £20, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

SAMUEL SMITH,

Thackeringa.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Wilcannia.

## Description.

County of Menindie, parish unnamed, 40 acres. Commencing at the north-east corner of T. J. Haydon's mineral conditional purchase of 40 acres; thence east, thence south, thence west, thence north, to point of commencement, as surveyed and marked locally 7 over 6, formerly selected by W. L. B. Brown, transferred to Manton and Cozens. This block of land was surveyed by licensed surveyor, and marked 7 over 6, and adjoins two other surveyed blocks marked 8 over 6 and 6 over 6, and is situated about 6 miles east from the Thackeringa Hotel, Barrier Ranges.

I do not hold any other incomplete purchase.

## No. 26.

## Mr. Warden Steel to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Wilcannia, 27 November, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, requesting me to inform you whether the statement made by Samuel Smith, "that all persons going from Thackeringa to Milparinga must travel *via* Wilcannia," I have the honor to state that it would involve to any person coming by way of Wilcannia an additional distance of 200 miles—that is, you would not come within 100 miles of Wilcannia to go to Thackeringa, as travelled by Mr. Warden King in his recent visit.

Milparinga is nearer Thackeringa than Wilcannia is. I would beg permission to state that much inconvenience and delay to the miners would be avoided if the Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Mount Gipps was empowered to issue licenses, &c.; Mount Gipps being some 50 miles only from Thackeringa, and the Police Magistrate of Menindie holds monthly Courts of Petty Sessions there.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. A. STEEL,  
Warden.

*Minutes on No. 26.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—The Police Magistrate at Menindie may be asked whether he will accept the position of Warden, with the consent of the Department of Justice, to act more especially at Thackeringa, and hold Courts when requisite at Thackeringa and Mount Gipps.—H. W.

Submitted, 12/12/82.

By Secretary for Mines:—Ask.—A.R., 12/12/82.

## No. 27.

## Mr. R. Green to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Manly Beach, Sydney, 28 November, 1882.

I have the honor to state that I have appointed Mr. Andrew Armstrong, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, to transact all business connected with the mineral conditional purchase particularized in the margin, and to request that no other person be recognized in any business connected therewith without my authority.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. GREEN.

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No. 28.

Mr. A. Armstrong to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Land Agency Office, Bridge-street, 1 December, 1882.

Referring to the selection particulars of which are noted in the margin, I have the honor to state that selector's former agents, Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co., advised the selection to be bad in law, and that refund should be obtained.

My client would prefer holding the selection which forms part of the land embraced in the prior selection of W. Brown (81-60), declared void through land embraced in Brown's application containing improvements. I respectfully request that the case may be considered, with a view to the selection being upheld and ratified under 14th section.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for R. GREEN.

C.P. 82-27,  
40 acres,  
19 section,  
Richard Green  
Wilcannia.

No. 29.

Mr. A. Armstrong to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Land Agency Office, 25, Bridge-street, Sydney, 1 December, 1882.

Referring to the selection particulars of which are noted in the margin, I have the honor to protest against the selection—first, on the grounds that it was improved at the date of selection to the value of £100, which improvements were effected by opening mine for silver lead ore; second, that the conditional purchase of Richard Green (82-27), R. Green, of prior date, is a valid selection, and barred the land from being open at date of application 82-41.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for R. GREEN.

C.P. 82-41,  
40 acres,  
19 section,  
Adèle Louise,  
Garot,  
Wilcannia.

No. 30.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. T. Forster.

Sir, Departments of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 December, 1882.

In reference to your communication of the 6th ultimo, respecting the mineral conditional purchase of 40 acres made by Adèle Louise Garot, at Wilcannia, on the 7th September last, I am directed to apprise you that the application was sent to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Bray on the 28th October, for his report and survey of the land, should no objection exist, and on receipt thereof you will be further communicated with.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 31.

Mr. A. Armstrong to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, 5 December, 1882.

For and on account of Richard Green, applicant for conditional purchase under 19th section, for 40 acres, 3rd August, 1882 (conditional purchase 82-27, Wilcannia), I have the honor to protest against the allowance of the lease to S. Smith particularized in the margin, on the grounds that my client's title to the land is in every way a valid one, and to state that he is in a position to prove that at the date of his application the land was not in the possession of Samuel Smith under mineral license holding or otherwise. My client wishes that at any inquiry which may be held locally to inquire into the validity of Smith's position that he may have the opportunity of being heard.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for R. GREEN.

Samuel Smith,  
M.L. 82-9,766,  
Wilcannia,  
conflicting with  
C.P. 82-27,  
Wilcannia,  
R. Green.

*Minutes on No. 31.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—The writer may be informed that the Warden states in his report that Smith consented to forego any claim he might have to the land claimed by Green, but without specifying any particular parcel of land; therefore it is not known whether reference is made to conditional purchase 82-27, Wilcannia.—H.W., 12/12/82.

Submitted.

By Secretary for Mines:—Inform.—A.R., 12/12/82.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. W. A. Steel,

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 13 December, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to ask whether you would be willing to accept a position as Warden, with the consent of the Department of Justice, to act more especially at Thackaringa, and to hold a Court when requisite at Thackaringa or Mount Gipps.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 13 December, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, in which you object, on behalf of Richard Green, to the granting of a lease of certain land to Samuel Smith, I have the honor to inform you that the Warden

Warden states in his report that Smith consented to forego any claim he might have to the land claimed by Green, but without specifying any particular parcel of land; so it is not known whether reference is made to conditional purchase No. 82-27, Wilcannia.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 34.

Mr. A. Armstrong to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Land Agency Office, 26 Bridge-street, Sydney, 15 December, 1882.

C.P. 82-27, Wilcannia, R. Green, 40 acres, 19th section.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of letter received this day from the Department of Mines (see preceding number), which I submit leaves your Department in a position to deal with the selection of R. Green particularized in the margin.

I have therefore the honor to request that the selection in question may now be confirmed and ratified under 14th section.

I have, &c.,  
A. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for R. GREEN.

*Minutes on No. 34.*

By Chief Commissioner:—For other papers.—A.O.M., 15/12/82.

By Chief Commissioner:—As regards the conflicting claims of the claimant Smith, resting on the possession under a mineral license, and as the value of certain improvements alleged to have been effected by him prior to conditional purchase of the land which he has occupied, the materials do not at present exist apparently for a final decision. It may be necessary to ascertain from the Mining Department (under which some proceedings have already, it appears, been taken), and to decide upon the limits of such authorized possession, and also to ascertain the value and date of the alleged improvements, before the whole of the questions at issue can be dealt with; but so far as they depend upon the respective conditional purchases herein referred to, and in the correspondence of H. H. Brown & Co., a decision may probably be arrived at which will clear the way for ultimate action.

1. The portion in question, seven over six, was embraced with two others not available, on the conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, No. 81-60, dated 22 December, 1881, which was declared void at the instance of the applicant's transferees, on the 21st September, 1882, on the ground that part only of the land was available.

2. An application by R. Green, dated 3rd August, 1882, has been applied to be withdrawn, on the ground that the land was at the date of application the subject of the prior conditional purchase above mentioned, and

3. An application by Adèle Louise Garot, dated 7th September, 1882, which appears to be the one now relied upon by the claimants under conditional purchase.

The question turns upon the point whether the land was Crown land or not during the period between the making of the original conditional purchase and its cancellation; and I am not aware of this point having been settled previously or any precisely similar case. Ordinarily, it is held that a conditional purchase or application that is not available or that is applied for otherwise than in accordance with the law and regulations is a void application, not conferring any right or debaring the right of another applicant conforming to the law. It has also been decided that, in the case of a conditional purchase withdrawn on the ground of non-survey within twelve months, the land is, pending such withdrawal, the property of the purchaser, who might, if he should think fit, retain it or have it surveyed at the cost of the Government by a licensed surveyor. The present case appears to me to be allied to the latter class. It is certain that, had the transferees of the original applicant thought fit, they might in fact have retained the available portion, 7 over 6; the fact of the transfer alone assumes that up to the time of the cancellation the land was transferable property of the holder for the time being, and at the same time, as it had been dealt with by the purchaser, the compliance with the request for cancellation was not an admission of any right of the parties to withdraw on the ground assigned, and was inchoate until the customary notices of voidance had been actually issued.

The voidance of the original conditional purchase took place on the 21st September, 1882. If the foregoing views be correct, therefore, the selections of R. Green, 82-27, and of A. L. Garot, 82-41, are both void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens.

The parties and the Mining Department should probably be informed.—A.O.M., 30 January, 1883.  
By Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 31/1/83.

No. 35.

Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, 21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 27 December, 1882.

Wilcannia, A. L. Garot, C.P. 82-41, 40 acres.

With reference to our letter of 16th November last, respecting the age of our client at date of her conditional purchase, and as to certain supposed improvement on our client's selection, we beg to enclose you a telegram we have just received, showing that Smith has not improved the land as stated, nor has the land been improved at all.

Trusting this matter may now be concluded,—

We have, &c.,  
H. H. BROWN & CO.,  
Agents for A. L. GAROT.

[Enclosure to No. 35.]

Telegram from A. L. Garot to H. H. Brown & CO.

Wilcannia, 26 December, 1882.

No improvement on block 7 over 6; neither well, machinery, fence, shafts, or dwelling-house; only ore taken away on surface. Smith and others never lived nearer than one mile.

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No. 36.

Messrs. H. H. Brown &amp; Co. to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, 21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 2 January, 1883.

We have the honor to request that you will be pleased to supply us with copies of papers in the matter in dispute, *Smith v. Garot* (numbers thereof are noted in the margin), and all printed forms. We shall be happy to pay your charge for the copies.

We have, &c.,  
H. H. BROWN & CO.,  
Agents for A. L. GAROT.

Menindie,  
Samuel Smith,  
M.L.A., 82-2.  
No. papers—  
82-13,038  
15,826  
12,039  
11,718  
10,012  
9,766  
9,505  
8,601

*Minutes on No. 36.*

By Under Secretary for Mines :—Supply on usual terms.—H.W., 4/1/83.  
Copies supplied.—8/1/83. £1 17s. 6d. Cheque received.—T.C.B., 8/1/83. Re-submitted—no  
reply from Lands Department—*Vide* 82-12,089.—H.T., 24/1/83.  
By Under Secretary for Mines :—Remind.—H.W., 31/1/83.  
The Chief Commissioner, 2nd Feb., /83.

No. 37.

Mr. A. Armstrong to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, 15 January, 1883.

I have the the honor to protest against the selection of Samuel Smith particularized in the margin, and to state that the land applied for is identical with that previously applied for by R. Green, conditional purchase 82-27, and Adèle Garot, conditional purchase 82-41, and was improved after the date of Green's application sufficient to bar selection.

C.P. 82-52,  
Samuel Smith,  
Wilcannia, 19th  
section.

I have, &c.,  
A. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for R. GREEN.

*Minute on No. 37.*

Conditional purchases 82-27 and 41 ; also papers, are required.—W.M., 15 March, /83.

No. 38.

Mr. A. Armstrong to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, 23 January, 1883.

Referring to the case of Mr. Green, particulars of which are noted in the margin, which land was afterwards applied for by Adèle Garot, conditional purchase, and S. Smith, conditional purchase, I have the honor to hand herewith statutory declaration of John Stokie, which declares that the land was improved after selection by Green, and prior to the selection of Miss Garot, to the value of £100, which I submit is a bar to the legality of both Garot's and Smith's selection, which I request may be submitted for voidance without delay.

C.P. 82-27, Wil-  
cannia, R. Green

I have, &c.,  
A. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for R. GREEN.

*[Enclosure to No. 38.]*

Statutory Declaration.

I, JOHN STOKIE, of Umberumberka, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—That I am well acquainted with the land selected by Richard Green, at Wilcannia, and known as 7 over 6, and know that mining improvements to the value of £100 (one hundred pounds) had been effected at date of application for same land, by Adèle Garot, which were placed there after the date of R. Green's selection. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

J. STOKIE.

Declared at Mount Gipps, this 12th day of {  
January, 1883, before me,— }  
GEORGE M'CULLOCH, J.P.

No. 39.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 15th December, enclosing a copy of a communication received by you from the Department of Mines, and requesting that the selection noted in the margin may be confirmed and notified under the 14th section of the Act,—I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Secretary Farnell has decided that Mr. Green's selection referred to must be declared void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and R. Cozens. A refund voucher for the deposit money has been handed to the applicant.

C.P. 82-27, Wil-  
cannia, 40 acres,  
19 section.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 40.

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No. 40.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. R. Green.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

Deposit paid,  
£20.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Wilcannia, on the 3rd August, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land, is void, the land having been held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

[Enclosure to No. 40.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

Dr. to Richard Green.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz., C.P. No. 82-27. Land Office at Wilcannia; date of selection, 3rd day of August, 1882; deposit paid on 40 acres. Selection void; the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown.	
Deposit to be refunded on 40 acres.....£	20 0 0

No. 41.

The Chief Commissioner to The Crown Lands Agent, Wilcannia.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

I desire to inform you that the application of Richard Green, on the 3rd August, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land, is void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 42.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

Wilcannia,  
Richard Green,  
3 August, 1882,  
40 acres.

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin, being void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £20, being the deposit money paid thereon.

Deposit, £20.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 43.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. H. H. Brown &amp; Co.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

Wilcannia,  
C.P. 82-41,  
A. L. Garot,  
40 acres,  
19 section.

Adverting to your letter of the 16th November last, urging the claim of Miss A. L. Garot, in virtue of her application, and other grounds which you state, to the land embraced by her mineral selection noted in the margin, I have the honor to apprise you that Mr. Secretary Farnell has decided that the purchase in question, as also the previous selection of the land by R. Green, must be declared void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens. A refund voucher for the deposit money accompanies this letter.

Refund voucher,  
£20.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

[Enclosure

15

[Enclosure to No. 43.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

Dr. to Adèle Louise Garot.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz. :- { C.S. No. 82-10,023, Cor. C.P. No. 8,241.	
Land Office at Wilcannia; date of selection, 7th day of September, 1882; deposit paid on 40 acres.	
Selection void; the land having been at date of application held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by H. P. Manton and R. Cozens.	
Deposit to be refunded on 40 acres .....	20 0 0

No. 44.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Wilcannia.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

I desire to inform you that the application of Adèle Louise Garot, on the 7th September, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land, is void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 45.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin, being void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £20, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 46.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. T. Marshall.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 15th November last, on behalf of Mr. Samuel Smith, relative to the selections noted in the margin, portion 7 over 6, of 40 acres, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Secretary Farnell has decided that, as the land was at the date of these respective selections held under the prior purchase 81-60 of W. L. Brown, by Messrs. A. P. Manton and R. Cozens, since cancelled, viz., on 21st September, 1882, the selections of R. Green and A. L. Garot must also be declared void.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

No. 47.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

With reference to your letter to Mr. A. B. Armstrong, dated 13th December, 1882, and of which he has forwarded a copy to this office, in support of a claim by R. Green to portion 6 over 7 of 40 acres, county of Menindie, parish unnamed, under the mineral selections noted in the margin, I have the honor to apprise you that the Minister for Lands has ordered the selection referred to, as also a subsequent application for the same portion by Miss A. L. Garot (82-41), to be declared void, the land having been at date of selection held under the prior conditional purchase (since cancelled) of W. L. Brown (81-60), by A. P. Manton and R. Cozens.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Minute

*Minute on No. 47.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—In view of the fact that the application 82-2, by Samuel Smith, to lease 40 acres of land, refers to portion 7 over 6, it does not appear that such application would be affected by the portion 6 over 7 being at date of such application the subject of a conditional purchase, but perhaps some confusion has occurred in regard to the number of the portion. A. L. Garot, in his evidence given at the inquiry held by the Warden, says:—"The block I selected in my daughter's name is 7 over 6, and not 6 over 7, as described in the copy of application." Will the Chief Commissioner kindly say whether portion 7 over 6 was on the 28th July last, or is now, the subject of a valid conditional purchase.—H.W., B.C., 6/2/83. The Chief Commissioner, Lands Department.

## No. 48.

## Mr. S. Smith to The Registrar-General.

Sir,

James Town, South Australia.

I was at your office on the 16th November last, to ascertain when claim 7 over 6, Thackaringa, was cancelled or forfeited, as a Mr. A. L. Garot had come and seized my ore and sent away 59 tons. I had previously taken the same in the Under Secretary for Mines' Office. Garot summoned me to a Court held at Thackaringa. The Warden told him he had no business to take my ore and put an injunction on the mine. I went to your office to inquire into the matter, and found that the claim was not cancelled till the 21st September, 1882. Garot took it on the 7th September, and I took it on the 28th July, 1882. The gentleman in the office said the claim did not belong either to me or Garot, as it was not cancelled till the 21st September, 1882, and said if I went back to Wilcannia and was first in the office and, paid down £20 and took it on conditional purchase that it was undoubtedly mine. I was at Wilcannia in the office first before any one else (23rd November), paid the £20, put in the application, and had the receipt (No. 130,212). As I am at great expense keeping a man on the mine, I should be greatly obliged if you would send me the necessary authority and take the injunction off the mine, so that we can legally commence working.

I am, &amp;c.,

SAML. SMITH.

*Minutes on No. 48.*

The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 5/2/83.—E. G. WARD, Registrar-General. By Under Secretary for Mines:—Place with papers when returned.—H.W., 12/2/83.

## No. 49.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

Portion 6 over 7,  
in the county of  
Yancoowinna,  
containing 40  
acres.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 22nd of November last, asking if the land noted in the margin had been at any time conditionally purchased for mining purposes by W. L. B. Brown, and if so, the date of purchase—whether the purchase has been cancelled—and the date of cancellation, if any; and I would ask you to be good enough to favour me with an early reply.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 50.

## Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, &amp; Jaques to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

81, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 5 February, 1883.

Wilcannia,  
M.C.P. 82-41,  
A. L. Garot,  
40 acres,  
19 section.

We are acting on behalf of Miss Garot, in respect of her claim to the mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin. Hitherto Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. have been looking after her interests, and we have before us your letter to them of the 31st January last, from which it appears that you have decided that her purchase must be declared void, "the land having been, at date of selection, held under the prior conditional purchases of W. L. Brown, 81-60, by A. P. Manton and Richard Cozens."

There must be some grave mistake here. It is within our knowledge that the order of *your predecessor in office, Secretary Sir John Robertson*, declaring the application referred to void, was signed and dated on the 4th September, 1882, and not on the 21st as contended by you.

We do not appear to differ in the least degree as to the law as far as this, viz.: that immediately upon the Minister signing the order for voidance (we will not now go into the question as to whether before or not) the land previously held by Brown became open for selection, but only upon the question of fact as to whether that order was made on the 4th or the 21st of September.

We request you to investigate the papers for yourself, when we are satisfied that you will find, as we have stated, that the order was signed and dated on the 4th September last. It may be that the letter intimating that fact to Messrs. Manton & Cozens was dated the 21st, but surely you will not decide that that has anything to do with the matter.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask, if you find the facts to be as stated by us, that you will intimate to us the reversal of your previous decision, and that the application of our client is good in law.

In returning the refund voucher which was enclosed in your letter to Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co., and expressing the hope that this matter will receive immediate attention,—

We have, &amp;c.,

STEPHEN, LAURENCE, &amp; JAQUES.

*Minutes on No. 50.*

Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 6/2/83.

By Chief Commissioner:—This representation is based on a misapprehension of other facts and circumstances. This action was not taken by the late Minister, but by myself, pursuant to routine.—A.O.M., 6/2/83.

By Secretary for Lands:—In my opinion the voidance of the selection was on the 4th of September; that is the day when the Chief Commissioner decided that the applicant should have a refund of his deposit.—J.S.F., 9/2/83.

No. 51.

## No. 51.

## Draft of Letter by the Chief Commissioner.

(Submitted for approval.)

WITH reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have now the honor to inform you that the Minister has had under his consideration a further representation addressed to him with reference to the cancellation of the conditional purchase of A. L. Garot, and has on reconsideration of the matter expressed an opinion that the voidance of the previous selection of W. L. Brown, dated 22nd December, 1881, took effect on the 4th September, 1882, on which date I had decided that the applicants should have a refund of their deposit, and not on the 21st September, when the usual notices of voidance and refund order were issued.

Under this further decision, the cancellation of the mineral conditional purchase made by Adèle Garot on the 7th September has been recalled.

A. O. MORJARTY.

*Minutes on No. 51.*

By the Chief Commissioner:—Should this course be taken, or should the parties be left to take their own action? If the conditional purchase is reinstated, it will be necessary to inquire further into the improvements and the claims of the holder under mineral license.—A.O.M., 9/2/83.

By the Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 12/2/83.

By the Secretary for Lands:—The revocation of the cancellation to be deferred until the merits of the case are decided as a whole.—J.S.F., 15/2/83.

By the Secretary for Lands:—Give effect to this decision.—J.S.F., 6/3/83.

Acknowledge receipt of letter of February 27th, refer to decision of Minister communicated to them in letter of the 26th February, and state that upon submission to the Minister he confirmed the decision conveyed to them in the letter referred to, and gave special directions that it should be carried out.—W.B.

## No. 52.

## Mr. A. Armstrong to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, 15 February, 1883.

Referring to your letter, of date January 31st last, respecting the 19th section application particularized in the margin, I have the honor to protest against the decision of the Department, and respectfully to submit for your consideration that the prior application of W. Le B. Brown should be treated as a void application *ab initio*, that no title should be or is created in a person who does not want a title against a person who does want a title.

C.P. 82-27,  
R. Green,  
Wilcannia, 40  
acres, 19 section

The 16th section of the Act of 1875, which appears to be the only clause bearing upon the point as to whether a title to a part of an application is good, the remainder being bad, treats entirely upon land to be subdivided; but it is now submitted that the apparent meaning of the Legislature was to secure a title to the available portion within such an application if applicant desired to create a title, and not to force a title to an applicant who did not require it; and even under that clause the balance of area is allowed only by the Minister approving of the reduced area being allowed.

I further submit, that as all applications made subsequently to my client's were made after the lands were improved sufficiently to bar selection, that my client's application may with propriety be accepted.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. ARMSTRONG,

Agent for R. GREEN.

*Minutes on No. 52.*

By Secretary for Lands:—It is not necessary in this case to delay action in consideration of the point herein raised.—J.S.F., 15/2/83.

By Chief Commissioner:—Inform. See also in this minute of the Minister's dated 15/2/83. Instruct Inspector O'Hara to report on improvements of Smith's. Immediate.—A.O.M., 15/2/83.

## No. 53.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. S. O'Hara.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 February, 1883.

I have to instruct you to be good enough to visit the portion of land referred to in the accompanying description,\* and report to this Department as soon as practicable the value, description, and ownership of any improvements that were upon it on the 7th September, 1882, the date when it was selected by Miss Adèle Louise Garot, under the 19th clause.

Mitchell,  
C.P. 82-41,  
A. L. Garot,  
40 acres,  
portion 6 over 7,  
7 Sept., 1882.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

\* See No. 14.

## No. 54.

## Mr. A. Armstrong to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, 21 February, 1883.

Referring to the case of R. Green, conflicting with mineral lease application S. Smith, mineral conditional purchase A. L. Garot, and mineral conditional purchase S. Smith, in which case several knotty points have arisen, I have the honor to state that my client, Mr. Green, is taking counsel's opinion, and counsel has asked for details of many points, which necessitate a copy of the papers being submitted to him. I respectfully request the favour of being allowed to make complete copy of all the papers in this case.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. ARMSTRONG.

*Minutes on No. 54.*

By Secretary for Lands:—Mr Blackman,—Let Mr. Armstrong have a copy of the papers.—J.S.F., 21/2/83. Copy taken, 22/2/83.



## No. 55.

## Mr. A. Armstrong to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, 22 February, 1883.

82-2, Wilcannia,  
S. Smith,  
August, 1882.

I have the honor to request the favour of being furnished with copies of all papers referring to the case of S. Smith, particulars of whose lease are noted in the margin, and with reference thereto to state that such copies are required by my client, R. Green, who is desirous of obtaining the opinion of counsel on the validity of his claim under conditional purchase application, for which I am prepared to pay usual charges.

I have, &c.,

A. ARMSTRONG,

Agent for R. GREEN.

*Minutes on No. 55.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—In this case I think the Warden stated in his report that Smith had withdrawn his claim to the land claimed by Mr. Green. The papers are at present in the Lands Department; but if the Minister thinks the copies should be supplied, they can be borrowed for that purpose.—H. W., 22/2/83.

By Secretary for Mines:—I do not think it advisable to grant this request.—J. P. ABBOTT, 22/2/83.

## No. 56.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 26 February, 1883.

82-2, Wilcannia.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd instant, asking that you might be furnished with copies of all papers in connection with the case of S. Smith, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Mines does not consider it advisable to grant your request.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 57.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 February, 1883.

Wilcannia,  
C.P. 82-29, 19  
section, 40 acres.  
C.P. 82-41.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, having further relation to the claim of R. Green to certain land in virtue of his selection noted in the margin, I have now to apprise you that the Minister for Lands has had under his consideration a further representation addressed to him with reference to the cancellation of the conditional purchase of Miss A. L. Garot, and has on reconsideration of the matter expressed an opinion that the voidance of the previous selection of W. L. Brown, dated 22nd December, 1881, took effect on the 4th September, 1882, on which date I had decided that the applicants should have a refund of their deposit money, and not on the 21st September, when the usual notices of voidance and refund orders were issued. Mr. Farnell is further of opinion that it is not necessary to delay action in consideration of the point raised in your letter under reply.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 58.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. T. Marshall.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 February, 1883.

Wilcannia,  
M.C.P. 82-41,  
40 acres, 19  
section.

With reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have now the honor to inform you that the Minister has under his consideration a further representation addressed to him with reference to the cancellation of the conditional purchase of A. L. Garot, and has on reconsideration of the matter expressed an opinion that the voidance of the previous selection of W. L. Brown, dated 22nd December, 1881, took effect on the 4th September, 1882, on which date I had decided that the applicants should have a refund of their deposit, and not on the 21st September, when the usual notices of voidance and refund order were issued. I have to add that the revocation of the cancellation will be deferred until the merits of the case as a whole are decided.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 59.

## The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. H. H. Brown &amp; Co.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 February, 1883.

Wilcannia,  
M.C.P. 82-41,  
40 acres,  
19 section, A. L.  
Garot.

With reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have now the honor to inform you that the Minister has had under his consideration a further representation addressed to him concerning the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in the margin, and has, on reconsideration of the matter, expressed an opinion that the voidance of the previous selection of W. L. Brown, dated 22nd December, 1881, took effect on the 4th September, 1882, on which date I had decided that the applicants should have a refund of their deposit, and not on the 21st of September, when the usual notice of voidance and refund voucher were issued. I have to add that the revocation of the cancellation will be deferred until the merits of the case as a whole are decided.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

No. 60.

No. 60.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 February, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister for Lands, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to inform you that he has under his consideration your representations with reference to the cancellation of the conditional purchase of A. Garot, and has, on reconsideration of the matter, formed the opinion that the voidance of the previous selection of W. L. Brown, dated 22nd December, 1881, took effect on the 4th September, 1882, on which date I had decided that the applicants should have a refund of their deposit, and not on the 21st of September, when the usual notices of voidance and refund order were issued. I have to add that the revocation of the cancellation will be deferred until the merits of the case as a whole are decided.

Wilcannia, M.C.P. 82-41, 19 section, 40 acres, Adele Garot

I have, &c., A. O. MORIARTY, Chief Commissioner.

No. 61.

Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 81, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 27 February, 1883.

We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and cannot but express our disappointment at its contents, and at the same time respectfully place before you the reasons of our dissatisfaction.

Wilcannia, M.C.P. 82-41, A. L. Garot, 40 acres, 19 section.

Confining ourselves entirely to the points in the matter as they arose and came before you for decision, the first question considered and dealt with by you was whether the land was voided, and on that account open for selection on the 4th or 21st September, 1882.

The Department decided at first that the voidance of Brown's, afterwards Manton and Cozens', conditional purchase, took place on the 21st September, and further decided that inasmuch as A. L. Garot's (our client) application was on the 7th, it was bad, and she was informed of that fact.

Subsequently, after full consideration and investigation of all the circumstances, you decided that the voidance took place on the 4th, the day upon which the departmental note was written in the margin of the application for refund. You further pointed out that it mattered little as to when intimation of that voidance was given, but that the voidance took place when the Department dealt with the question. The effect of your then decision, we respectfully submit, was to reverse your previous one, and had the effect of reinstating our client in exactly the position she was in before the first and reversed decision was given. This effect took place on the date your minute was written, and in due course we, deferentially, urge a notice should have been forwarded to us confined to the only question then under consideration, to the effect that the voidance had been decided to have taken place on the 4th, and that A. L. Garot's mineral conditional purchase on the 7th was so far good.

We understand that the further representation referred to in your letter, now under answer, is contained in a letter to the Department from Mr. Armstrong on behalf of Mr. Richard Green, alleging that A. L. Garot's application is bad on account of improvements at the time on the ground, and which had been effected by one Smith. We do not desire to delay inquiry into this question, as we are instructed that it can have but one result, as all the parties well know there were no improvements at the date referred to; but what we complain of is that, in the face of what is already before the Department upon this point, the intimation to us of the reversal of the prior decision made in error should be withheld. There is with the papers a declaration by a Mr. Stokie, copy of which we forward you, sufficiently satisfactory on this head as to there being no improvements; and we have now to inform that Mr. Oliver and Mr. Thos. Green, who are at present in town, state that they were informed by Mr. Moriarty that he (Mr. Moriarty) was told by Mr. Smith when the question of improvements was discussed that, at the time of A. L. Garot's application, there were no improvements on the ground sufficient to bar selection. These gentlemen also inform us that Mr. Neville, solicitor, was present when Mr. Moriarty informed them of this.

Under these circumstances we cannot but think that, although inquiry is the natural course for the Department to take, it should not delay the action of the Government upon the circumstances already before it, more particularly when it is quite in accord with departmental practice in all similar cases, where the question of improvements barring selection is the only one involved for the selection to be considered good until these improvements are shown to exist.

There can be no necessity for us to point out the inconsistency of causing an inquiry in reference to a conditional purchase which at the time of the inquiry being directed is, as far as the notification to parties is concerned, already treated as void.

In conclusion, therefore, we ask that the intimation of the reversal of the previous cancellation of A. L. Garot's mineral conditional purchase be conveyed to us, on Miss Garot's behalf, at your earliest convenience.

We have, &c., STEPHEN, LAURENCE, & JAQUES.

Minute on No. 61.

By Secretary for Lands:—The parties should be informed that the voidance was reversed, so far as it affects the voidance, on the ground of date. The question of improvements is a matter to be hereafter determined.—J.S.F., 1/3/83.

[Enclosure to No. 61.]

Declaration.

Mount Gipps, 28 December, 1882.

I, JOHN STOKIE, of the Umberumbirka, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that during the month of October in this year, I visited the conditional purchase, block 7 over 6, situated near Thackeringa, forfeited by me, and now in dispute between A. L. Garot and Samuel Smith. I found a large quantity of ore taken from the surface. There was no sign of shaft on the ground, no well, no machinery, no fencing or dwelling-house on the place. And I, John Stokie, make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Signed before me, this 28th December, 1882,— GEORGE MILLER, J.P.

J. STOKIE.

## No. 62.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Bray to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Survey Camp, near Menindie, 3 March, 1883.

In accordance with instructions No. 16, dated 12th June, 1882, to Mr. Surveyor Tritton, and transferred to me by Mr. Surveyor Barlow, 28th October, 1882, I have the honor to report that I have ascertained that conditional purchase 81-60 covers portions 6 over 6, 7 over 6, and 8 over 6, catalogued in the county of Menindie as M. 23-1,814, M. 105 and M. 106, but really in the county of Yancowinna, on Victoria D. Run.

Conditional purchase 80-40 refers to portion No. 8 over 6, and consequently conflicts with conditional purchase 81-60.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR H. BRAY,  
Licensed Surveyor.

## No. 63.

Mr. S. Smith to The Registrar-General.

Sir,

James Town, South Australia, 8 March, 1883.

On the 29th January last I wrote asking for lease or power to work the mine at Thackaringa on claim 7 over 6, as I was first in the office, paid £20, and have received no answer. Having paid the money and got the receipt the land is mine, but a Mr. A. L. Garot claimed it after he saw I had raised a lot of ore ready for sending away. He sent away 59 tons of my ore, and lately he has taken 15 tons more, and has put about a report that the Minister had decided it was mine, but that his lawyer went to the Minister and got him to reconsider his decision and he had given it to Garot; but I have heard nothing from you or any one else about it and do not believe it, for by the law in the rules the Minister has no choice, but must give it to the first applicant. I have paid for this claim twice over—once in the Under Secretary's Office and once in your Department. I have twice applied for protection against people that interfere with me by intimidating the men and using threats to me and stealing my property, *all in vain*. This man that is robbing me is a Frenchman or some other foreigner; and if I am defrauded by your Government, being an Englishman, I shall write out all the particulars about my case and send it to the Home Government and ask for protection there, and send to the newspapers what kind of treatment I have received from your Government, and warn the people that emigrate not to go to Sydney, because if I am defrauded it will be by the men in office. 'Tis now four months since the injunction was put on the mine, and I have bought it the second time and kept waiting in suspense. If I was at home in England I should have an answer within a week, and the Ministers there are honorable men. If a depraved lawyer went to one of those Ministers to bribe him he would kick that fellow out of his office. Perhaps you may think I am impertinent, but just put yourself in my place, and I have no doubt but what you would be quite as impertinent as I am. If I lose this mine, it will be a clear proof that the men in office are incapable and unfit to hold office of any kind.

Yours respectfully,

SAML. SMITH.

*Minutes on No. 63.*

By Registrar-General:—The Under Secretary for Mines.—E. G. WARD, Registrar-General, B.C., 14/3/83. Previous letter forwarded under B.C. on 5th February last. By Under Secretary for Mines:—Has not the Lands Department been asked whether any valid conditional purchase exists in respect of portion 7 over 6? If no reply, remind and inform the writer.—H.W., 27/3/83. Inform Mr. Smith that steps have been taken to ascertain from Lands Department if valid conditional purchase exists, then await reply to minute.—G.E.H.

## No. 64.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, &amp; Jaques.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Sydney, 12 March, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, in further reference to the case noted in the margin, and requesting that the intimation of the reversal of the previous cancellation of Miss A. L. Garot's mineral selection may be conveyed to you on her behalf; and, in reply, I have to apprise you that, on submission of the whole case to the Minister, he has given a decision confirmatory of that already conveyed to you by my letter of the 26th February, and has given special directions that effect should be given thereto.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 65.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Conditional Sales Division, Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 March, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 31st January last, respecting the case noted in the margin, I now do myself the honor to forward you the accompanying papers having relation to the matter, and to request that you will be good enough to state what claims (if any) of the holder under mineral lease of the portion No. 7 over 6, county of Yancowinna, were in existence on the respective dates of the selections quoted.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

Enclosure, papers S3-6,063, to be returned.

Wilcannia,  
M.C.P. 82-41,  
40 acres,  
19 section,  
A. L. Garot.

Wilcannia,  
C.P. 82-27,  
19 section,  
40 acres,  
3 August, 1882,  
R. Green,  
C.P. 82-41,  
19 section,  
40 acres,  
7 Sept., 1882,  
Addie L. Garot.

*Minutes*

*Minute on No. 65.*

By Under Secretary for Mines :—On the dates named the land in question, portion 7 over 6, appears to be subject of application to lease made by Samuel Smith, No. 82-2, on the 4th August, possession having been taken on the 28th July. It has been alleged that the portion named was the subject of a mineral conditional purchase by W. Brown at the date of Smith's possession, but the allegation has not been confirmed by the Lands Department.—H.W., B.C., 30/3/83. The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

## No. 66.

## Mr. Inspector O'Hara to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Gunnedah, 2 April, 1883.

Referring to your letter, dated 21st February, 1883 (83-1,192 Cor.), improvements, respecting the case noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that there were no improvements upon the land at date of selection.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. O'HARA,

Inspector, Conditional Purchases.

Mitchell,  
C.P. 82-41,  
A. L. Garot,  
40 acres,  
portion 7 over 6  
7 Sept., 1882.

*Minutes on No. 66.*

By Chief Commissioner :—By some misadventure almost all the original papers relating to this matter belonging to this office have gone astray between this and the Mining Department. They were all sent thither, were seen there, and have not been seen since apparently. They are stated at the Mining Department to have been returned on the 4th instant, but there is no trace of their having been received. I have made repeated efforts to obtain them, without success. The principal papers wanting were the conditional purchase of W. L. Brown, dated 22/12/81, transferred to Manton and Cozens on the 18/2/82, and withdrawn by these parties on the ground of part only of the area being available, by letter dated 17th August, 1882. On this letter I had noted the words "For refund," under date 4th September, 1882; and the formal voidance took place on the 21st September following. An application, No. 82-41, by Adèle Louise Garot, dated 7th September; by Richard Green, dated 3rd August; several letters from the agents of the parties (including an agreement by Manton and Cozens to withdraw their application, on payment of £20 to Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co. on their account); letters from Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques, on behalf of Garot, and from Mr. Marshall, solicitor, on behalf of Samuel Smith; with original minutes by the Minister for Lands and by myself. The course of action taken in the matter was as follows :—The case as first placed before the Minister in my minute, and approved by him, dealt with the several considerations as to the period at which the land became available for selection after withdrawal of the original conditional purchase, and the claims arising under the respective applications subsequently made. I stated my own conviction that all the later conditional purchase applications were involved, assuming that the original had remained in force until the formal notification of voidance had issued (which was of subsequent date). On this view the applications of Green and Garot were declared void. On a review of the case, at the instance of Messrs. Stephen, Laurence, & Jaques, the Minister, however, decided that the voidance of the withdrawn application took effect immediately on my giving the direction for refund, and not on the direction being embodied in the formal notification (which I had submitted as the actual date) of voidance; and the effect of this decision would have been to reinstate the voided conditional purchase of Adèle Garot, subject to further inquiry as to the rights of the adverse claimant, Smith, under mining lease or license, and as to any improvements on the land effected by him prior to Garot's application. On the first of these points the papers were referred to the Mining Department, as already stated, and are not now forthcoming. On the latter point (that of improvements) the report of the Inspector is attached hereto, and shows that there is no obstacle to the conditional purchase on this ground. The enclosed papers belonging to the Mining Department relate to the claims of Smith as an applicant for lease and holder of a mineral license, and, with the report of the Warden on an inquiry held by him into the case, afford, I think, the means of a final decision being arrived at, notwithstanding the absence of so many important documents. It appears that Samuel Smith applied for a mineral lease under date 28th July, 1882, that is, prior to the voidance of the original conditional purchase, and at a time therefore when, according to the view of the matter on which the case has hitherto proceeded, the land was private land. It has been pointed out that the ultimate withdrawal of the conditional purchase cannot be held to have rendered the purchase void *ab initio*, but only from the date of acceptance of the withdrawal, and it is my impression therefore that Smith's application for lease was invalid, and that the voidance of the conditional purchase could not have rendered it valid. The case as respects the holding under license rests on a different footing; the license entitled the holder to the possession of the land worked by him. Of course that possession was of no avail during the existence of the conditional purchase, but when, by the voluntary withdrawal of the conditional purchase, the land reverted to the position of Crown Land, it is clear to my mind that if it was then held by the claimant under license his holding became a legal possession, such as, under the opinion of the late Attorney-General, would have operated as a bar to conditional purchase. For the facts upon this point reference may be made to the evidence before the Warden and the finding of this officer. (It is obvious that the Warden was not fully seized of the case as respects the conditional purchase, and his general finding need not be considered.) It is shown by the evidence of Aimé L. Garot, father of the conditional purchaser, that he took possession of the land on the 7th October, 1882; that on the following Monday (9th October) he found the agents of Samuel Smith working the land, who pulled down his notice and continued working, and removed 4 tons of ore in defiance of him. Samuel Smith swears that he held a license from the 28th December, 1881, to 27th December, 1882; that on the 28th July he took possession of 7 over 6 block; that he had been working the claim ever since, until interfered with by Mr. Garot, who sent away 12 tons of the ore which he had raised; and that he had raised 87 tons 17 cwt. of ore. The finding of the Warden is to the effect that Smith was in natural occupation of the land five weeks before Garot's application was sent in. I think it is plain that Smith had possession at the time of the voidance of the conditional purchase of Cozens and Manton, and at the time of the conditional purchase of Adèle Garot; at any rate, that this is directly to be gathered from the evidence. In this view, whatever area his possession may have embraced, the latter conditional purchase being of 40 acres only would have been rendered invalid; and I submit that the voidance

voidance of it, as already notified to the parties, should be adhered to. I assume it to have been really intended for portion 7 over 6 (the portion in dispute), though the portion named in the application is 6 over 7.—A.O.M., 25/4/83.

By Secretary for Lands :—The question now is whether Smith was legally in possession of the land between the 4th and 7th September, 1882, under a mineral license, the selection of W. L. Brown having been voided on the 4th September, 1882, and that of Garot made on the 7th September, 1882.—J.S.F., 26/4/83.

By Chief Commissioner :—Under Secretary for Mines.—A.O.M., 26/4/83.

By Under Secretary for Mines :—Smith states in his evidence (*vide* 82/12,098) that he held a mineral license, No. 64, which was in force to 27th December, 1882, and therefore he was no doubt working upon the land between the dates named, being at the time the holder of a mineral license in force ; but I cannot find that Smith asserts that he took possession in virtue of his mineral license between the 4th and 7th September, and unless he did so I do not think he had any title in virtue of his mineral license. The possession taken at the time the land was not Crown land could not have been good when taken, and could not, I submit, become good when the land subsequently became Crown land.—H.W., 28/4/83.

Submitted. By Secretary for Mines :—Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 30/4/83.

By Secretary for Lands :—In my opinion Smith has no claim to the portion 7 over 6, and that Garot's mineral conditional purchase is a good and valid one, and that he is therefore entitled to the portion 7 over 6.—J.S.F., 2/5/83.

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No. 67.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. S. Smith.

Sir,

New South Wales, Department of Mines, Sydney, 5 April, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 8th ultimo, respecting an application which you state that you made to work certain land (numbered 7 over 6) at Thackaringa, I have the honor to inform you that it has been represented that the said land had been conditionally purchased before you took possession, and the matter has been referred to the Department of Lands in order to ascertain whether this is so, and if it is, whether the purchase is valid now.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines.

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No. 68.

Mr. S. Smith to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

South Australia, James Town, 14 April, 1883.

I have duly received yours of the 5th, in which you state that certain land, numbered 7 over 6, at Thackaringa, was conditionally purchased before I took possession of it. On the 4th of last July, I wrote you, *i.e.*, the Under Secretary of Mines, stating that claim No. 7 over 6 at Thackaringa was offered to me for sale, and asking if this land had been forfeited and should I be right with the Government if I purchased it. Your answer to that was written on the 13th July, stating that the said land had been forfeited, or that the lease was cancelled on the 19th October, 1877 ; on the 28th July I put in my application for claim No. 7 over 6 Thackaringa. My inquiry to you and the answer are both preserved, and can be produced. I took possession on the 28th July, dug out the trenches at the boundary corners, put up and marked the pegs, and put up a notice board that I had applied for this land, and paid £15 into the local Court, Wilcannia. In October a telegram was sent you from Adelaide, or to a solicitor, to inquire at your office if R. Green had any claim or right to this block of land (7 over 6) at Thackaringa, and your answer was you knew nothing of any one else having any claim whatever but Smith. If this land is taken from me it will be one of the most unjust acts any Government ever committed ; but I cannot believe that it will be taken from me ; if it is, I shall apply to the Government to recoup my loss. About the end of September a Mr. A. L. Garot came from Wilcannia, stating he had taken this block (7 over 6, Thackaringa) on a conditional purchase. I was then in Adelaide, making arrangements to send away the ore we had raised, 87 tons. He took a policeman with him in his buggy, and the policeman told the men if Mr. Garot ordered him he should take them in charge, intimidating the men, so they left off work. Mr. Garot immediately commenced sending away my ore, about 59 tons, by a lot of teams returning to Terowic, and summoned me to attend a Court of inquiry to be held at Thackaringa on the 3rd of November last. Court of inquiry held by the Warden, Mr. King, from Mount Brown. I attended the Court and produced receipt, mineral license, &c. The Warden said he could not give a decision, but would send the evidence on to Sydney to be decided. Garot had no mineral license, but said the land (No. 7 over 6) was not cancelled till the 4th September, 1882, and he took it out on the 7th September, 1882. I went on from Thackaringa to Sydney, and had a gentleman with me, on the 16th September, at the Chief Secretary's Office, and the gentleman then told us that the block of land (No. 7 over 6) was not cancelled on the 4th September nor yet on the 7th September ; it was not cancelled till the 21st September, and that it did not belong to me or Garot either, but that it was still open for selection, and that if I went to Wilcannia local office and got first in the office at 10 o'clock in the morning that the said land (No. 7 over 6, Thackaringa) was undoubtedly mine. I was at the office door, Wilcannia, before 10 a.m., on the 23rd November, put in my application, paid down twenty sovereigns and got the receipt for a conditional purchase, and have been in possession ever since, and have three men at work on the claim sinking shafts so as to work the mine in a proper manner, as we could not sink a shaft till we knew which way the lode dipped. At the Court at Thackaringa the Warden said Garot had no right to touch my ore and put an injunction on the mine to stop him from taking it, but Garot has broken the injunction and taken away about 15 tons since. I have written to the Chief Secretary and told him, but there is nothing done ; there seems to be no protection to the people or justice.

I am, &c.,

SAMUEL SMITH.

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Minute on No. 68.

Submitted, 23/4/83.

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No. 69,

## No. 69.

## Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

Wilcannia, mineral conditional purchase 82-41, A. L. Garot, 7th September, 1882.—Papers 83-6,063, Correspondence, marked to Mines on 22nd March, 1883.

WILL my honorable colleague please to have the papers above referred to sent to Lands, as I cannot deal with the case without them.

J.S.F.,  
23/4/83.

*Minutes on No. 69.*

By Secretary for Mines :—These papers were sent to the Lands on the 4th instant.—J. P. ABBOTT, 23/4/83.

By Secretary for Lands :—It is said the papers have been returned from Mines, and that they have not passed through our records. Let a search be made for the papers in this office.—J.S.F., 24/4/83.

The papers stand in my Register as having been sent to Mines on the 22nd ultimo. On personal inquiry at that Department I was informed that they were returned here on the 4th instant, but every search has been made for them without avail, and the only conclusion I can come to is that if they were returned they did not pass through my hands. (Records).—J.W., 25/4/83. The Chief Commissioner.

Since writing the above I have ascertained the papers were returned as stated, but in consequence of not being connected in Register, the original papers still stood to Mines. The papers were sent to Mr. Blackman on 6th ultimo.—J.W., 1/5/83.

Referring to Mr. Moriarty's remarks *re* the missing papers, I desire to state that there is not the shadow of a doubt they were forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales on the 4th instant. I recollect the case so well from the fact of my having the letter enclosing the papers and Mr. Wood's minute thereon copied, as the few documents in this office did not show how the case was progressing. An inspection of the copy will show that the Under Secretary dealt with the papers on the 30th March, after which they were noted in the minute-book by yourself, and then noted by me in the Register and put under cover; and, to make the evidence more complete, an entry in the despatch-book kept by the messenger shows that on the date first mentioned a letter was delivered at the Chief Commissioner's office.—H.T., 27/4/83. The Chief Clerk.

I have not the slightest doubt that the papers referred to were sent to the Lands Department, and can fully endorse the statement of our Record Clerk.—GERARD E. HERRING, 27/4/83. The Under Secretary for Mines.

By Under Secretary for Mines :—The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.—H.W., B.C., 27/4/83.

Mr. Binney, of the Mines, informed me on more than one occasion that the missing papers in Garot's case were sent back to this office about three weeks ago, but they did not pass through record Mines, as they were simply borrowed for the Under Secretary of Mines. The last time that I saw Mr. Binney was on Saturday last, and he then repeated this statement before Mr. Cumming, of this office.—J.W., 30/4/83.

The papers which were lost (83-6,063 Dep.) were noted to "Mines, 21/3/83." Traighton, of the Mines Department, borrowed 83-3,696 and enclosures (now enclosed) from me, and returned them the same day. This is perhaps the paper which Mr. Binney was thinking of when he so confidently and repeatedly asserted that "Garot's papers were only borrowed from Lands, and returned with 83-6,063 the same day."—V.C.

## No. 70.

## Mr. A. Armstrong to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Land Agency Office, 26, Bridge-street, Sydney, 3 May, 1883.

Referring to the land in dispute between Messrs. Smith, Garot, and Green,—understanding a report is recently to hand giving particulars of improvements effected, I respectfully submit that my client, R. Green, is the legal applicant, on the grounds that Manton and Cozens having elected to take no title, that the land was always Crown Lands. I have therefore to request that the case may be referred to the Crown Law Officers for opinion before any final decision be arrived at, in order that the legal position of Mr. Green's application be considered, with a view to the reversal of voidance intimated in your letter of 31st January last.

I have, &c.,

A. ARMSTRONG,  
Agent for R. GREEN.

*Minute on No. 70.*

By Secretary for Lands :—This case has been decided, and as far as Green's case is involved he has no case whatever.—J.S.F., 3/5/83.

## No. 71.

## The Chief Commissioner to Miss A. L. Garot.

Madam, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 May, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in the margin has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in your name as before.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

Wilcannia, 40  
acres, 7 Septem-  
ber, 1882, Adèle  
Louise Garot.

24

No. 72.

The Chief Commissioner to The Crown Lands Agent, Wilcannia.

Wilcannia, 40  
acres, 7 Septem-  
ber, 1882, Adèle  
Louise Garot.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 May, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in the margin has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in applicant's name as before.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 73.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Wilcannia, 40  
acres, 7 Septem-  
ber, 1882, Adèle  
Louise Garot.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 May, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in the margin has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in applicant's name as before.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 74.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. S. Smith.

Deposit paid,  
£20.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 May, 1883.

I desire to inform you that the application made by you at Wilcannia, on the 23rd November, 1883, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land, is void, as the land applied for is not available.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

[Enclosure to No. 74.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

Dr. to Samuel Smith.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 May, 1883.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz., C.P. No. 82-52. Land Office at Wilcannia; date of selection, 23rd day of November, 1882; deposit paid on 40 acres. Selection void, as the land applied for is not available.	
Deposit to be refunded on 40 acres .....	£ 20 0 0

No. 75.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Wilcannia.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 May, 1883.

I desire to inform you that the application of Samuel Smith, on the 23rd November, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land, is void, as the land applied for is not available.

A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 76.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 May, 1883.

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin being void, as the land applied for is not available, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £20, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

Wilcannia,  
Samuel Smith,  
23 November,  
1882, 40 acres:

No. 77.

## No. 77.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 10 May, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd instant, submitting that, for reasons enumerated therein, Mr. R. Green is legally entitled to the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the case has been fully considered by the Honorable the Minister, who has decided that so far as Green's claim is involved he has no case whatever.

Wilcannia, C.P.  
S2-29, 40 acres,  
Richard Green,  
3 August, 1882.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For the Chief Commissioner).

## No. 78.

Petition by Mr. S. Smith.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands for New South Wales.

The memorial of Samuel Smith, of Thackaringa, in New South Wales, lime-burner,—

*Showeth*—That on the 28th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, he was the holder of a mineral license then in force, and by virtue thereof selected under mineral lease a block of land containing 40 acres, and known as block 7 over 6, in the county of Yancowinna.

That he paid the deposit required by law and made improvements on such block of great value; such improvements consisting of a dwelling-house, blacksmith's shop, and mining workings, in seeking for and discovering the mineral ore on such block, and in which he found silver ore in large quantities and laid out upwards of £200 in such improvements.

That he has been in possession of such block continuously from the date aforesaid up to the present time and working same.

That Adèle Louise Garot, by her agent, took possession of the same block, under a mineral conditional purchase, some time in the month of September, 1882.

In the month of November, 1882, an inquiry was held before C. A. M. King, Esq., a Warden of the Colony, relative to the rights of the said Adèle Louise Garot and your memorialist, when such Warden held that your memorialist had a better title than the said Adèle Louise Garot.

That a suit in the Supreme Court of this Colony in its Equitable Jurisdiction is now pending, in which the said Adèle Louise Garot is the plaintiff and your memorialist is the defendant, relative to the respective rights of your said memorialists and the said Adèle Louise Garot to the said block 7 over 6.

That your memorialist is enjoined by an interim injunction order of one of their Honors the Judges of the said Court from trespassing on the said block until the hearing of the said suit.

That such order was obtained without any notice to your memorialist, and on the special statement of the plaintiff, in which the material facts favourable to your memorialist were suppressed, and an application will be made directly your memorialist is served with the plaintiff's statement of claim, to the said Judge to verify his said order by restraining the said plaintiff as well as your memorialist from occupying the said ground in dispute, until the hearing of the suit.

That your memorialist is informed and believes such information to be true, that the said plaintiff will apply for a grant of such block, on the ground that he has laid out the sum of £2 an acre in improvements on same, and thus defeat your memorialist's alleged prior claim.

Your memorialist respectfully submits that it would be unjust to your memorialist to direct the issue of such grant in respect of land at present the subject of litigation in the Supreme Court aforesaid.

Your memorialist therefore respectfully prays that you will not sanction the issue of such grant until the said Court shall have decided upon the respective rights of your memorialist and the said plaintiff in the suit (Adèle Louise Garot).

SAMUEL SMITH.

I certify that the foregoing statement is in accord with the facts of the case.

THOMAS MARSHALL,

Solicitor for the said memorialist,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 May, 1883.

*Minutes on No. 78.*

By Chief Commissioner:—Application for the grant has, so far as I am aware, been made.—A.O.M., 21/5/83.

By Secretary for Lands:—Scen.—J.S.F., 22/5/83.

The Mining Department should be informed in terms of Charting Branch minute of 27th ultimo.—C.N., 3/3/83. W. L. Brown made a conditional purchase of 120 acres at Wilcannia, 22nd December, 1881, comprising portions 6 over 6, 7 over 6, and 8 over 6, county Yancowinna; the purchase was declared void, 21st September last, on S2-6,497 Cor. Referred to Charting Branch to ascertain whether portion 6 over 7, containing 40 acres, county Yancowinna, was conditionally purchased by W. L. Brown, *vide* query from Mining Department, S3-3,295.—C.N., 20/7/83. Yes, by conditional purchase S1-60, that is, portion 7 over 6 was; there is no portion 6 over 7.—W.M., 27/7/83.

## No. 79.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. S. Smith.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 May, 1883.

With reference to your Petition of the 15th instant, praying that the issue of a deed of grant for portion 7 over 6, in the county of Yancowinna, may be withheld from Adèle Louise Garot, who at present holds such portion as a mineral conditional purchase, pending the decision of the Supreme Court as to the respective rights of the said selector and yourself to the land in an action now at issue, I have the honor to inform you that no application for a grant has so far as I am aware been made.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.



No. 80.

Messrs. H. H. Brown &amp; Co. to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 13 September, 1883.

Mitchell, M.C.P.  
81-60, 120 acres,  
W. L. B. Brown,  
22 December,  
1881.

We have the honor to request that you will be pleased to issue to our care certified copies of the following papers in the selection noted in the margin, viz.:—Copy of application for mineral conditional purchase by W. L. B. Brown, 81-60, at Mitchell, 22nd December, 1881; a copy of transfer W. L. B. Brown to Richard Cozens and Arthur Percy Manton, of 18th February, 1882; a copy of letter from Richard Cozens to Charles Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands, of 11th August, 1882.

Trusting you will be pleased to favour us with these copies at your earliest convenience,—

We have, &c.,

H. H. BROWN & CO.,  
Agents for A. L. GAROF.

Minutes on No. 80.

Mr. Brown, for copies.—W.B., 13/9/83. Copies herewith.—J.T.L., 13/9/83. I handed these copies to Mr. Oliver, by your direction.—J.W., 13/9/83. Mr. Blackman. Yes.—W.B., 13/9/83.

Three plans.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

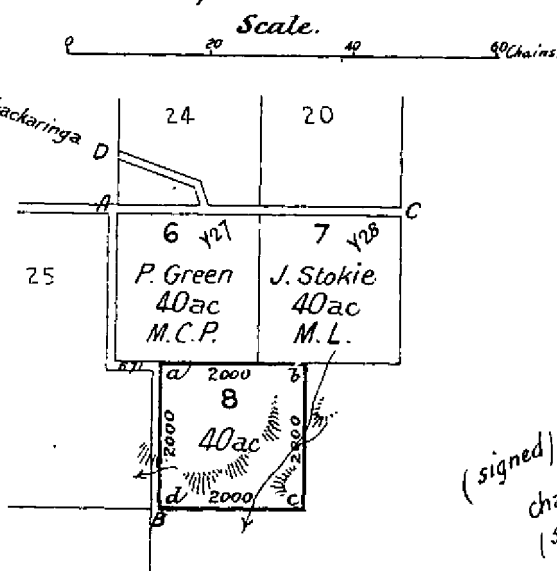
[2.]

**COPY OF PLAN**

of a Portion N<sup>o</sup> 8  
Near Thackaringa Barrier Ranges  
Parish of Albert H.W. 20.3.84.  
Co<sup>y</sup>. of Yancowinna

Applied for under the Clause of the Mining Act of 1874  
by John Stokie as application N<sup>o</sup> 5 at Menindie on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1876  
M.L. 182 Cancelled 19<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1877.

For Galena  
W.L.B. Brown. CP 81 60 for Por E. I. B. void vide CS 82.6497  
M.C.P. 80/40 C. Ottaway



(signed) Jno Palmer  
charted approx  
(signed) Jno Palmer  
July 23<sup>d</sup> 83

A.B. Road applied for under 28<sup>th</sup> Sec: Mining Act by A.L. Garot 83/10174 Mines  
A.C.D. do do do do do do do do do do 83/11178 do

NOTE Portion tinted and edged Pink on Original, is on this Diagram shewn by thick black line

Reference to Corners

Cor	Bear <sup>g</sup>	From	Links	N <sup>o</sup> OF TREE
a		Stake		A
b	204	Oak	48	B
c		Stake		A
d	319 30	Mulga	15	B

Marked in accordance with Regulations  
Instrument used in Survey Theodolite  
Date of Survey 28<sup>th</sup> July 1876.  
Value of Improvements Nil  
Situating in the Victoria Block A

Cat N<sup>o</sup> Y29.2186

Transmitted to the Surveyor General  
with my letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 76/5

Drawn Jno Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup>

(signed) T.J. Chamberlain  
Lic<sup>d</sup> Surveyor.  
(Sig. 706-)

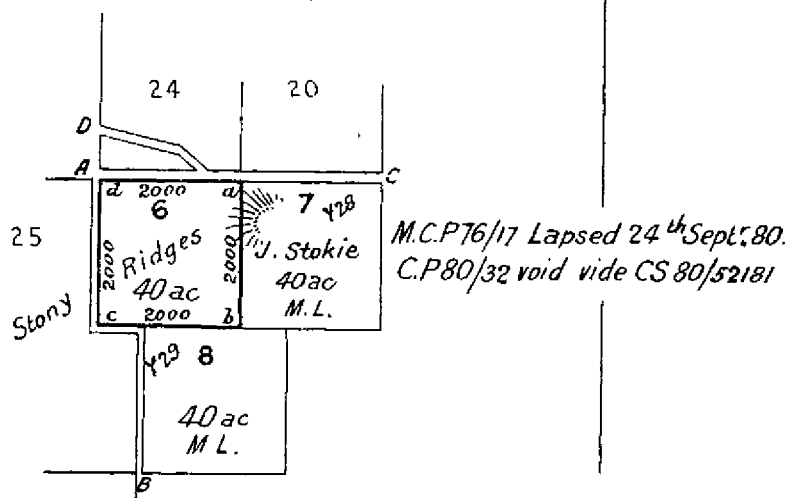
76/ Alienation Branch  
41-381  
Lands Department.

**COPY OF PLAN**  
of 1 Portion N<sup>o</sup> 6  
Parish of Albert HW 21-3 24.  
C<sup>oy</sup> of Yancowinna

Applied for under the 19<sup>th</sup> Clause of the C.L.A. Act of 1861  
by Patrick Green

M.C.P. 76.17. 6<sup>th</sup> July 76 Lapsed vide Gay: 24 Sept<sup>r</sup> 80.  
W.L.B Brown CP81 60 for Por<sup>s</sup>  $\frac{5}{6}$   $\frac{7}{6}$   $\frac{8}{6}$  void vide CS 82.6497  
T.J. Haydon MCP 81/7.

Plan accepted  
(signed) *[Signature]*  
29<sup>th</sup> June 1877.



A. B. Road applied for under 28 Sec. Mining Act by AL Garot 83/10174 Mines  
A. C. D. do do do do do do do do do do 83/11178 do

NOTE Portion tinted and edged Pink on Original, is on this Diagram shewn by thick black line

Reference to Corners

Cor	Bear <sup>g</sup>	From	Lks	N <sup>o</sup> on Tree
a.	335° 30'	Oak	65	$\frac{6}{6} - \frac{7}{6}$
b.	180° 45'	do	15	$\frac{6}{6} - \frac{7}{6}$
c.	291° 15'	do	103	$\frac{6}{6}$
d.	324°	do	23	$\frac{6}{6}$

Marked in accordance with regulations  
Instrument used in Survey  
Date of Survey 28<sup>th</sup> July 1876.  
Value of Improvements, Nil.  
Situating in the Victoria Block A.

Scale of Chains.  
0 20 40 60  
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

Transmitted to the Surveyor General  
with my letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. N<sup>o</sup> 76/34.

Cat N<sup>o</sup> Y27.2186.

(signed) T.J. Chamberlain  
Lic<sup>d</sup> Surveyor.

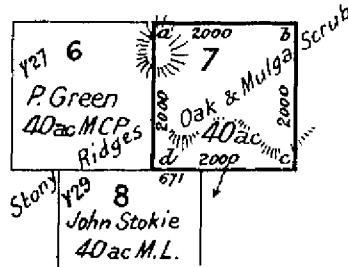
Drawn Jno Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup> *[Signature]*  
(Sig. 706.-)

**COPY OF PLAN**  
of a Portion N<sup>o</sup> 7.  
Parish of Albert HW 20.3.84  
Co<sup>y</sup> of Yancowinna  
Near Thackaringa Barrier Ranges

Applied for under the Clause of the Mining Act of 1874.  
by John Stokie. as application 4 at Menindie 3<sup>d</sup> June 1876  
ML 181 Cancelled 19<sup>th</sup> October 1877.

**For Galena**

W. L. B. Brown. CP 81-60. for Por:  $\frac{6}{8} \frac{7}{6} \frac{8}{6}$  void 4<sup>th</sup> Sept. 82 Vide CS 82-6497 Cor.  
R. Green. CP 82-27 for Por:  $\frac{7}{6}$  void vide CS 82-7227 Cor.  
A. L. Garot. MCP 82-41 Por  $\frac{7}{6}$  void vide CS 82 10023 voidance reversed }  
vide CS. 83. 1643 }



(signed) M. 23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 76  
charted approx  
(signed) Jas Palmer  
July 23<sup>d</sup> 83

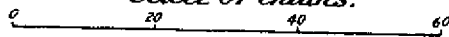
**NOTE** Portion tinted and edged Pink on Original, is on this Diagram shewn by thick black line

Reference to Corners

Cor	Bear <sup>g</sup>	From	Links	N <sup>o</sup> on Tree
a	335 30	Oak	65	$\frac{6}{6} \frac{7}{6}$
b	35 30	do	115	$\frac{7}{6}$
c	103 30	do	39	$\frac{7}{6}$
d	45	do	15	$\frac{7}{6}$

Marked in accordance with regulations  
Instrument used in Survey Theodolite  
Date of Survey 29<sup>th</sup> July 1876.  
Value of Improvements Nil  
Situated in the Victoria Block A.

Scale of Chains.



Transmitted to the Surveyor General  
with my letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 76/4.

(signed) T. J. Chamberlain  
Lic<sup>d</sup> Surveyor.

Plan accepted  
(signed) M. A. McLean  
24<sup>th</sup> July 83

Cat N<sup>o</sup> Y28. 2186.

Drawn Jno Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup> S. J. J.

(Sig 706-)

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

(MADE BY F. M. MILLS, W. LAING, AND W. B. CHRISTIE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 March, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 13th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all applications, letters, reports, minutes, and other documents having relation to Mineral Conditional Purchases Nos. 259, 260, and 261, made at Queanbeyan, on 14th September, 1882, by Frederick M. Mills, William Laing, and W. B. Christie; also copies of all letters, reports, minutes, and other documents having relation to the claims to the same land put forward by Hugh McNeil, McGrath, Daly, Edwards, and others, under and in virtue of Mineral Lease Applications Nos. 1, 2, and 3, made at Queanbeyan, on 5th June, 1882, and by virtue of certain mineral licenses held by the said parties or any of them.”

(*Mr. Murray.*)

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## MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

### No. 1.

Application by Messrs. R. Palmer, J. I. Moore, and J. Moore, jun.

[Alienation Act, sections 13 and 19.]  
No. 270 of 1881.

C.

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.  
District of Armidale.

Application by Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, and John Moore, junr., over 21 years of age, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 80 acres unimproved Crown Land.  
Received by me, with a deposit of £40, this 6th day of October, 1881, at 10 o'clock,—

J. BRAY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Armidale.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 80 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £40, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Armidale.

We are, &c.,

RICHARD PALMER.  
JAMES INGRAM MOORE.  
JOHN MOORE, JUNR.

### Description.

County of Sandon, parish of Metz, 80 acres, at Vinegar Spur: Commencing at a marked tree about 700 yards in a south-easterly direction from Powsin and Glass, mineral conditional purchase No. 58, running south-east, thence towards river or creek.

### Minutes on No. 1.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Martyn to measure if unobjectionable.—H.W. (for Surveyor-General), 28 Oct., 1881. Replied to by my letter to the Surveyor-General, dated 11th March, No. 82-15.—  
JOHN G. MARTYN.

### No. 2.

Application by Mr. Timothy M'Carthy.

Mineral Lease Regulations, Schedule 2.

To the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, Sydney,—

Sir,

Armidale, 12 October, 1881.

I hereby make application for a mineral lease of that piece or parcel of land situated at Gara Falls, county of Sandon, parish of Metz, containing 20 acres, of which I took possession on the third day of October, at the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of mining thereon and therein for antimony, by L trench and peg at each angle thereof. The datum point is distant about 600 yards in a southerly direction from Mann Creek about 700 yards in an easterly direction from J. Moore's first lease.

Notice of my intention to make this application has been given in accordance with the regulations in that behalf; and I hand herewith a list of the persons who occupy or claim a right to the land aforesaid, or any part thereof, together with such consents as I have obtained. I also hand herewith the sum of £5 stg., being the first year's rent in advance of the said land, and the sum of £4 stg., to cover the cost of survey.

I hereby acknowledge that this application is made upon the distinct understanding and condition that if I shall abandon or fail to proceed with it, or if it is refused, the Secretary for Mines for the time being may deduct from the sum of £9 stg., deposited as aforesaid, any cost which in his opinion the Crown may have been put in or about or in respect of this application, and this application shall thereupon become and be void, and the possession aforesaid shall cease and determine; and if the lease shall be granted, I shall and will commence mining operations upon or in connection with the demised land within from and after the granting thereof, and shall and will employ upon such land not less than two men during the first year of the term thereby created, and not less than four men during the remainder of such term; and shall and will, at any time when called upon in terms of the regulations relating to mineral leases to do so, execute and take delivery of such lease; or failing therein for a period of fourteen days after being so called upon, I shall and will forfeit the said sum of £9 stg., and all right, title, or interest in and to the said land and the possession thereof, and the said lease shall be forthwith cancelled.

I have, &c.,

TIMOTHY M'CARTHY,  
Gara Falls, Armidale District.

### Minute on No. 2.

This application was received by me this 12th day of October, 1881, at the hour of 12:55 o'clock in the forenoon, and is numbered 81-13.—EDW. G. MARKHAM, Warden's Clerk.

### No. 3.

Mr. T. M'Carthy to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Mineral Lease Regulations, Schedule 6.—Notice of application and deposit.

Sir,

Armidale, 12 October, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day deposited with the Warden's Clerk at Armidale the sum of £5, being the first year's rent in advance of 20 acres of land at parish of Metz, Gara Falls, for the purpose of mining for antimony, and the sum of £4, being the fees for survey of the said land. The number of my application is 81-13 M.

I have, &c.,

TIMOTHY M'CARTHY.

No. 4.



## No. 4.

## Mr. T. M'Carthy to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Armidale, 12 October, 1881.

In reference to the 80 acres mineral selection taken up on the 6th October, 1881, by Richard Palmer, James I. Moore, and John Moore, junior, I beg to state that I held a prospecting area of 40 acres from the 6th of September, 1881, to the 3rd of October, 1881.

On the 3rd October I took formal and legal possession of 20 acres of said area by L trench and peg at each angle thereof, with marked tree lines for boundary.

On same date posted notice of intention to apply for a lease, on Post Office and Land Office, as required by the regulations.

On the 12th October paid rent and survey fees on said 20 acres.

Messrs. Palmer and Moore now tell me that the said 20 acres is included in their selection which was taken up on the 6th October, 1881.

I further beg to state that Messrs. Palmer and Moore had every opportunity of knowing that I was in legal occupation of this land, as three men were working on it (the 20 acres) regularly from the 6th September up to the present date. And further, my camp was and is in close proximity to said 20 acres. I also learn that the man who marked out this land for Palmer and Moore had a conversation with me when working on my claim of 20 acres, but he never told me that he was then marking out a selection for Palmer and Moore.

I respectfully request a perusal of this statement.

Your obedient servant,  
TIMOTHY M'CARTHY.

## No. 5.

## Mr. J. W. Mitchell to Mr. W. C. Proctor.

Dear Sir,

Armidale, 20 October, 1881.

The enclosed declaration with annexures will almost without further observation show you that I want an injunction from the Secretary for Mines, under 58 section 37 Victoria No. 13, to restrain Mr. Timothy M'Carthy and his friends from interfering with minerals from Palmer and Moore's mineral conditional purchase, at any rate until after the objections have been inquired into and settled. I dare say you will have no difficulty in gathering from the objections what the points are, but to make them clear I contend that M'Carthy's application of 12th October, made after he had been informed the land was selected by Palmer and others, is valueless on this ground alone,—the notice of intention was made by three persons, but only one applies. This may appear more technical than otherwise, but a perfectly fair objection without reference to anything else. Get the Under Secretary to grant injunction immediately upon receipt, and send me up whatever notices are required to be served. I will see that services are effected without delay. You might as well drop me a wire on Saturday morning as to what you have done. J. M., senior, told me he had also written you. I need therefore say no more, but remain,—

I have, &c.,  
J. W. MITCHELL.

*Minute on No. 5.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—Ask Warden whether such application has been made, and if so, whether objection and deposit have been duly lodged, also whether an inquiry will be held.—H. W. 24/10/81.

*[Enclosure A to No. 5.]*

## Statutory Declaration.

I, RICHARD PALMER, of Armidale, in the Colony of New South Wales, hotelkeeper, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. That on the 6th day of October instant, in conjunction with James Ingram Moore and John Moore the younger I became a purchaser under mineral conditional purchase of 80 acres of land situated in the county of Sandon, parish of Metz, at Armidale.
2. That on the 12th day of October instant one Timothy M'Carthy applied at the Warden's office, Armidale, for a mineral lease of 20 acres of land situate in the county and parish forming a portion of our said mineral conditional purchase, and was at the time of making such application for lease informed by the Mining Registrar the land had been previously conditionally purchased by myself and co-partners.
3. That on the said 12th day of October instant written notices were served upon the said Timothy M'Carthy (copies whereof are hereunto annexed, marked respectively A and B.)
4. That on the 20th day of October instant notice of objections (a copy whereof is hereunto marked C) to the granting of a mineral lease to the said Timothy M'Carthy were lodged with the Mining Registrar at Armidale on behalf of myself and co-partners.
5. That notwithstanding the before-mentioned written notices the said Timothy M'Carthy with others commenced to work, and persists in working the land embraced in his application of 12th October instant; and unless the said Timothy M'Carthy and others are restrained by injunction from further working, the property of myself and co-partners is liable to be seriously prejudiced.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

RICHARD PALMER.

Made and signed before me at Armidale, this twentieth day of October, 1881,—

JAMES BRAY, J.P.

*[Enclosure*

## [Enclosure B to No. 5.]

Messrs. R. Palmer &amp; Co. to Messrs. T. M'Carthy &amp; Co.

You are hereby requested not to remove any antimony or other ores off our mineral conditional purchase of 80 acres, taken up on 6th October.

Armidale, 12 October, 1881.

RICHARD PALMER.  
JAMES I. MOORE.  
JOHN MOORE, JUNIOR.

*Minute on above.*

This is the notice marked "A" referred to in the annexed declaration of Richard Palmer, taken before me at Armidale, this 20th day of October, A.D. 1881.—JAMES BRAY, J.P.

## [Enclosure C to No. 5.]

Messrs. R. Palmer &amp; Co. to Messrs. T. M'Carthy &amp; Co.

TAKE notice we are the owners of mineral conditional purchase of 80 acres of land, situate county Sandon, parish of Metz, Gara Falls: Commencing at a marked tree about 700 yards in a south-easterly direction from Powrie and Glass mineral conditional purchase No. 58, running south-east; thence towards the river or creek. We give you this notice, as we are informed that you are about to commence operations thereon.

Armidale, 12 October, 1881.

RICHARD PALMER.  
JAMES I. MOORE.  
JOHN MOORE, JUNIOR.

*Minute on above.*

This is the notice marked "B" referred to in the annexed declaration of Richard Palmer, taken before me at Armidale, this 20th day of October, A.D. 1881.—JAMES BRAY, J.P.

## [Enclosure D to No. 5.]

Mr. J. W. Mitchell to Messrs. T. M'Carthy and the Mining Registrar.

Notice of objections to the issue of a mineral lease.

TAKE notice that Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, and John Moore the younger, all of Armidale, object to the granting of a mineral lease to Timothy M'Carthy of 20 acres of land, situated in the county of Sandon, parish of Metz, applied for by the said Timothy M'Carthy at Armidale, on the 12th day of October now instant, on the grounds following, that is to say:—

1. That possession was not taken by the said Timothy M'Carthy in accordance with the Act 37 Victoria No. 13 and the existing regulations thereunder.
2. That notice of intention to apply for such lease was not given by the said Timothy M'Carthy in accordance with the said Act and regulations.
3. That prior to such application for mineral lease by the said Timothy M'Carthy, the said Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, and John Moore the younger, had become and were purchasers from the Crown, under mineral conditional purchase, of the land referred to in such application, of which fact the said Timothy M'Carthy had due notice.

Dated at Armidale, the 19th day of October, A.D. 1881.

J. W. MITCHELL,  
Attorney for objectors.

*Minute on above.*

This is the notice marked "C" referred to in the annexed declaration of Richard Palmer, taken before me at Armidale, this 20th day of October, 1881.—JAMES BRAY, J.P.

## No. 6.

Telegram from Mr. J. Mair to Under Secretary for Mines.

Armidale, 26 October, 1881.

Re your letter of 24th instant, Timothy M'Carthy, on 12th instant, applied for mineral lease said to be embraced by mineral conditional purchase of Messrs. Moore and Palmer, taken up on 6th instant. Objection and deposit were duly lodged on 20th instant. Inquiry will be held on 2nd proximo.

J. MAIR,  
Warden.

*Minutes on No. 6.*

Notice of an application by T. M'Carthy for 20 acres at Yara Falls has been received.—E.W.R., 27/10/81.

By the Under Secretary for Mines:—Await action by Warden upon application for injunction and further application from Mr. Proctor.—H.W., 27/10/81.

## No. 7.

Mr. Warden Mair to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Armidale, 4 November, 1881.

Herewith I have the honor to forward to you the depositions taken by me in the matter of the application of Timothy M'Carthy for a mineral lease of 20 acres of land at Gara Falls, for the purpose of mining for antimony.

It will be observed that the objectors, Messrs. Moore and Palmer, do not endeavour to impugn the evidence given by and for the applicant to the effect that he fulfilled the requirements of the law in the manner of his applying for the lease. Their contention is that, before the applicant actually applied for the lease, they had conditionally purchased (for mining purposes) the land in question, and that, therefore, their title is superior to his.

The question raised, therefore, is one of law rather than of fact.

I have, &c.,  
J. MAIR,  
Warden.

*Minutes on No. 7.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—Although no survey has been made, it appears to be admitted that the land applied for under the within application forms part of the land conditionally purchased by Messrs. Palmer and Moore, on the 6th ultimo. If that conditional purchase is valid the application would,

would, I presume, in view of the opinion of the Attorney-General recently given in regard to the powers to conditionally purchase land while an application to lease the same is pending, have to be refused. In this case, however, it appears in the evidence that the 20 acres, the subject of the application to lease, formed part of a mineral prospecting area claimed by M'Carthy (the applicant to lease) in virtue of his mineral license. According to the Mining Act, section 63, a mineral license confers upon the holder thereof the same rights and privileges in respect or in connection with mining for minerals, other than gold, as are declared by that Act to be conferred on holders of miners' rights in respect of mining for gold; and by the 15th section of the said Act, holders of miners' rights appear to be entitled, except as against Her Majesty, to the possession of and property in the portion of land occupied for mining purposes. If the land held under a mineral license be the property for the time being of the holder of such license, then it would not appear to be capable of being conditionally purchased any more than a claim held under miners' rights. In this case there may be a question whether M'Carthy did not, in applying to lease 20 acres, abandon his mineral prospecting area. As this case may form a precedent, it might perhaps be desirable to obtain the opinion of the Crown Law Officers upon it.—H.W., 7/11/81. Submitted.

By the Secretary for Mines:—State the case for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers and submit?—A.R., 8/11/81.

[Enclosure A to No. 7.]

Application, No. 81/13, at Armidale for a mineral lease.

1. By whom application was received?—The Warden's clerk.
2. At what place?—Armidale.
3. Date and hour when received?—12 October, 1881, at 12:35.
4. Receipt for first year's rent, No. —? Date—12 October, 1881, 81/13.
5. To whom receipt was issued?—Timothy M'Carthy.
6. Date when notice to survey was sent to Surveyor?—18 October, 1881.
7. Date when report and plan were received from the surveyor?—Not yet received.
8. Names of objectors and dates on which they lodged their objections?—Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, John Moore, jun.; objection lodged 20th October, 1881.
9. Date of inquiry?—2 November, 1881.
10. Are the applicants holders of miners' rights?—
11. Is the land applied for exempted from leasing under the 34th section of the Mining Act?—This land supposed to be taken by Palmer, Moore, & Co.
12. Is the time proposed for commencing work reasonable?—
13. Is the number of men proposed to be employed reasonable?—

[Enclosure B to No. 7.]

Notice of objections to the issue of a mineral lease.

TAKE notice that Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, and John Moore the younger, all of Armidale, object to the granting of a mineral lease to Timothy M'Carthy of 20 acres of land, situated in the county of Sandon, parish of Metz, applied for by the said Timothy M'Carthy, at Armidale, on the 12th day of October now instant, on the grounds following, that is to say—

1. That possession was not taken by the said Timothy M'Carthy in accordance with the Act 37 Victoria No. 13 and the existing regulations thereunder.
2. That notice of intention to apply for such lease was not given by the said Timothy M'Carthy in accordance with the said Act and regulations.
3. That prior to such application for mineral lease by the said Timothy M'Carthy, the said Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, and John Moore the younger had become and were purchasers from the Crown under mineral conditional purchase of the land referred to in such application, of which fact the said Timothy M'Carthy had due notice.

Dated at Armidale, the 19th day of October, A.D. 1881.  
To Timothy M'Carthy and to the Mining Registrar.

J. W. MITCHELL,  
Attorney for Objectors.

*Minute on above.*

By Warden's Clerk.—Received with £5.—E.G.M., 20/10/81.

[Enclosure C to No. 7.]

Mineral conditional purchase 81-270, section 19, by Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, and John Moore, junr.  
80 acres, 6th October, 1881, at 10 o'clock.

County Sandon, parish of Metz, at Vinegar Spur: Commencing at a marked tree about 700 yards in a south-easterly direction from Pourie & Glass's mineral conditional purchase No. 58, running south-east; thence towards river or creek.

*Minute on above.*

I certify the above to be a true extract from my register of a mineral conditional purchase taken by Palmer and others, by application, on 6th October, 1881.—JAMES BRAY, C.L.A., Armidale, 2nd November, 1881.

[Enclosure D to No. 7.]

Messrs. Timothy M'Carthy, James Donnelly, and Dedrick Harnes, Gara Falls,—

TAKE notice, that we are the owners, by mineral conditional purchase, of 80 acres of land situate county Sandon, parish of Metz, Gara Falls: Commencing at a marked tree about 700 yards in a south-easterly direction from Powrie & Glass's mineral conditional purchase No. 58, running south-east; thence towards the river.

We give you this notice, as we are given to understand that you are about to commence operations thereon.

RICHARD PALMER,  
JAMES MOORE,  
JOHN MOORE, JUNR.

Armidale, 12th February, 1881.

[Enclosure E to No. 7.]

Messrs. Timothy M'Carthy, James Donnelly, and Dedrick Harnes, Gara Falls,—

You are hereby requested not to remove any antimony off our mineral conditional purchase of 80 acres, taken up 6th October, 1881, and marked previously.

RICHARD PALMER,  
JAMES MOORE,  
JOHN MOORE, JUNR.

Armidale, 12th October, 1881.

[Enclosure

## [Enclosure F to No. 7.]

## Depositions.

Warden's Court, Armidale, 2 November, 1881.

Present—The Warden.

THE Court opened to consider an objection lodged by Messrs. Moore and Palmer to the granting of a mineral lease applied for by Timothy M'Carthy on 12th October last.

Mr. Kearney for applicant; Mr. Mitchell for objectors.

See Enclosure C.

See Enclosures D and E.

*Richard Palmer*, on oath, states:—I am an hotelkeeper in Armidale, and one of the objectors to the application of Timothy M'Carthy; in conjunction with James Ingram Moore and John Moore, junr., I, on the 6th of October last, paid £40 to the Crown Lands Agent at Armidale for 80 acres for a mineral conditional purchase; the description of the land produced is the same as I gave when I applied for the 80 acres on the 6th of last October; I know the land; I saw it on 2nd of last October, before I applied for it; I am aware that Timothy M'Carthy applied for 20 acres of land on 12th October last as a mineral lease; the land applied for by M'Carthy does form part of the 80 acres applied for by myself, James I. Moore, and John Moore, junr.; on the 12th of October last I served notices on M'Carthy; the copies produced are the same as I served; I served one notice prior to him applying for the lease; I served him at 11 o'clock, and later in the day issued him with a notice; I served him before 1 o'clock; I had no conversation with him when I served him; no notices had been posted in M'Carthy's own name on the Post Office and Court-house; three men posted notices of intention on the Court-house.

*By Warden*: M'Carthy was one of them; I can't say how long the notices had been posted there; I saw them two days before they applied; the 6th of October last was the first Lands Office day for selection.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Kearney*: The 2nd of October was the first time I saw this land; I went out on the 2nd; I did not see M'Carthy and some men working on the ground; I don't know that M'Carthy and his men had been working on the land for a month; I don't recollect Mitchell telling me that M'Carthy and party had been working the land; I did not mark out the land; I gave orders to my man to mark it out; the marked tree was not marked when I was out on Sunday; I told Mitchell to mark the tree on Monday morning; Mr. James Moore and Mitchell were with me on the 2nd of October last; we only went out to see the land; I did not make inquiries about who were working on it; I paid for the land on the 6th of October last, the first land day.

*Re-examined by Mr. Mitchell*: I did not see a notice of intention on the board before I applied for the 80 acres; I saw the notices two days prior to the day M'Carthy applied for his lease; I gave notice to M'Carthy on the 12th; I did not see him before the 12th of October last; I waited to give M'Carthy notice as I saw he had notices of intention posted on the board; I gave Mitchell notice to take the land up on the 3rd of October; I hold a mineral license and a miner's right.

Sworn at Armidale, this 2nd day of November, 1881, before me,—  
J. MAIR, Warden.

RICHARD PALMER.

*Edward George Markham* on his oath, saith:—I am Warden's Clerk at Armidale, and assist the Land Agent in the Land office here, and have a perfect knowledge of all conditional purchases made at Armidale; I know that the objectors in this case made, on the 6th of October last, an application at the Land Agent's office in Armidale for a mineral conditional purchase of 80 acres at Gara Falls; on the 12th of October last I saw Timothy M'Carthy, the applicant in this case, with reference to his making an application for 20 acres for a mineral lease at Gara Falls; he described what he wanted—the application was written out; I read the description, and told him that I thought it clashed with a mineral conditional purchase of Palmer and Moore's, and if he insisted on me taking his application I would; he put in the application produced, and I received it; he paid me the deposit and survey fee, and I gave him a receipt for this, and marked on the receipt that I had told him that the land he applied for clashed with a mineral conditional purchase previously made by Palmer and Messrs. Moore. The Lands Department is distinct from the Mining Department, although the business is carried on in one office; I don't know anything about the land in dispute; I had been informed by Mr. Palmer that a man named M'Carthy was likely to take up land that he had already applied for by mineral conditional purchase; this was some days after Palmer and Moore took up the mineral conditional purchase; it was in consequence of what Palmer told me that I told M'Carthy that the land he applied to lease was already taken up; M'Carthy brought the application to me; I read it, and immediately told him that the land was already taken up; some time, two or three days before M'Carthy applied, I had seen his name in conjunction with other names attached to a notice of intention to apply for a lease; it was on the board at the Court-house; I remember giving M'Carthy forms of notice of intention to apply; it may have been a week or more before he applied for the lease.

EDWD. G. MARKHAM.

Sworn at the Police Office, Armidale, the 2nd day of November, 1881, before me,—  
J. MAIR, Warden.

*William Mitchell*, on oath, states:—I am a miner living at Gara Falls; I know the land applied for by Messrs. Palmer and Moore at Gara Falls as a mineral conditional purchase; it was applied for on or before the 6th of last October; I know the land before that day; I marked the land on the 3rd of October; I marked a tree as a starting-point; Messrs. Palmer and Moore applied for 80 acres; I marked the tree about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd of October last; I know the land quite well; on the 18th of October last, according to instructions, I went to take possession for the company Messrs. Palmer and Moore; I met M'Carthy—he asked me if I had any notice to serve on him from the company; I said "Yes"; I gave it to him; he looked at it, and said "This is my boundary here; if you cross this it will be at the peril of your life." I said that I did not come to fight for the land—that I was sent by the company; the part he called his boundary was part of the 80 acres applied for by Messrs. Moore & Co.; I am sure M'Carthy has been extracting ore out of the 80 acres applied for by Messrs. Palmer and Moore; I did not carry out the instructions of the company, on account of what M'Carthy said to me.

*By Warden*: I know that ore has been removed from the land that Messrs. Moore and Palmer claim.

*Examined by Mr. Kearney*: I have lived for some time at Gara Falls, and know M'Carthy quite well; I know M'Carthy had been working on the 80 acres before the 30th of October last; he had other men with him there working when I saw him; I did not see M'Carthy on the land on the 3rd of October last; I marked a tree as a datum point on the 3rd of October last; I was all over the 80 acres; I did not see M'Carthy, but I saw his camp—it was not on the 80 acres; there are other men working about this 80 acres, but not on the 80 acres; when M'Carthy said that I was on his boundary, he was on the 80 acres of Messrs. Moore and Palmer; I did not put any men on the 80 acres, and M'Carthy told me it was at the peril of my life; I did not put men on any part of the 80 acres outside of M'Carthy's boundary.

*Re-examined by Mr. Mitchell*: The camp of M'Carthy's was off the 80 acres when I saw it on 30th of October last.

Sworn at Armidale, this 2nd day of November, 1881, before me,—  
J. MAIR, Warden.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

## For applicant.

*Timothy M'Carthy*, on oath, states:—I am an applicant for a mineral lease at Gara Falls, and a party in the matter now before the Court; I am the holder of a mineral license; by virtue of that mineral license I was in possession of 40 acres as a prospecting area, which I took up on the 6th of last September; I was prospecting for antimony at Gara Falls; I continued in possession of the land with two other men; we discovered some ore about the 3rd of October, and thought we had payable antimony; on the 3rd of October last I put up a notice of intention on 20 acres, part of the 40 acres I held as a prospecting area, and I marked out L trenches and put pegs in it at each corner of the 20 acres, at 8 o'clock; at the time I marked the land out no one was in possession, nor did I see any marks to indicate that any person had applied for the land; at 5 o'clock two men and myself were on the ground, and at 8 o'clock I left for Armidale to get the forms of notice of intention to apply; I posted the notices on the Court-house and Post Office in Armidale, and on the land; at the time I posted the notices I was not aware that any person had any claim to the land, nor could I see any marks to indicate that the land was applied for; two other men were with me when I marked the land out, viz., James Donnelly and Dedrick Harnes; we three took part in marking out; in the intention I posted, I stated an application would be made on the 12th of October last, and I did so on the 12th of October, in my own name, the two other men already referred to declining to be partners in the lease for some reason; from the 6th of last September up to the time the objection was lodged, I have been in *bona fide* possession of the land, and have been working it.

By

*By Warden:* After I applied for the 20 acres, I posted up a notice that I had applied for 20 acres as a mineral lease; I put up a plate, stating "Mineral lease applied for," and signed my name to it; I heard Mr. Mitchell's evidence this morning: the first I heard that the land was taken was when I came in to apply for the lease, on the 12th of last October; the next I heard of it was when Mitchell came down with his men to work; I showed Mitchell what I claimed, and said he could go anywhere outside of my boundary—of what I considered my 20 acres.

*Enomined by Mr. Mitchell:* It was about half an hour or an hour before I lodged the deposit survey fees that I saw Palmer and got the notice of objection from him; the Warden's Clerk did warn me that the lease would clash with Palmer and Moore's mineral conditional purchase, and gave me a receipt to that effect: I did not see Palmer and Moore on the land on the 3rd of October last—I heard of them being at M'Bean's on the 3rd of October last.

Sworn at Armidale, this 2nd day of November, 1881, before me,—

J. MAIR, Warden.

TIMOTHY M'CARTHY.

This deponent, on oath, states:—My name is James Donnelly; I have been at work with Mr. M'Carthy at Gara Falls; I have been working there for about two months up to the present time; I had been working with M'Carthy before the 3rd of October last; on the 3rd of October last M'Carthy and myself pegged the land out, put L trenches at each corner, and put a notice on the ground; we marked the land out in the morning pretty early, and the same day M'Carthy came to Armidale; I have been working with M'Carthy ever since.

Sworn at Armidale, this 2nd day of November, 1881, before me,—

J. MAIR, Warden.

JAMES DONNELLY.

*Dedrick Harms, on oath, states:*—I have been working with Mr. M'Carthy at Gara Falls since 6th of last September; we have been prospecting up to the 3rd of October last; on the 3rd of October, we, about 8 o'clock, marked out 20 acres, put pegs in, and made L trenches and marked the trees; we put a notice up on that day; I was one of the partners in the first application, but then withdrew, as I did not consider the land good enough; since the 6th of last September M'Carthy and I have been working on the ground; I did not see anybody on the ground on the 3rd of October last; our camp is not on the 20 acres, but men are working on the 20 acres; the lease is down the falls, and we are camped on top.

Sworn at Armidale, this 2nd day of November, 1881, before me,—

J. MAIR, Warden.

DEDRICK HARMS.

### No. 8.

#### The Under Secretary for Mines to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 16 November, 1881.

I have the honor to forward herewith a case which the Secretary for Mines desires to have submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown for an opinion, and of the result of which he would like to be informed at your earliest convenience.

Case—In re land held under mineral license.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

#### Minutes on No. 8.

By Under Secretary for Mines:—In view of the statement made by the surveyor, that Mr. M'Carthy has abandoned application No. 81-13, the Warden may be requested to ascertain from the applicant whether such is the fact, and if not, to call upon the surveyor to measure the land applied for, in order that the true position of the land may be known.

Before actually granting this application, the Lands Department may be asked to cancel the conditional purchase, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General.—H. W., 2/6/82. Submitted.

By the Minister for Mines:—Approved.—A.R., 5/6/82.

#### [Enclosure to No. 8.]

Department of Mines, Sydney, 16 November, 1881.

THE Secretary for Mines requests that the Law Officers of the Crown will be pleased to advise him on the following matter:—

One Timothy M'Carthy did on the 6th of September last take up and occupy, in virtue of a mineral license, a mineral prospecting area of 40 acres of land at Gara Falls, and on the 3rd ultimo took possession of 20 of the said 40 acres, with a view of making an application to lease them for mining purposes.

Regulations relating to mineral licenses; No. 2, page 120.

Such application to lease has been objected to by Palmer and party, on the ground that the land applied for forms part of a conditional purchase made by them on the 6th ultimo, that is to say, after possession had been taken for the purpose of lodging an application to lease, but before such application had been lodged. According to the Mining Act, section 63, a mineral license confers upon the holder thereof the same privileges in respect of or in connection with mining for minerals other than gold as are declared by that Act to be conferred on holders of miners' rights in respect of mining for gold, and by the 15th section of the said Act the holders of miners' rights appear to be entitled (except as against Her Majesty), during the continuance of such miners' right, to the possession of and property in the portion of land occupied for mining purposes.

The questions upon which the Secretary for Mines seeks to be advised are—(1) whether the land held under a mineral license is open to conditional purchase, and (2) whether the holder of a mineral license, Timothy M'Carthy, by taking possession of a portion of his mineral prospecting area aforesaid, with a view of making an application to lease for mining purposes, abandoned his mineral prospecting area held in virtue of a mineral license, or whether he was in the same position in relation thereto as the holder of a gold-mining claim would be who had applied to convert his claim into a lease—*vide* section 38 of the Mining Act.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

### No. 9.

#### Mr. J. G. Martyn to The Mining Warden, Armidale.

Sir,

Armidale, 3 February, 1882.

I have the honor to return herewith mineral lease application No. 8,113, by Timothy M'Carthy, for 20 acres, in the county of Sandon, parish of Metz, and to report that when I proceeded to measure the land I found that it had been abandoned by the applicant; and also that the land embraced by this application is almost entirely situated within a mineral conditional purchase taken up by Richard Palmer, James Ingram Moore, and John Moore, junr., on 6th October, 1881.

Mineral lease No. 81-13 and tracing herewith.

I enclose a tracing showing the relative positions of the mineral conditional purchase and the mineral lease.

I have, &c.,

JOHN G. MARTYN,

Licensed Surveyor.

*Minutes on No. 9.*

Forwarded for information of the Minister for Mines.—J. MAIR, Warden, Armidale, 3/2/82. The Under Secretary for Mines, Sydney.

By Chief Mining Surveyor:—The refusal of this lease is recommended, being, according to the report of the surveyor, to a great extent for land previously conditionally purchased for mining.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, 6 Feb., 1882.

Submitted, 9/2/82.

By Under Secretary for Mines.—In this case the Chief Mining Surveyor, contrary to the practice which has obtained since the formation of the Department, has recommended the refusal of the application. It is submitted that the practice which has hitherto obtained should be continued, namely, that the Survey Branch submit the facts disclosed by survey, and that the Under Secretary make the necessary recommendation upon the whole case. The danger of adopting the practice now proposed to be introduced by the Chief Mining Surveyor is shown by the fact that it is opposed to the Ministerial decision in the case under which an important issue is referred for the opinion of the Attorney-General.—H.W.

Approved, 20/2/82—A.R. The Chief Mining Surveyor, B.C., 21/2/82.—H.W., Under Secretary.

By Chief Mining Surveyor:—I could make no recommendations as long as my letters were detained, and I consider my recommendations of 6th February to have been perfectly correct, although from the method in which the business of the Mining Department has hitherto been conducted, I was in ignorance that a reference had been made by the Crown Law Officers. If proof be required that examination by the professional parts of the office is necessary, it is furnished by this case, in which a reference has been made to the Law Advisers, without any proof that the prospecting area *said* to be granted is identical with the conditional purchase, or in fact has any definite location, and a prospecting area of 40 acres is obviously illegal, both under the 63rd clause of the Act and Regulations. I cannot find any decision of the Minister's to which my recommendation "is opposed," as the decision of 20th February, given on the recommendation of the Under Secretary, is unprecedented, being to the effect that the head of the professional division is not to make a recommendation on the report of *his own* officers. I am compelled to request the reconsideration of such decision by the Minister, and in consequence have to point out what the action of the non-professional division has been in this case. A reference is made to the Crown Law Officers on a question of a mining license, as against a mining conditional purchase, without, as far as the papers show, its having been ascertained that such license had any existence, the statement of Mr. McCarthy that he held a license being apparently deemed sufficient. If there has been one, there is nothing to show whether it had or had not expired; whether it was granted under any description, if described; whether it was surveyed and registered as required by the Regulations; and, if surveyed, whether it in any way clashes with the conditional purchases. There is nothing to show how a license (contrary to the 5th and 6th regulations) can be granted for 40 acres, and there is no attempt made to prevent the granting of a deed by the Lands Department to the conditional purchaser while an issue is pending; and if there be any survey, there is no arrangement by which the Departments are to be made aware of its having been made, notwithstanding the effect it may have upon their actions (the practice being I believe for the plan to be handed to the Registrar or to the prospector). I refrain from characterizing the method in which this case has been placed for decision or opinion before the Crown Law Officers, but would suggest that the question submitted to them should rather have been whether the mass of regulations "relating to mineral licenses" are not illegal, as conferring "rights and privileges" totally distinct from those conferred by a "miner's right," although the 63rd clause of the Act distinctly states that they shall be "the same," except as regards the mineral sought for. It therefore appears to me that Mr. McCarthy has no rights whatever under any license he *may* hold, and that the regulations evolved from the 63rd clause are illegal, as being *ultra vires*.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, 27 February, 1882. The Under Secretary for Mines.

[Enclosure to No. 9.]

Notice to make survey.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Armidale, 18 October, 1881.

An application for a mineral lease, particulars as per margin, having been lodged in this office, I request you will be good enough to survey, in accordance with the regulations relating to mineral leases, the area so applied for, and to furnish me at your earliest convenience with a plan and report.

Your attention is particularly directed to sections for mineral leases, numbered respectively 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, or to regulations relating to gold-mining leases numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, and 15.

I have, &c.,

EDWD. G. MARKHAM,  
Warden's Clerk.

J. G. Martyn, Esq., Mining Surveyor, Armidale.

Copy of description of the land, as given in the application:—County Sandon, parish of Metz, about 700 yards in a southerly direction from Mara Creek; about 700 yards in an easterly direction from J. Moore's first lease.

No. 10.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1882.

I have the honor to return herewith your letter of date the 16th of November last, and papers therewith, *in re* land held under mineral licenses, and to state that I have submitted same to Mr. Attorney-General, a copy of whose advising thereon will be found attached thereto.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

*Minutes on No. 10.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—Submitted.—H.W., 28/2/82.

By the Minister for Mines:—Forward to Department of Lands.—A.R., 28/2/82.

[Enclosure

No. of application, 81-13. Gara Falls, parish Metz, 20 acres. Timothy McCarthy, of Gara Falls.

[En route to No. 10.]

## Opinion of the Attorney-General.

The Crown Law Offices, 21 February, 1882.

Subject:—Whether land held under a mineral license is open to conditional purchase.

1. By section 15 of the Mining Act, 37 Vic. No. 13, it is enacted that every holder of a miner's right, and any number of persons collectively being each the holder of a miner's right, shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and regulations thereunder, be entitled (*inter alia*) to enter upon, mine for gold and occupy for gold-mining purposes, or for residence during the continuance of such miner's right, any Crown Lands, and in the prescribed manner, quantities, dimensions, and according to the prescribed boundaries and according to the regulations in force from time to time. Sub-section of the section referred to further entitles the holder of a miner's right to the possession of and property in during the continuance of such miner's right such portion or portions of Crown Lands as aforesaid, &c. By section 63 the holder of a mineral license has conferred on him the same rights and privileges, in respect or in connection with mining for minerals other than gold, as are declared by the Act to be conferred on holders of "miners' rights in respect of mining for gold." I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that land held under a mineral license is during the currency of such license protected from conditional purchase.

2. By regulation 11 of the "Regulations for Mineral Licenses, Mining Act 1874," division 3, it is expressly provided that an application for a lease is not to affect a holding under a mineral license.

ROBERT WISDOM,  
A.G.

## No. 11.

## The Chief Mining Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 3 March, 1882.

With reference to my communication respecting McCarthy's mineral license (papers 82-1,562) I find that regulations of later date than those at the time in my possession have been issued without my being made acquainted with the fact, and that such regulations do not appear to require a survey or to restrict the area to less than 40 acres. I therefore beg leave to withdraw the portion of my previous minutes referring to those points.

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. D. FITZGERALD,  
Under Secretary for Mines.

## Minutes on No. 11.

By the Under Secretary for Mines:—The reference by the Chief Mining Surveyor to the mode of dealing with correspondence in this Department has already been answered (I trust satisfactorily to the Minister), in my memorandum dated 15th February last. There was nothing to prevent the Chief Mining Surveyor obtaining the papers in this case had he desired to see them. I venture to submit, notwithstanding the opinion of the Chief Mining Surveyor, that this case does not prove that examination thereof by the Branch under his supervision was necessary before making reference to the Crown Law Officers,—the evidence given on oath before the Warden that the land the subject of the application to lease had been previously held under mineral license, and the Warden's report thereon, being quite sufficient until the question had been advised upon. I am at a loss to understand how the Chief Mining Surveyor proposes to prove that a prospecting area of 40 acres is obviously illegal both under the 63rd clause of the Act and the regulations,—*vide* regulation 2 relating to mineral licenses. If the Chief Mining Surveyor had read the papers, he would have seen the ministerial decision to which his recommendations are opposed. If any proof were needed that my recommendation of the 17th ultimo should be adopted, it is supplied by the Chief Mining Surveyor's remarks upon mineral licenses, and the regulations relating thereto. I do not purpose to notice the insinuation respecting the action of the non-professional division, beyond repeating that my action was based upon evidence on oath. I regret exceedingly that the tone adopted by the Chief Mining Surveyor renders it necessary for me to comment upon his remarks, but it is patent he is labouring under some serious misconception respecting mineral licenses, or he would not speak of such a license in the following terms:—"whether it was granted under any description, if described; whether it was surveyed and registered as required by the regulations." Any one pretending to a knowledge of our mining laws must know that a mineral license is a document similar to a miner's right, which entitles the holder to take land subject to the regulations, and that such documents are not "granted under a description"; he would also know that the regulations do not require either the license or the land held thereunder to be surveyed or registered; he would also know that the 5th and 6th regulations have nothing to do with the granting of a license—such licenses are issued under regulation 1, and the area is prescribed by regulation No. 2. In view of the foregoing remarks, any comment upon the legal opinion volunteered by the Chief Mining Surveyor concerning the regulations will I presume be unnecessary. Until the question concerning the effect of a holding under mineral licenses had been decided by the Attorney-General, it would I think have been premature to attempt to prevent the issue of a grant to the conditional purchaser, but now that the opinion of the Attorney-General has been obtained the necessary steps may I presume be taken in the matter.—H.W., 2/3/82.

By Under Secretary for Mines:—The present regulations relating to mineral licenses were made in February, 1877.—H.W., 3/3/82.

By Under Secretary for Mines:—Submitted, in connection with minute on papers referred to.—H.W., 3/3/82.

By the Minister for Mines:—I regret to state that it appears to me that the Chief Mining Surveyor has not only erred in regard to the matter referred to in the present memorandum (3 March, 1882), but that any of the points raised in his memorandum of 27 February, 1882, are offered to the provisions of the Mining Act and regulations at the time this latter memorandum was written. I believe we had not received the reason of Mr. Attorney-General Wisdom, but that also now is contradictory of the Chief Mining Surveyor's opinions on the subject there referred to. For the proper conduct by the Minister of this Department, it is essential that my minute and decision of 20th March, 1882, be strictly carried out.—A.R., 4/3/82.

By the Under Secretary for Mines:—The Chief Mining Surveyor.—H.W., B.C., 6/3/82.

By Chief Mining Surveyor:—Observed. I may be permitted to state that the Attorney-General cannot have given an opinion contradictory to mine, as the *point* raised by me, namely, that the regulations under which the license, if there be any, has issued were *ultra vires*, has never been referred to the Attorney-General. It is unnecessary for me to reply to the remarks of the Under Secretary, while other and much more important issues between us remain undecided. Of the preparation and issue of the new regulations I was never informed.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, 8 March, 1882. The Under Secretary for Mines.

By



By the Under Secretary for Mines :—Submitted.—H.W., 8/3/82.  
 By the Minister for Mines :—Will the Chief Mining Surveyor have the goodness to state the various issues referred to in his memo., 8th March, 1882, which require decision.—A.R., 13/3/82.  
 By the Under Secretary for Mines :—The Chief Mining Surveyor.—H.W., 13/3/82.  
 By Chief Mining Surveyor :—The issues referred to have been stated in my replies of 17th January and 9th February, to the proposal of the Under Secretary that my services should be dispensed with and another Chief Mining Surveyor appointed, which issues are stated in memo. of the Secretary for Mines of 16th February, 1882, to be under consideration.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, 14 March, 1882.  
 By the Under Secretary for Mines :—Submitted.—H.W., 14/3/82.

## No. 12.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 March, 1882.  
 I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to forward herewith a copy of opinion given by the Attorney-General on the question submitted by this department whether land held under mineral license is open to conditional purchase.  
 I have, &c.,  
 HARRIE WOOD,  
 Under Secretary.

*Minutes on No. 12.*

By Mr. Blackman :—Submitted. No action appears to be necessary. Papers finally for Charting Branch to note, 13/3/82. Submitted to Chief Commissioner.—W.B., 14/3/82.  
 By the Chief Commissioner :—For information of Surveyor-General in the first instance.—A.O.M., 12/4/82.

The attention of the Minister is called to the within observations of the Deputy Surveyor-General as to the effect of the regulations as to mining licenses, which largely encroach upon the province of land administration, and admit of being availed of to cover any serious abuses and obstructions to the operation of the laws relating thereto.

Within proper limits, the granting of licenses for the protection of persons searching for minerals other than gold and their operations as the holders of miners' rights are protected from being interfered with by pastoral lessees or conditional purchasers would be in harmony with the land laws, and the difficulties arise from rights being conferred or professed to be conferred by the mining regulations which are foreign to those given to the holders of miners' rights, inconsistent with the laws referred to as well as in themselves, and I am very confident never contemplated by the Legislature. It so happens that the provision relating to licenses was inserted in the Mining Act at my own suggestion.—A.O.M., 22/4/82.

By Deputy Surveyor-General :—Attention is directed to the fact that this opinion has been sent without any attention being specially drawn to the case on which it was given, and which, involving an issue between a conditional purchaser and the holder of a prospecting license, would require that the interests of the conditional purchaser should be attended to as well as that of the holder of the license, and would require that steps be taken to prevent an issue of deed to the conditional purchaser if he has no right to the land, owing to previous license. As, however, in my capacity of Chief Mining Surveyor, I was aware of the necessity, I have had the conditional purchase papers noted, to prevent the completion of sale till the question of the right of any prospecting license against the mineral conditional purchase is decided; and I would now recommend the consideration of the whole question of how alienation of Crown Lands by conditional purchase or otherwise is affected by such prospecting rights, and whether they legally exist. Of course the opinion of the Crown Law Officer is based upon the supposition that the prospecting license has been issued according to law; but, in my opinion, for the following reasons, the regulations under which such area is said to be held under mineral license are illegal, as being *ultra vires* :—

- 1st. There is no thing to show who has the right of issuing the licenses, and they certainly have not been issued, as required, by the Governor, as neither he nor the Minister for Mines know anything about them.
- 2nd. The issue of the license is made absolute by the word "shall," in the 1st clause, contrary to the words of the 63rd clause of the Act, which are simply that it "shall be lawful for the Governor to cause to be issued," &c.
- 3rd. There is no privilege given in the 63rd clause other than those given to a holder of a miner's right, and no distinction between the holder of the "right" and the "license," except that the one is to look for gold and the other for other minerals. Whence, then, comes the power (not possessed by the holder of a miner's right) of taking possession of 40 acres, 80 acres, and 640 acres, without the knowledge of the Minister for Lands or the Minister for Mines, and to the defeat of conditional sale and sale by auction?
- 4th. Whence comes the right of having the form of the land thus taken possession of other than that prescribed under a miner's right, or the conditions of taking possession and marking other than those attached to a miner's right?
- 5th. If (as I believe) a miner can only hold one "miner's right," how can he hold several mineral licenses, as permitted under these regulations?
- 6th. How can the grounds of forfeiture which involve rights and privileges be distinct from those in the case of a miner's right, seeing that the law makes the rights and privileges the "same"?
- 7th. The 63rd clause is evidently intended simply to give a prospector a right to be on Crown Land without being considered a trespasser, but not to confer such extensive powers and rights, &c., &c., as are given to him under the regulations; and to evolve such rights from that clause as are given under the two codes of regulations (which contradict each other) is simply to legislate by regulation rather than by Act of Parliament.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 20 May, 1882.

By Secretary for Lands :—Approved. And, in my opinion, the sooner the Mining Regulations relating to this matter are repealed the better.—J.S.F., 23/1/83.

[Enclosure



## [Enclosure A to No. 12.]

## Opinion of the Attorney-General.

The Crown Law Offices, Sydney, 21 February, 1882.

Subject: Whether land held under a mineral license is open to conditional purchase.

1. By section 15 of the Mining Act (37 Vict. No. 13) it is enacted that every holder of a miner's right and any number of persons collectively, being each the holder of a miner's right, shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and regulations thereunder, "be entitled (*inter alia*) to enter upon, mine for gold, and occupy for gold-mining purposes or for residence during the continuance of such miner's right, any Crown Lands, and in the prescribed manner, quantities, dimensions, and according to the prescribed boundaries, and according to the regulations in force from time to time." Sub-section of the section referred to further entitles the holder of a miner's right to the possession of and property in during the continuance of such miner's right such portion or portions of Crown Lands as aforesaid, &c. By section 63 the holder of a mineral license has conferred on him the same rights and privileges in respect or in connection with mining for minerals other than gold as are declared by the Act to be conferred on holders of "miners' rights in respect of mining for gold." I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that land held under a mineral license is, during the currency of such license, protected from conditional purchase.

2. By regulation 11 of the "Regulations for Mineral Leases, Mining Act, 1874," division 3, it is expressly provided that an application for a lease is not to affect a holding under a mineral license.

ROBERT WISDOM, A.-G.

## [Enclosure B to No. 12.]

## Issue of Licenses.

1. Mineral licenses in the form in the Schedule hereto may be obtained from the Warden of any mining district, or such other officer as may be authorized by the Minister for Mines to issue the same.

The fee for each license (which will be personal to the holder, and not transferable) shall be 20s.

Not more than one license shall be held by the same person at the same time.

## Privileges conferred by Mineral Licenses.

2. Mineral licenses shall, during their currency, entitle the holders thereof to take possession of, occupy, and hold for the purposes of searching for and working minerals other than gold, portions of Crown Lands, subject to the several conditions and limitations (so far as the same shall be applicable) prescribed by any regulations in force for the time being with respect to searching and mining for gold by the holders of miners' rights.

## Repeal of previous Regulations.

3. The regulations relating to mineral licenses made and proclaimed on the 13th day of February, 1877, are hereby repealed.

## [Enclosure C to No. 12.]

## Schedule.

## Form of Mineral License.

MINERAL LICENSE.		NEW SOUTH WALES.	
No.	Place of issue.	No.	Place of issue.
Date.	Name.	Mineral License issued to	Date
Address.	Date of expiration.	of	, of
77-1-122.		the provisions of the "Mining Act, 1874,"	to be in
		force until the	day of
			, 18

## No. 13.

## Mr. J. G. Martyn to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Armidale, 11 March, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 80 acres, numbered 111, in the parish of Metz, county of Sandon, applied for by R. Palmer, Jas. I. Moore, and Jno. Moore, junior, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in accordance with instructions dated the 28th October, No. 81/56; improvements nil.

This portion consists of a number of barren precipitous spurs. The southern boundary and part of the western boundary are quite impracticable, the south-west corner being situated in a deep gulf, the sides of which are almost perpendicular walls of rock and inaccessible.

For explanation as to measurement having been made within 60 chains of Baker's Creek, *vide* my letter dated 11th March, No. 82/20.

I have, &amp;c.

JOHN G. MARTYN,

Licensed Surveyor.

## Minutes on No. 13.

By District-Surveyor Chard:—Forwarded 17th March, 1882; two tracings received, one of which forwarded to the Land Agent.—J. S. CHARD, D.S.

By Chief Mining Surveyor:—There is a claim under a license against this land, and a deed should not issue till some communication on the subject is received from the Department of Mines.—R.D.F., 24/3/82.

## No. 14.

No. 82/20.

## Mr. J. G. Martyn to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Armidale, 11 March, 1882.

With respect to the forms of measurement in the survey of portions Nos. 109, 110, and 111, in the parish of Metz, county of Sandon, viz., not being measured with frontage to Baker's Creek, I have the honor to report that, although portions 109 and 110 are situated within 60 chains of the creek and portion 110 is bounded by it, still the possession of this creek as a boundary cannot be considered an advantage, as it is quite inaccessible to stock, on account of the exceedingly precipitous nature of the falls.

Until

Until antimony was discovered in this neighbourhood, the falls were looked upon as being utterly useless country, and consequently the edge of the table-land has been made the boundary of the agricultural and pastoral lands. Although many of these measurements are situated within the 60 chains limit, the falls are quite devoid of pasturage and are only available for mining purposes; and, should the regulations regarding frontage portions be enforced, it would seriously interfere with what is fast becoming an important industry of the district.

I would have submitted the leases for your consideration before survey, but owing to possibly conflicting leases it was very necessary that they should be measured with as little delay as possible; and as I trusted that an explanation would be sufficient, I therefore measured these lands as applied for, and I would respectfully request that my surveys be accepted.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN G. MARTYN.

*Minute on No. 14.*

A deviation from the usual practice of survey has been allowed under special conditions somewhat similar. See C.S. 81/33,184, with Mr. (L.S.) Martyn's letter.

Mr. Martyn asked my advice on this part before survey. Taking into consideration the object of frontages, viz., to prevent a monopoly of the water, I advised measurement as applied for and effected, for the following reasons:—

The edge of the falls has been adopted as the boundary between the available and unavailable lands for grazing and agriculture. The sudden and precipitous falls into what may be considered a gulf or chasm, nearly 2,000 feet deep, prevents any possibility of obtaining water from the creek and benefit derived therefrom.

In a similar manner, were minerals found on Sydney cliffs, a portion would be unreasonably measured fronting the ocean and extending over the cliffs and back 60 chains. This gulf, though not so perpendicular, is seven times the depth, and walking access is only obtainable down it in parts, and then by climbing down in a zigzag manner.

The regulations provide, in the case of land taken up for occupation by grazing, that precipitous cliffs may form a boundary irrespective of the depth from the creek, thus dividing available from unavailable land. In this case the unavailable land has been found to contain minerals, and, in view of the above, and carrying out the spirit of the other regulations, I suggested measurement in the most suitable form according to the special circumstances. (See paragraph 68 of Surveyors' Instructions.) These have been carried out by Mr. Martyn, and I would recommend acceptance of his surveys.—J. S. CHARD, District Surveyor, 17 March, B.C., 82/55.

No. 15.

The Warden, Armidale, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Armidale, 10 July, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 9th June last (numbered as in margin), I have the honor to inform you that on two occasions notices were sent to Timothy M'Carthy, calling upon him to state if he has abandoned the land applied for by him, numbered 81/13, mineral lease, Armidale, but up to the present date no answer has been received.

I am informed that the applicant has abandoned this land, he having left this district some months ago.

I have, &c.,

EDWD. G. MARKHAM,  
Warden's Clerk,  
Pro Warden.

*Minutes on No. 15.*

Submitted.—13/7/82.

By Under Secretary for Mines:—From this report, taken in conjunction with that of the surveyor, it appears probable that this application has been abandoned, but there is no conclusive evidence of abandonment. It is not the practice of the Department to refuse an application without such evidence, though it is probably within the power of the Governor so to refuse. In view of the conflict with an M.C.P., it might perhaps be advisable to refuse this application to lease.—H.W., 13/7/82.

Submitted.

By the Minister for Mines:—I think this is the best course under all the circumstances of the case.—A.R., 14/7/82.

No. 16.

Gazette Notice.

Notice to Applicants for Mineral Leases.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 August, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned applications for mineral leases of Crown Lands have been refused.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

Peel and Uralla Mining District.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Area.	Date of Application
*	*	* * *	*	*
Armidale 81-13 M.	T. M'Carthy .....	County of Sandon, parish of Metz ..	acres 20	1881. 12 October.

15

## No. 17.

## Application by Mr. J. R. Chaffey.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]  
No. 235 of 1882.

District of Queanbeyan.

Application by John Robert Chaffey for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 300 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £150, this 17th day of August, 1882, at 2.5 o'clock,—

O. WILLANS,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan.

Sir,

17 August, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 300 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £150, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN ROBERT CHAFFEY,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan. . . . . 193, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

## Description.

County of Murray, parish of Bullongong, 300 acres, under mineral conditional purchase, 10s. per acre, and as herein described, south of, and 18 chains from, the south-west and south-east boundary of 80 acres recently applied for under a mining lease, by Messrs. Kingsland, Irvine, and party, and running from that point due south.

The land now applied for is a part of the same, and is applied for under a mining lease, by Messrs. M'Grath, M'Neill, Edwards, Hughes, and party.

*Minute on No. 17.*

I certify that J. R. Chaffey is of the prescribed age.—O. WILLANS, Crown Lands Agent.

## No. 18.

## Mr. J. R. Chaffey to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

193, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 1 September, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough at your earliest convenience to cause all action on my mineral conditional purchase application, No. 117,977, at Queanbeyan, on the 17th day of August, 1882, to be expedited. My reason for making this request is that I am about returning to Tasmania, and before doing so am anxious to know how far other applications or claims (if any) on the ground will be likely to interfere with my application.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN R. CHAFFEY.

*Minute on No. 18.*

Please see my memorandum on.—J.W., 5/9/82.

## No. 19.

## Petition by certain Inhabitants of Captain's Flat, Molonglo River.

Captain's Flat, Molonglo River, 8 September, 1882.

The Honorable the Minister for Mines, Sydney,—

The humble Petition of the miners, residents, leaseholders, and others interested in this locality, humbly sheweth:—

That recently the only available land for residences, commons, roads, &amp;c., adjoining the reefs in this locality have been applied for as mineral conditional purchases, which will have the effect of crippling all mining enterprise and subject your Petitioners to very great loss and inconvenience.

It will give the holders a monopoly of all the land available for machine areas, building sites, &amp;c., and give them the power to obstruct the carriage of quartz from the various reefs to the batteries.

Many of your Petitioners are prepared to prove (on affidavit if necessary) that the land so applied for is auriferous, and they believe that these applications have been made for purely obstructive and speculative purposes only.

Trusting you will be pleased at your earliest convenience to cause these applications to be refused, and your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

JOHN M'GRATH.  
EDWARD HOLEHAN.  
HUGH M'NEIL.

[Here follow 35 signatures.]

*Minute on No. 19.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—The Under Secretary for Lands.—H.W., B.C., 20/9/82.

No. 20.

## No. 20.

Mr. W. B. Christie to Mr. Fletcher, M.P., and party.

Gentlemen,

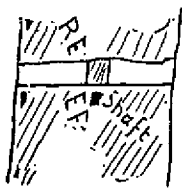
Wentworth Court, Sydney, 9 September, 1882.

In accordance with instructions from Mr. Fletcher, I have visited and inspected the copper reef at Molonglo River, in the county of Murray, parish of Bullongong, land district of Queanbeyan, and have the honor to submit to you the following thereon:—

The property consists of three applications for mineral leases of 80 acres each, as per accompanying plan, made by Hugh McNeill and party, on 5th June last, and numbered 1, 2, and 3.

The position of the reef is shown on plan from a rough survey which I made on the ground, also the approximate position of the workings. The workings consist of a cross-cut at "A," with shaft about 20 feet deep, showing a well-defined reef of about 40 feet in width; a second cross-cut at "B," showing the reef about 35 feet wide; and a trial shaft, sunk by Irwin and party (who had endeavoured to jump the ground), about 15 feet deep. This shaft is off the true line of reef.

Cross-cut A.



This cross-cut extends from the eastern wall of the reef about 40 feet, and a shaft sunk, as per marginal sketch, to a depth of 20 feet. The ore here is chiefly green carbonate, intermixed with clay and earthy matter. The specimens marked "A 1" were taken from the bottom of the shaft, and picked out, under my own supervision, from what I considered to be the average of the lode at this part. As the walls are approached the red oxide shows out considerably—specimen "A 2" is a sample; and those two specimens may be taken as a fair average of what the lode is throughout at this point.

Cross-cut B.

About 3 or 4 chains south from A a second cross-cut has been made, opening the reef, which is about 35 feet wide here, to a depth of from 2 to 5 feet. The character of the stone here appears to be better than in the first cut—see two specimens, B 1, which were taken from about the centre of the face of the cut; B 2 (red oxide) is from near the western wall of the reef.

"C."

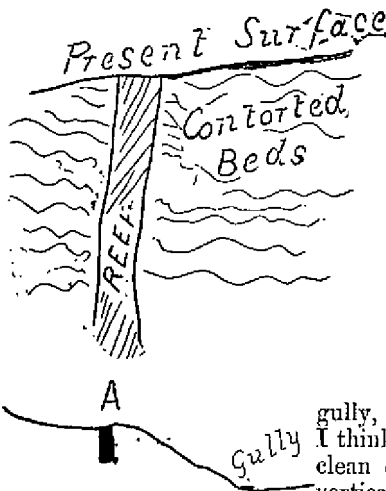
At "C," on the bank of a gully which runs through the property, the reef is plainly visible on the surface to a width of from 20 to 30 feet; specimens of gossan, C 1 to C 2 were knocked off the exposed capping.

"E."

Specimen B 1-2 will show the character of the stone from the reef at this point.

"D, F, G."

The reef is most distinctly traceable from D to G—that is, completely through blocks 1 and 2 and partly through the third block; but in the latter the character changes from slaty to a coarse porphyritic rock along the line of reef, in which the traces of the lode become lost. There is, however, a length of at least 60 chains of lode visible, which, from its great width and the facilities for working it, contains, I believe, a mine of wealth unequalled by any of the copper lodes as yet opened in the Colony.



The slate beds adjacent to the lode are much shattered, generally on the surface, but in the gully, at H, the action of water has exposed them considerably below the surface, and here they exhibit signs of violent contortion, being folded and doubled over as though the forcing up of the reef through the slate beds had exerted an enormous lateral pressure and driven them back upon each other in the (say) way that the leaves of a book will fold themselves if pressed from front to back.

The pressure necessary to produce this contortion would itself have made the reef become dense and compact, while the "amount" of contortion appears to show that the reef that has been forced up must be of considerable width and depth.

For these reasons I believe that, as the reef is sunk upon, it will become more dense than it is at present, and consequently that the ore will be richer in its percentage of metal.

Near to and northerly from the cross-cut at A the ground falls rapidly to the gully, which is some 30 feet lower than where the shaft is, and in opening up the work I think it would be well to commence at the gully where the reef crosses it, and make a clean open cutting the full width of the reef. As the reef is within 5 degrees of being vertical, it would be more easily and effectively worked in this way than in any other.

Section from A to gully at reef.

About a quarter of a mile south-easterly from the land there is an unlimited supply of mountain limestone of excellent quality (specimen L), which, as it is not yet alienated from the Crown, could be secured by mineral conditional purchase.

Mr. Brooks, whom I accompanied on the occasion, will be in a position to furnish you with details which I may have omitted, particularly with regard to the tenure under which the land is held, and he will convey to you personally suggestions which we mutually agreed upon when on the ground, on the subject of carriage, &c., which cannot be fully explained without a map of the county, which I have been unable to obtain owing to the very limited time at my disposal, having been travelling continuously since last Tuesday; and only having returned this morning from a long and fatiguing coach journey of ten hours before reaching the train at Goulburn, I feel that I am physically unable to furnish you with either so long or so full a report as I could wish; and I trust that, as you must have what information I am able to supply you with to-night, you will consider the shortness of the time at my disposal as an excuse for whatever slight deficiencies the foregoing may exhibit.

I am, &amp;c.,

WM. BEDE CHRISTIE,

Licensed Surveyor, Member Royal Society, Member Institute Surveyors.

## No. 21.

Application by Mr. F. M. Mills.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

No. 259 of 1882.

District of Queanbeyan.  
Application by Frederick Mansfield Mills for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 130 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £65, this 14th day of September, 1882, at 10 o'clock,—

C. H. EMERY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan.

Sir,

Sir,

14 September, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 130 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £65, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

FREDERICK M. MILLS,

Wentworth Court, Sydney.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan.

Description.

County of Murray, parish of Bullangong, 130 acres: Commencing at a point 2 chains west of the north-west corner of F. Murphy & Co.'s gold lease of 5 acres, No. 5; thence running south, west, north, and east, to point of commencement, as per accompanying sketch.

*Minute on No. 21.*

The applicant is of full age, and is not the holder of any incomplete conditional purchase.—C.H.E., Crown Lands Agent.

## No. 22.

## Application by Mr. W. Laing.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Queanbeyan.

No. 260 of 1882.

Application by William Laing for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 140 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £70, this 14th day of September, 1882, at 10·10 o'clock,—

C. H. EMERY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan.

Sir,

14 September, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 140 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £70, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM LAING,

Newcastle.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan.

Description.

County of Murray, parish of Bullangong, 140 acres: Commencing at a point 5 chains east from the south-east corner of 130 acres applied for as a mineral conditional purchase this day by F. M. Mills; and bounded by lines south, west, north, and east, to point of commencement; adjoining F. M. Mills' mineral conditional purchase of 130 acres on the south, and lying to the westward of gold leases 2, 15, 1, 4, as shown on accompanying sketch.

*Minute on No. 22.*

The applicant is of full age, and is not the holder of any incomplete conditional purchase.—C.H.E., Crown Lands Agent.

## No. 23.

## Application by Mr. W. B. Christie.

C.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Queanbeyan.

No. 261 of 1882.

Application by William Bede Christie for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 130 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £65, this 14th day of September, 1882, at 10·12 o'clock,—

C. H. EMERY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan.

Sir,

14 September, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 130 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £65, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM BEDE CHRISTIE,

Licensed Surveyor,

Wentworth Court, Sydney.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Queanbeyan.

Description.

County of Murray, parish of Bullangong, 130 acres: Commencing at a point 10 chains east from the south-east corner of 140 acres applied for by William Laing this day as a mineral conditional purchase; and bounded thence by lines south, west, north, and east, to point of commencement; and adjoining the said William Laing's 140-acre mineral conditional purchase on the south, and lying to the westward of gold leases Nos. 4 and 14, as per accompanying sketch.

*Minute on No. 23.*

The applicant is of full age, and is not the holder of any incomplete conditional purchase.—C.H.E., Crown Lands Agent.

## No. 24.

Mr. J. M'Grath and party to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Captain's Flat, 18 September, 1882.

I have the honor to forward you herewith a copy of a letter we have addressed to the Under Secretary for Mines, on the subject of our mineral leases at Captain's Flat, Molonglo River, being jumped by a ring of speculators from Sydney, who have applied for our land under 19th section of the Crown Lands Act. We beg that you will bring the matter under the notice of the Minister for Lands, and record our protest against the undermentioned applications for mineral conditional purchases being received:—

John Robert Chaffey, of Sydney, for 300 acres, taken at Queanbeyan on the 17th August last, under 19th section Crown Lands Act.

Conditional purchase No. 259, taken at Queanbeyan 14th September, by Frederick Mansfield Mills, for 130 acres, under 19th section Land Act.

By William Laing, of Newcastle, 140 acres, under 19th section Land Act, No. 260.

Also, by William Bede Christie, of Wentworth Court, Sydney, 130 acres, under 19th section Land Act, No. 261.

We most emphatically enter our protest against all or any of these applications being received until our claims to the leases have been duly dealt with on their merits.

I am, &amp;c.,

JOHN M'GRATH,

(For self and party),

Molonglo Reefs, *via* Foxlow Post Office.*Minutes on No. 24.*

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Urgent. This letter to be handed specially to the Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 20/9/82.

Mr. Wiseman.—W.B., 21/9/82.

*[Enclosure to No. 24.]*

Mr. J. M'Grath and party to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Captain's Flat, September, 1882.

We, the undersigned miners, residing at Captain's Flat, Molonglo River, beg to draw your attention to the following circumstances in connection with the mineral leases which we have applied for here, and request that you will take the matter into your favourable consideration and grant us such protection as your Department can afford.

The circumstances are as follows:—In the latter part of May last we, following our usual occupation as miners, were fortunate enough to discover traces of copper here. We immediately gave notice to the Warden's Clerk at Queanbeyan of our intention to apply for mineral leases, and on 5th June we made application for three blocks of 80 acres each, and paid down therefor £75, being the required amount to cover cost of survey fees and first year's rent. We immediately entered upon the ground and commenced working it, and since then have expended in labour and cash the sum of £103 7s. 6d. in developing the mine. By so doing we have discovered that copper is to be obtained in payable quantities on our land.

On the 17th August, more than two months after our applications were lodged, a man named John Robert Chaffey, of Sydney, applied for our land as a mineral conditional purchase, falsely representing to the Land Agent at Queanbeyan that he had the sanction and consent of our party for so doing, and stating that his object was to make our tenure of the land more secure. This man Chaffey, we say, had nothing in common with us; in fact, we never knew or heard of him before, and never authorized him to take the land up under the 19th section of the Land Act in our interest; and, as a matter of fact, finding we had a good claim, and one likely to pay well, he made this attempt to obtain our land under the Land Act, which we, as legitimate miners, had applied for in due form as a mineral lease.

Again, on the 14th instant a party of three mining speculators arrived at Queanbeyan from Sydney, and 400 acres of this land, in which our leases are embraced, were selected under 19th section Land Act, in the names of Frederick Mansfield Mills, Wentworth Court, Sydney, 130 acres; William Laing, of Newcastle, 140 acres; and William Bede Christie, Wentworth Court, Sydney, 130 acres.

Of course, if those applications are to override our leases we will be ruined men, and the fruits of our energies and enterprise will pass into the hands of individuals who only knew of the existence of this copper lode after we had opened it up and worked it.

The injustice of such a proceeding we hope you will see at once, and take such action as will protect the mining community here, and ourselves in particular, from the inroads of this ring of speculators.

We would respectfully point out that we are poor men, and if we lose this land we lose our all. The parties who have applied for our land as mineral conditional purchases are wealthy men, to whom money is little or no object.

We trust you will have this matter thoroughly investigated and see that justice is done us. As miners and poor men we can only place ourselves under your protection, and hope that we will not be deprived of our just rights by the action of those individuals whose only object is to hold the land for speculative purposes.

We have, &amp;c.,

JOHN M'GRATH.  
EDWARD HOLIHAN.  
THOMAS DALY.  
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

JOHN MORRIS.  
HENRY WILSON.  
HUGH M'NEILL.

## No. 25.

Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Union Club, Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

I called to-day to hand to you, in company with the miners, the attached memorial asking you to take into your favourable consideration their case of extreme hardship. I hope you will be able to see your way towards cancelling these mineral conditional purchases, and avert from absolute ruin these hard-working, industrious, poor, but honest diggers.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEXANDER RYRIE.

*Minutes on No. 25.*

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 21/9/82.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—It is suggested that a report be obtained from the surveyor, with as little delay as possible, upon the statements of the parties as to the disputing the land by others than the conditional purchasers, and as to the eligibility of the applications to conditionally purchase.

Should

Should the land be auriferous, the applications may, after the proclamation of the gold-field (and understood to be under consideration) be dealt with under the second section of the Mining Act.

The applicants for conditional purchase had better be advised of the purport of the within representation as to the occupation of the land by other parties, and expenditure by them; and further, that in the event of the land being auriferous, it may, apart from any other objections, be dealt with accordingly by cancellation of the conditional purchases or otherwise, as may be found advisable.—A.O.M., 27/7/82.

By Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—JOHN R.

[Enclosure to No. 25.]

Sir,

Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

We have the honor to bring under your notice a letter written by us to the Under Secretary for Mines, on the 18th instant, as follows:—

“Sir,

“Captain’s Flat, Molonglo River, September 18th, 1882.

“We the undersigned miners residing at Captain’s Flat, Molonglo River, beg to draw your attention to the following circumstances in connection with the mineral leases which we have applied for here, and request you will take the matter into your favourable consideration and grant us such protection as your Department can afford.

“The circumstances are as follows:—

“In the latter part of May last, we, following our usual occupation as miners, were fortunate enough to discover traces of copper here. We immediately gave notice to the Warden’s Clerk at Queanbeyan of our intention to apply for mineral leases, and on 5th June we made application for three blocks of 80 acres each, and paid down therefor £75, being the required amount to cover cost of survey fees and first year’s rent. We immediately entered upon the ground and commenced working it, and since then we have expended in labour and cash the sum of £103 7s. 6d. in developing the mine. By so doing, we have discovered that copper is to be obtained in payable quantities on our land.

“On the 17th August, more than two months after our applications were lodged, a man named John Robert Chaffey, of Sydney, applied for our land as a mineral conditional purchase, falsely representing to the Land Agent at Queanbeyan that he had the sanction and consent of our party for so doing, and stating that his object was to make our tenure more secure. This man, Chaffey, we say, had nothing in common with us, in fact we never knew or heard of him before, and never authorized him to take the land up under 19th section of the Land Act, in our interest; and as a matter of fact, finding we had a good claim and one likely to pay well, he made this attempt to obtain our land under the Land Act, which we, as legitimate miners, had applied for in due form as mineral leases.

“Again, on the 14th instant a party of three mining speculators arrived at Queanbeyan from Sydney, and 400 acres of land, in which our leases are embraced, were selected under 19th section Land Act, in the names of Frederick Mansfield Mills, Wentworth Court, Sydney, 130 acres, William Laing, of Newcastle, 140 acres, William Bede Christie, Wentworth Court, Sydney, 130 acres.

“Of course if those applications are to override our leases we will be ruined men, and the fruits of our energies and enterprise will pass into the hands of individuals who only knew of the existence of this copper lode after we had opened it up and worked it. The injustice of such a proceeding we hope you will see at once, and take such action as will protect the mining community here, and ourselves in particular, from the inroads of this ring of speculators.

“We would respectfully point out that we are poor men, and if we lose this land we lose our all. The parties who have applied for our land as mineral conditional purchases are wealthy men, to whom money is little or no object.

“We trust you will have this matter thoroughly investigated and see that justice is done us. As miners and poor men, we can only place ourselves under your protection, and hope that we will not be deprived of our just rights by the action of those individuals whose only object is to hold the land for speculative purposes.

“We have, &c.,

(Signatures of McNeill and party).”

The circumstances detailed in the above letter disclose an attempt on the part of the persons therein named to obtain, under colour of the law, lands to which we respectfully submit they cannot be entitled.

We may here state that we have ascertained that steps are being taken to have the district (embracing a large area) in which the lands in question are situated, proclaimed a gold-field, and that such proclamation is daily expected to issue.

At the present moment there are pending upwards of twenty applications for mineral and gold-mining leases within that area.

There are also several prospecting and other gold-mining areas taken up under the Gold Fields Regulations.

The whole of the land thus applied for and taken up respectively is embraced in the mineral selections of Messrs. Chaffey, Mills, Laing, and Christie.

Apart from the extreme hardship which would be entailed upon us in common with the many other miners similarly situated, were these mineral selections allowed to prevail, we beg respectfully to point out what appear to us conclusive reasons why such selections should be cancelled as unauthorized and unjustifiable.

By the 39th section of the Gold Fields Act of 1874 (as affecting gold leases), and by sub-section 2 of section 56 (as affecting mineral leases), the applicants are expressly empowered to take possession of and occupy the lands applied for, pending their applications.

By section 40, any interference with ground applied for as a gold lease is declared a trespass.

On 13th July, 1874, Regulations with regard to both classes of lease were duly proclaimed; and in strict accordance with the Act and those Regulations, we and others made our applications and paid our money; no objections were made, and therefore practically the issue of leases was merely a question of time.

By the 27th of the Mineral Lease Regulations it is provided that “pending any application for a lease, it shall not be lawful for any person other than the applicant or applicants, or some person or persons legally entitled thereto, to enter upon, take possession of or occupy, or to make out as a mineral prospecting or mineral area, or to include within the boundaries of any mineral prospecting or mineral area the land applied for or any part thereof. And no such entry, &c., shall confer any right or title to the said land. And any person who shall so enter upon, &c., shall be deemed to have trespassed or encroached thereon,” &c.

A similar provision is contained in the Gold-mining Lease Regulations (28), and it is thereby also provided that the applicant may mine upon the land pending the application.

The persons “legally entitled” who are exempted from the above quoted Regulation are, we think, clearly those only who are mentioned in Mineral Lease Regulation 3 and Gold Lease Regulation 5, viz., “Persons in occupation of the land applied to lease or any part of it, or who have or claim a right to or interest in the land or any part of it at the time when such application to lease is made.” And this view is fortified by the language of section 40 of the Act itself.

In the present case the mineral selectors did, in direct violation of the Act and Regulations, “include within the boundaries of a mineral area” the lands applied for by us, and also those applied for by the various other persons referred to,—some as mineral, some as gold-mining leases.

Relying on that Act and on those Regulations, we respectfully contend that, under such circumstances, “no right or title” to the land was conferred upon the selectors, and that they are in fact trespassers within the meaning both of the Regulations quoted and of section 40 of the Act.

If this contention be correct, it follows necessarily that the land was not open to selection under any section of the Lands Acts, because a selection cannot be lawful which involves a trespass.

We have ventured respectfully to direct your attention to the various clauses of the Acts and Regulations which appear to us to bear upon our case, in the firm belief that you will give to them their fair construction and protect us in the vindication of our rights under them, the matter being one of vital importance to us, and also to all persons applying for leases and expending their money and labour on the land, in the honest belief that so long as they comply with the law they cannot be dispossessed by speculators or adventurers.

We have, &c.,

HUGH McNEILL AND PARTY.

Minute on above.

Presented by Mr. A. Rynie, M.P.

## No. 26.

## Gazette Notice.

Supplement to the New South Wales Government Gazette.—Published by authority.

WEDNESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM  
to wit. } FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order  
(L.S.) } of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Depen-  
Governor. } dencies.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the "Mining Act of 1874," I, Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby proclaim that the following shall be deemed a gold-field, within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say:—

County of Murray, parishes of Bullongong, Ballallaba, Jinjera, Thurrallilly, and Yanununbeyan, area about 100,000 acres. The gold-fields on Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Queanbeyan River, at the south-east corner of H. C. Antill's 825 acres, parish of Yarrow; and bounded thence by the east boundary of that portion and its prolongation bearing north to the south boundary of portion No. 101, parish of Yanununbeyan; thence by part of that boundary bearing west, by the west boundary of the same portion bearing north, and by part of its north boundary bearing east to a point south from the south-west corner of H. C. Antill's southernmost portion of 640 acres; thence by a line to that corner, the western boundary of that land and of H. C. Antill's 640 acres, J. Hosking's 640 acres, another of H. C. Antill's 640 acres, Owen Bowen's 640 acres, and the prolongation of the last-named boundary bearing northerly to a point west from the north-west corner of portion No. 71; thence by a line to that corner, the north boundary of that portion and of Wm. White's 500 acres bearing east to the left bank of Molonglo River; thence by that bank upwards to the junction of that river with Yandyguinula Creek; thence by the left bank of that creek upwards, to a point south from the south-west corner of portion No. 39, parish of Thurrallilly; thence by a line to that corner, the west boundary of that portion and of portion No. 42, and the prolongation of those boundaries bearing north to the south boundary of portion No. 203, parish of Molonglo; thence by part of that boundary bearing east, by the east boundary of the same portion and its prolongation bearing north to northern side of a road, the southern side of which forms the northern boundaries of the last-mentioned portion; thence by that road bearing north-westerly and south-westerly to the south-east corner of portion No. 174, parish of Molonglo; thence by the east boundary of that portion and its prolongation bearing north to the summit of the South Black Range; thence by that range easterly to the boundary between the land districts of Braidwood and Queanbeyan; thence by that boundary bearing southerly to the boundary between the counties of Beresford and Murray; thence by that boundary north-westerly and westerly by Sherlock Creek, and by the Queanbeyan River aforesaid downwards, to the point of commencement.

To be called "The Molonglo Gold-field."

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

*Minute on No. 26.*

By the Under Secretary for Lands:—I think this is the gold-field the Chief Commissioner referred to yesterday.—C.O., 28/9/82.

## No. 27.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. R. Chaffey.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 September, 1882.

With reference to the mineral conditional purchase made by you at Queanbeyan, as noted in the margin, I have to inform you that a petition has been lodged from certain miners at Captain's Flat protesting against the purchase in question, and alleging that the land, or a portion of it, had been previously occupied and improved by them and applied for under mineral lease, and is moreover auriferous. I am to add that the matter has been referred for inquiry, and in the meantime to warn you that on the facts being ascertained the application will be dealt with on its merits.

I have further to refer you to the proclamation of a gold-field in the Gazette of yesterday's date, and to inform you that, in the event of the land being auriferous, it may, apart from any other objections, be dealt with accordingly by cancellation of the conditional purchases or otherwise as may be found advisable.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 28.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. F. M. Mills.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 September, 1882.

With reference to the mineral conditional purchase made by you at Queanbeyan, as noted in the margin, I have to inform you that a petition has been lodged from certain miners at Captain's Flat protesting against the purchase in question, and alleging that the land, or a portion of it, had been previously occupied and improved by them and applied for under mineral lease, and is moreover auriferous.



I am to add that the matter has been referred for inquiry, and in the meantime to warn you that, on the facts being ascertained, the application will be dealt with on its merits.

I have further to refer you to the proclamation of a gold-field in the Gazette of yesterday's date, and to inform you that, in the event of the land being auriferous, it may, apart from any other objections, be dealt with accordingly by cancellation of the conditional purchase or otherwise as may be found advisable.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 29.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. Laing.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 September, 1882.

With reference to the mineral conditional purchase made by you at Queanbeyan, as noted in the margin, I have to inform you that a petition has been lodged from certain miners at Captain's Flat, protesting against the purchase in question, and alleging that the land, or a portion of it, had been previously occupied and improved by them and applied for under mineral lease, and is moreover auriferous.

M.C.P. 82-280,  
14 September,  
1882, 140 acres

I am to add that the matter has been referred for inquiry, and in the meantime to warn you that, on the facts being ascertained, the application will be dealt with on its merits.

I have further to refer you to the proclamation of a gold-field in the Gazette of yesterday's date, and to inform you that, in the event of the land being auriferous, it may, apart from any other objections, be dealt with accordingly by cancellation of the conditional purchase or otherwise as may be found advisable.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 30.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. B. Christie.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 September, 1882.

With reference to the mineral conditional purchase made by you at Queanbeyan, as noted in the margin, I have to inform you that a petition has been lodged from certain miners at Captain's Flat, protesting against the purchase in question, and alleging that the land, or a portion of it, had been previously occupied and improved by them and applied for under mineral lease, and is moreover auriferous.

M.C.P. 82-281,  
14 September,  
1882, 130 acres

I am to add that the matter has been referred for inquiry, and in the meantime to warn you that on the facts being ascertained the application will be dealt with on its merits.

I have further to refer you to the proclamation of a gold-field in the Gazette of yesterday's date, and to inform you that in the event of the land being auriferous it may, apart from any other objections, be dealt with accordingly by cancellation of the conditional purchase or otherwise as may be found advisable.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 31.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 September, 1882.

With reference to the petition presented by you to Sir John Robertson, from certain miners at Captain's Flat, protesting against the mineral conditional purchases of Messrs. Chaffey, Christie, Mills, and Laing, upon grounds stated in the memorial, I have to inform you that the matter has been referred to the local surveyor for report, and that in the meantime the substance of the representations received from the miners has been communicated to the applicants under conditional purchase, who have been warned that on the facts being ascertained the applications will be dealt with on their merits.

M.C.P. 82-280,  
82-235, 261, 259,  
Queanbeyan.

I have further to refer you to the proclamation of a gold-field in the Gazette of yesterday's date, and to inform you that the applicants for the mineral purchases have been given notice that in the event of the land being auriferous the purchases may, apart from any other objections, be dealt with accordingly by cancellation or otherwise as may be found advisable.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 32.

Mr. W. B. Christie to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, No. 1, Wentworth Court, Sydney, 30 September, 1882.

On behalf of Messrs. F. M. Mills, of Wentworth Court, Wm. Laing, of Newcastle, and myself, in reference to your letters to us of 28th instant, with regard to our mineral conditional purchases of 130 acres, 140 acres, and 130 acres, numbers 82-259, 260, 261 respectively, applied for at Queanbeyan on the 14th September instant, I have the honor to bring the following facts under your notice.

On the 5th June last Hugh McNeill and party, who I understand are the petitioners against our mineral conditional purchases, applied for mineral leases numbers 1, 2, 3, at Captain's Flat, Queanbeyan District, of 80 acres each.

On the 17th August John Robert Chaffey applied for a mineral conditional purchase of 300 acres, No. 82-235, described as embracing part of the same ground.

Having ascertained that there was an error in Mr. Chaffey's description, which would be fatal if accurate descriptions were tendered, we applied for our mineral conditional purchases, and in addition to the usual descriptions, appended to each a tracing showing clearly the land applied for, so that there could be no question as to the identification of our lands.

1st.

1st. The question of Chaffey's title to his mineral conditional purchase depends on the establishment of two grounds: Firstly, was the land he applied for Crown Land within the meaning of the Crown Lands Alienation Act interpretation clause, and of the interpretation clause of the Mining Act? Secondly, was his description one by which the land he referred to could be identified?

With regard to the first of these grounds, I submit that the land was Crown Land within the meaning of the Alienation Act, inasmuch as that it had not "been dedicated to any public purpose, and that it had not been granted, or contracted to be granted, in fee simple."

It was Crown Land within the meaning of the Mining Act, because it was not under lease "for purposes other than pastoral purposes."

I refer to the opinion of the Attorney-General that the mere fact of an application for a mineral lease having been made does not bind the Government in any way, and till such lease is granted the land is open to sale conditionally or otherwise.

In the case *Moore v. Priory* (?) at Armidale, which was one in which the defendant had mineral conditionally purchased certain land which the plaintiff had applied for as a mineral lease some twelve months previously, Messrs. Darley, Salomons, Pilcher, and Want, each gave an opinion in favour of the mineral conditional purchase.

I refer further to the recent Pheasant Creek case in New England, in which an application for a mineral conditional purchase ousted the applicants for a mineral lease after they had done a large amount of work in opening up the land; and I understand that one of the applicants (Gafney) was given into custody and imprisoned for tin-stealing, because he took away the tin he had raised from the land after the mineral conditional purchase was made.

I refer next to the practice of the Mining Department established within the last few months, namely, when the officers are dealing with the plans of land applied for as mineral lease, they submit a tracing of the plan to the Lands Department, and ascertain whether the land has been applied for as a conditional purchase at a prior or subsequent date. If it is found that the land has been so applied for then the mineral lease is refused, thus showing that the principle laid down by the Attorney-General is recognized in the ordinary practice of the Department.

These references I submit establish the fact that the land was "Crown Land" on the date of Mr. Chaffey's application, and that his application therefore ousts the applicants to lease the land, viz., the present petitioners against us.

Seeing that Mr. Chaffey has by his mineral conditional purchase thus ousted the applicants to lease, if there is any question at issue in this matter it lies between him and them, and not between them and us; but I maintain that there cannot be any question at issue between Mr. Chaffey and the applicants to lease, because the land in dispute is "Crown Land."

With regard now to the second point—Was Mr. Chaffey's description one by which the land he referred to could be identified?

His description is as follows:—"300 acres in the county of Murray, parish of Bullangong, south of and 18 chains from the south-west and south-east boundary of 80 acres, recently applied for by Messrs. Kingsland and Irving and party, and running south from that point. This land applied for is a part of the same as is applied for under a mining lease by Messrs. M'Grath, M'Neil, Edwards, Hughes, and party."

We contend that the land herein described cannot be identified with sufficient certainty to oust or upset an accurate description with which it may clash, because, first, there is no south-west and south-east boundary of the 80 acres referred to; second, there is no record by which the land applied for to lease by Messrs. Kingsland and Irving can be identified; third, notwithstanding the fact that within distances ranging from 1 to about 8 chains from the eastern boundary of the land applied for to lease by M'Grath, M'Neil, and party, there are no less than twenty fixed and determinate points, being the corners of previously measured gold leases. Mr. Chaffey has not referred to any of them as a datum for identification of the land he applied for.

Although Mr. Chaffey's description may possibly be sufficient to entitle him to claim under the 14th clause of the Lands Amendment Act of 1875, so long as the matter lay entirely between himself and the Crown, still I submit that its uncertainty and vagueness must yield before the accurate and definite descriptions tendered by us; and in making our applications, the matter of dispute lies between Mr. Chaffey and ourselves in testing his claim to the land previously applied for as a mineral lease by Messrs. M'Grath, M'Neil, and party, with whom we have nothing whatever to do, they having lost their right of lease when Chaffey made his application for a mineral conditional purchase.

I believe that the foregoing will be sufficient reply to the petition and protest against our purchases sent in by the miners at Captain's Flat; but with regard to the previous occupation and improvements alleged to have been effected by them, I would respectfully point out that the "occupation" is merely the marking of the land as required by the 2nd regulation relating to mineral leases, and gives no title whatever. The improvements consist of two trenches, 35 feet long by 2 feet wide, and of an average depth of from 2 to 4 feet. In one of these trenches a shaft has been sunk to a depth of about 20 feet. These are all the improvements which the original applicants claim; and from a long experience in mining work generally, I estimate it at about three weeks work for two men, or worth from £18 to £20. There is another prospecting hole on the ground about 10 feet deep, sunk by Irving and party, who abandoned it, I understood from the men themselves, before they applied for the land. This is valueless.

The men, however, not being the holders of any lease or promise of lease, cannot claim in virtue of these improvements, even if they were of sufficient value to entitle them to do so, under the 2nd clause of the Lands Amendment Act of 1875; and even if they could, it is now too late for them to do so, as the proclamation of a gold-field embracing the locality, made on the 27th instant, alone will prevent the land being granted in virtue of any such application.

With regard to the now alleged auriferous character of this land, I would point out to you that these men have been working for gold on Molonglo River, in the vicinity of the land, for nearly two years, and they have applied for it as copper land. From the experience of these men the auriferous deposits of the neighbourhood are confined to the chocolate soil, whereas the land for which we apply is on the slate formation. This, however, is mere allegation on both sides and requires proof.

Referring to the 2nd paragraph of your letter respecting the proclamation of the gold-field, in which you inform us of the liability of our purchases to be cancelled on that account, I beg most respectfully to point out that the 11th clause of the Mining Act provides only for the conversion of conditional purchases

under

under the 13th clause into conditional purchases under the 14th clause of the Alienation Act, and that such conversion "shall not be applicable to conditional purchases that may have been made for more than three calendar months prior to the proclamation."

Our conditional purchases were made however under the 19th clause, and are therefore not referred to in the Mining Act.

The 14th clause of the Alienation Act deals only with the lands conditionally purchased within proclaimed gold-fields; but our purchases were not made within a proclaimed gold-field, and I submit that the subsequent proclamation cannot be held to be retrospective so as to prejudice our claim to the land.

In conclusion, I regret that we have not been furnished with a copy of the petition of the miners, and the allegations which you informed Mr. Mills and me they had made to the effect that we had taken some kind of advantage of them and prevented their selling the land at a good price. It would be much better for all parties if such statements were not made; but if they are, that they should be explained at once. The facts are simply these:—I was employed by a number of gentlemen who proposed to purchase this claim, to inspect the lode and report on the title of the vendors. I reported favourably on the cupriferous character of the land, but on inquiry found that the Lands Department would in all probability allow Mr. Chaffey to amend his description, and this would at once deprive the applicants for the lease to any title to it.

I further learned from private information that a party in connection with Mr. Chaffey were about to apply for further mineral conditional purchases, so as to embrace all the land applied for to lease by them. In consequence of this, Mr. Laing, Mr. Mills, and myself, neither of whom (at least I can speak with certainty regarding Mr. Mills and myself) were in any way connected with the syndicate who had employed me in the first instance, at once applied for our mineral conditional purchases 259, 260, 261, and thereby contested the validity of Mr. Chaffey's description, besides securing the balance of the land to ourselves, which would have been taken up by others on the following Thursday, if we had not done so.

We therefore have simply taken advantage of the law which allows a mineral conditional purchase to override an application to lease. The law is undoubtedly a hard one, but others would have taken advantage of it and secured the land under mineral conditional purchase if we had not, and the original applicants would have been ousted by them.

With every desire to deal fairly by these miners, Mr. Mills and I had an interview with them and Mr. Ryrie, M.L.A. for Braidwood, who is acting for them. We offered to abandon all claim to the land if Mr. Ryrie succeeded in bringing about an alteration in the law, so that if we gave up our present claim no one else could come in over our heads and take the land from them under a mineral conditional purchase again.

The men, however, have elected to test the question on its merits as the law stands, and we are quite willing to take them at their word, feeling every confidence in the legality of our right to the land, and in the soundness of the legal opinions expressed by the Attorney-General and the other eminent members of the Bar who have declared in favour of a "mineral conditional purchase" as against an "application for a mineral lease."

I have, &c.,

W. BEDE CHRISTIE.

Minutes on No. 32.

Urgent.—W.B., 3/10/82.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Charting Branch, with reference to the other papers in this case.—A.O.M., 3/10/82.

By Surveyor-General:—Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam, in connection with previous papers.—H. HARE, for Surveyor-General, 4/10/82. Mr. Surveyor Vickery.—E.T., 11/10/82. Report and sketch with my letter of 17th October, No. 83-36.—E. G. VICKERY, 17/10/82.

No. 33.

Telegram from Mr. T. H. Smith to The District Surveyor, Goulburn.

Cooma, 4 October, 1882.

THE instructions for the measurement of three mineral leases referred to have not been received by me. Probably they were sent direct to Mr. M'Cord.

THOMAS H. SMITH,  
Acting District Surveyor, Cooma.

No. 34.

Mr. W. C. Proctor to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

138, Pitt-street, Sydney, 6 October, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with a certified copy of the application of Mr. John Robert Chaffey for a mineral conditional purchase of 300 acres at Queanbeyan on the 17th August, 1882: mineral conditional purchase 82-235.

I have, &c.,

W. C. PROCTOR,  
(Per J. MACDONALD).

Minutes on No. 34.

The previous letters in this case were sent to District-Surveyor Twynam for report, 3 October, 1882.—J.R.M., 7/10/82. By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Send copy as requested, then await Mr. Twynam's report.—A.O.M., 8/10/82. Copy from extract supplied to Mr. Proctor, the original application being out of the office.—T.W.W., 11/10/82. Referred to Charting Branch.—C.N., 23/10/82.

## No. 35.

The Crown Lands Agent, Queanbeyan, to The District Surveyor, Goulburn.

My dear Sir,

Being engaged all day in Court I could not send away to-day by post, as I had intended, copies of the mineral leases you named, taken from my lease register; they must now go by to-morrow's post.

I have, &c.,

O. WILLANS,

Crown Lands Agent.

## No. 36.

Telegram from Crown Lands Agent, Queanbeyan, to District Surveyor, Goulburn.

Queanbeyan, 10 October, 1882.

COPIES posted; could not get them ready yesterday, being in Court all day.

O. WILLANS,

Queanbeyan.

## No. 37.

Memorandum from District Surveyor, Goulburn, to Mr. Surveyor Vickery.

There is an important matter demanding immediate attention at Captain's Flat: it is to make inspection and supply a sketch showing the positions of the mining leases and the mineral conditional purchases which have been the subject of debate in the House of Parliament, and to report upon work done and improvements (if any) which have been effected. After much correspondence I have obtained copies of the applications for mineral leases, and they are now in course of transit to me by post; they will be despatched to you to-morrow with the other papers.

Inasmuch as the matter is now the subject of public comment and frequent reference to the Minister, I would request you to be so good as to bestow immediate attention thereto.

The parish map now in your hands shows the adjacent surveys, from which you can determine the starting points and relative positions of the mining leases and mineral selections now in question; and then please to prepare a sketch to such a scale as will represent them all plainly, and also all improvements, and report full particulars with all possible despatch.

I have written several times to you, and have sent papers addressed to you at Foxlow, some of them important. Please to obtain them as soon as possible.

E. TWYNAM,

District Surveyor.

10 October, /82.

## No. 38.

## Mineral Lease Application.

Copper.—Mineral lease, Captain's Flat, Foxlow.

1882.	Applicants.	Area.	Description.
No. 1. June 5, 11.30 o'clock forenoon.	Hugh M'Neill. Thomas Daly. Edward Walsh. Thomas Cook. John Morris. Henry Wilson. John M'Grath. Edwd. Holihan. Peter Hughes. William Edwards.	80 acres.	Copper mineral lease, situated half-mile west of Molonglo River; the datum point is distant 10 chains in a north-westerly direction from Daly and party's 5-acre gold lease at Captain's Flat, Foxlow.
No. 2. June 5, 12.30 afternoon.	Hugh M'Neill and others, at mineral lease No 1.	80 acres.	Situated half a mile west of Molonglo River; datum point distant 10 chains in a north-westerly direction from M'Neill and party's 3-acre gold lease, and north of and adjoining No. 1 mineral lease of this day.
No. 3. June 5 .....	Hugh M'Neill and others, same as mineral lease 1 and 2.	80 acres.	Half a mile west of the Molonglo River; datum point is distant 10 chains in a north-westerly direction from M'Neill and party's prospecting claim, Captain's Flat, Foxlow, and adjoining No. 2 mineral lease on its north boundary.

O. WILLANS,

Warden's Clerk.

## No. 39.

Mr. J. M'Grath and party to Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P.

Sir,

Braidwood, 15 October, 1882.

I see, in remarks made by Minister for Mines on our case (on your moving adjournment of the House, 3rd October, on it), that he takes it for granted we were not the holders of any mineral licenses at all. Enclosed I send you certified copy of mineral licenses held by our party. By looking at dates of them you will see that they were all, with the exception of J. Morris's, taken out previous to our land being applied for as mineral conditional purchases by Mills, Laing, or Christie, whose applications were made on 14th September.

If

If in your judgment you think the placing of this certificate before the Minister for Mines will strengthen our case, we beg you will do it as soon as it is convenient for you.

Thanking you for the great interest you have taken and the assistance you have been to our party in this matter,—

I have, &c.,  
JOHN M'GRATH,  
(For self and party).

*Minutes on No. 39.*

Urgent.—W.B.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Bring up with 82-7,633 on return.—A.O.M., 19/10/82.

[*Enclosure to No. 39.*]

I HEREBY certify that the undermentioned persons had mineral licenses issued to them from this office on the several dates written opposite to their respective names:—

No.	Name.	Date of license.
1882.		
12.....	Edwards, William .....	22nd August, 1882.
13.....	Daly, Thomas .....	" " "
14.....	Holihan, Edward.....	" " "
15.....	M'Neill, Hugh .....	" " "
19.....	M'Grath, John .....	13th September, "
20.....	Morris, John .....	16th " "

Court-house, Braidwood, 14 October, 1882.

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Mining Registrar.

No. 40.

Mr. Surveyor Vickery to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Shoalhaven River, 19 October, 1882.

In compliance with your instructions of 3rd October, No. 82-525, and 4th October, No. 82-540, to Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam, and transferred to me on 11th October, 1882, I proceeded to Captain's Flat, to inquire into the facts of several mineral conditional purchases, viz., mineral conditional purchase 82-235 of 300 acres, by J. R. Chaffey, mineral conditional purchase 82-259 of 130 acres, by F. M. Mills, mineral conditional purchase 82-260 of 140 acres, by William Laing, and mineral conditional purchase 82-261 of 130 acres, by W. B. Christie, situated in the parish of Bullongong, county of Murray, and within the Molonglo Gold-field, and I now have the honor to transmit to you herewith a sketch showing the relative positions of these mineral conditional purchases with regard to certain mineral leases previously applied for by Hugh M'Neill and party, and now measured by Mr. Licensed Surveyor M'Cord, and to report as follows:—

The facts of the case are simply these: On the 11th June, 1882, Hugh M'Neill and party applied for three mineral leases of 80 acres each for working copper. They duly occupied, marked, and described the land they applied for, in accordance with the mining regulations, and effected improvements to the value of £42. These improvements consist of three shafts sunk on and a trench cut across the lode. These shafts are upon mineral lease No. 33 as shown on sketch, and comprise an entire excavation of 42 cubic yards. As much of this is rock, I estimate the cost at £1 per yard. In opposition to this valuation, the applicants inform me that, their time being considered, it has cost them double that sum, but I believe a similar work could be contracted for at my estimate.

They have also sunk two small shafts of the respective depths of 8½ and 10 feet within the boundaries of mineral lease No. 24, and are upon a quartz reef sunk in the search for gold. I do not consider them an improvement to the copper lease, as they are not on the discovered lode.

There are no other improvements upon these leases, and no improvements whatever upon mineral lease Nos. 25 and 26.

Subsequently to the sinking of the shafts mentioned above, J. R. Chaffey sought to secure much of the land M'Neill and party had applied for by purchase, and on the 17th August, 1882, applied for 300 acres under the 19th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. When upon the ground I could do nothing with the description tendered by Chaffey, there being so many conflicting statements as to the position of the lease from which he described his starting-point. Even could the locality of the lease be established, the description would then be very dubious. Upon return to my main camp on the Shoalhaven River after visiting Captain's Flat, I received a letter from J. R. Chaffey, enclosing a sketch from which it appears that the land now described by him is that shown in the broken pencil lines on my sketch. He has not occupied or made any improvements.

Messrs. Irving and Kingsland, the applicants of the lease from which J. R. Chaffey describes his purchases, are not upon the ground, and appear to be ut only indifferent to their lease.

Again, three persons F. M. Mills, Wm. Laing, and W. B. Christie, becoming aware of the vagueness of Chaffey's description, sought to secure the land originally applied for to lease by M'Neill and party by purchase also, and on the 14th September, 1882, each tendered an application under the 19th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for the respective area of 130 acres, 140 acres, and 130 acres. Their descriptions are indisputable. They have not occupied or made any improvements.

Messrs. Hugh M'Neill and party are industrious, well-deserving miners; they have spent upwards of two years in the immediate vicinity in search for gold and copper. When they at last discovered the

copper they at once complied with all the conditions of the Mining Act to secure it, and were quite unaware of the counteracting power of the Land Act.

Setting aside all the technicalities of the law, it would appear to me that the ends of common-place justice can only be obtained by putting M'Neill and party in possession of the leases for which they applied; and I would most strongly and respectfully recommend that, if it can be done, all applications to purchase in the locality whatsoever be refused. The close proximity of the land comprising the gold leases shown on sketch is sufficient to secure the likelihood of the land now sought to be purchased being auriferous. The rock formations are precisely the same.

Mineral leases Nos. 23 to 26 are shown as measured by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor M'Cord; the datum point upon which they all hinge is a few links from the south-east corner of No. 23 as shown on sketch.

I have, &c.,  
E. G. VICKERY,  
Surveyor.

Minutes on No. 40.

All papers herewith submitted.—E. TWYNAM, District Surveyor, 21/10/82.

By the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Charting Branch,—I am informed that the tracings of the mineral lease applications by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor M'Cord have been received. May I request that the matter may be submitted for decision as early as convenient.—A.O.M., 23/10/82.

Will the Mining Department please state whether the undermentioned mineral lease applications have been approved.—H. HARE, per E.H.B., 2/11/82. 82-1, 2, and 3, Queanbeyan. Not yet approved.—J.R.N., 2/11/82.

No. 41.

Mr. W. B. Christie to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

No. 1 Wentworth Court, Sydney, 4 November, 1882.

Referring to mineral conditional purchases made at Queanbeyan, on the 14th September, 1882, by Messrs. Mills, Laing, and myself, Nos. 82/259, 260, and 261 respectively, and to the report of Mr. Surveyor Vickery thereon, papers No. 82/S,003, Conditional Sales, I have the honor to bring under your notice the following facts:—

Mr. Vickery reports that our descriptions are indisputable as to the land we apply for, while Mr. Chaffey's description is "vague," and even in the light of a tracing which that gentleman forwarded to Mr. Vickery it is "uncertain" and "dubious" what land he intended to apply for.

Dismissing, therefore, Mr. Chaffey's application altogether as being beyond further consideration, I now beg to bring most prominently under your notice that the Mining Department has apprised the Surveyor-General that the applications to lease by McNeill and party "have not been approved."

Consequently, if any reliance is to be placed on the legal opinions of the Attorney-General, Messrs. Pilcher, Stephens, Darley, Salomons, and Want, we are entitled to the land; and we beg most respectfully that your early decision in the matter will place us in possession, as we are suffering serious loss in the delay in opening up and developing the mine.

Respecting Mr. Vickery's valuation of the work done at £42, I submit that the value of the work done at the date of our selections was only £20, and I will undertake to have the same amount of work done on the ground at the valuation I have put on it; but whatever may be the value of those workings is altogether beside the question at issue, as it has already been decided by the Supreme Court in, I think, Patterson's case, that shafts and such works were not "improvements," within the meaning of the Act, to bar selection.

Coming now to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Vickery's report, in which he describes the applicants to lease, Messrs. M'Neill and party, as "industrious, well-deserving miners, who have spent upwards of two years in the immediate vicinity in search of gold and copper," and states that in "common justice" the land should be given to them,—I cannot help expressing my opinion that in thus importing feeling, with a view to working up sympathy on their behalf, into his official and professional report, Mr. Vickery has gone altogether beyond his duties, and that *ex-parte* statements of this nature, gleaned as they are from the men themselves, where we had no opportunity of refuting them, have no right to be made a matter of official correspondence, to the benefit or injury of any parties to a dispute, which must only be settled by the legal construction of the Acts which brought it about.

As, however, Mr. Vickery has so far unconsciously lent himself to furnishing you with a reflex of those men's opinions of themselves and their troubles, I beg to submit some facts to you, which otherwise I would not have brought before you. Those men placed their applications for lease under offer to some gentlemen for £3,300, and although repeatedly told that their title was a bad one, they refused to improve it by making mineral conditional purchases of the land. This offer was dated 29th August, 1882, and in consequence the gentlemen paid a deposit of £50, to be forfeited if they did not close the bargain by the 12th September, and they did forfeit this £50.

I have at the present time in my possession a sale note, dated 16th August, by which one of the parties signing the above-mentioned offer, and who participated in the £50, had sold his whole share in this very land thirteen days before he placed it under offer to the second set of victims who were about to fall into the trap laid for them.

I further have information, which I believe will establish the fact most conclusively, that repeated offers had been made to those men to advance them money to make their title good by mineral conditional purchase, which they refused, and that some of them had stated that as soon as they sold their worthless title and got the price (£3,300) it was their intention to secure the land over the purchasers' heads by mineral conditional purchase.

It is quite true that some, at least, of those "well-deserving" miners did spend about two years in the vicinity searching for gold, but it is equally true that they were in the employment of Mr. Holtermann, and not devoting their own independent time to prospecting or searching for gold, as Mr. Vickery's report would lead you to suppose; in fact they were there as ordinary workmen, and when I was on the ground in September last they were erecting gold-crushing machinery on Mr. Holtermann's claim.

I regret that the *ex-parte* statements made by Mr. Vickery, with the evident intention of influencing your decision on behalf of the "well-deserving miners," has rendered it necessary for me to defend myself and partners from the implied imputation that we are not "well-deserving," by entering into this explanation of the conduct of the men throughout.

All that we ask is for your early decision on the legal construction of the facts as set forth in my letter to you of the 30th September last.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BEDE CHRISTIE,  
Licensed Surveyor.

*Minute on No. 41.*

By the Surveyor-General:—I cannot on this letter make any alteration in my report of 10 November, 1882.—ROBERT D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 20/11/82.

No. 42.

Mr. J. R. Chaffey to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Wangan, Walker-street, Lavender Bay, 9 November, 1882.

I have the honor to request your permission to lay before you my position in reference to a section of 300 acres of Crown Land purchased by me, under the mineral conditional purchase regulations, on the 17th August, 1882, and situated at Captain's Flat, parish Bullongong, in the county of Murray.

Objections to my purchase of the land in question having been raised by Messrs. M'Neil, M'Grath, Edwards, and party, on the grounds that the land purchased by me was held by them under an application for a mineral lease, and these objections having been entertained by the Government, the surveyor, Mr. Vickery, was instructed to inspect and report on the land.

I have been favoured with a perusal of this gentleman's report, and regret to find that it is so absolutely opposed to facts and so inconsistent with reason, and breathing throughout feelings of such strong sympathy towards the claims of M'Neil and party, and containing assertions so prejudicial to my interest, that I feel compelled to bring the matter before you, and to which I respectfully request the favour of your attention.

Mr. Vickery in his report says:—"I found the description of the land in Chaffey's application dubious, and, although accompanied with a tracing of the land, still uncertain."

I protest against these remarks, because they are opposed to the truth; and if you will kindly refer to my application, you will find that the position of the land purchased by me is clearly and distinctly set forth and was as follows:—South of and 18 chains from the south-west and south-east boundary of a section of 80 acres applied for under a mineral lease, by Messrs. Irving and Kingsland, and running from that point south, and including a portion of three 80-acre sections applied for under mineral lease by Messrs. M'Neil, M'Grath, Edwards, and party.

I was careful to mention the names of M'Neil and party, because it was the land applied for under lease by them that I purchased, and I was also cautious to use the word "portion," because my application would not cover the whole of their three selections.

Since the date of my purchase M'Neil and party's sections have been surveyed by Mr. Surveyor M'Cord and the position somewhat changed.

In his report Mr. Vickery also states that the position of the land applied for by M'Neil and party was clearly and properly defined. This being the case, and considering the important fact that Mr. Vickery had in his possession a copy of my application to purchase, which clearly set forth "that the land purchased by me was the same as that applied for by M'Neil and party, and which fact M'Neil and party themselves acknowledged and confirmed by their own action in opposing my purchase, may I ask how did it arise that Mr. Vickery should have experienced so much difficulty in recognizing the position of my property?

If M'Neil and party's description be correct, and their ground having been surveyed at the time of Vickery's visit, surely the statements contained in his report to the effect that he was unable to recognize the land purchased by me must be considered extremely unsatisfactory.

I also beg to acquaint you that I have been informed by the Deputy Surveyor-General that it is his intention to recommend to you the claims of Messrs. Mills, Christie and party, on the grounds that the description of the land applied for by them is more clearly set forth, notwithstanding the fact that the date of their application to purchase was considerably after I had purchased the property.

In reply to the above, allow me to inform you that the tracing of the land handed by me to Mr. Vickery (and to which he has referred in his report) was taken by myself from the same chart belonging to Christie and party as that sent by them to Mr. Vickery.

In conclusion, I would respectfully solicit your approval of my purchase, which I submit is in strict compliance with the spirit of the Land Act as it existed at the time of my purchase, my position being made absolute by the opinion of the most eminent barristers in Sydney.

I herewith enclose you a copy of the tracing pointing out the position of the land purchased by me and forwarded by me to Mr. Vickery, and which he has referred to in his report.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROBERT CHAFFEY.

*Minutes on No. 42.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Register, and submit at once to Charting Branch, with reference to the other papers in the case.—A.O.M., 11/11/82.

By Surveyor-General:—I cannot make any alteration in my report of the 18th November, although I believe Mr. Chaffey intended to select the land as he states.—ROBERT D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 16/11/82.

## No. 43.

Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P., to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Micalago, 10 November, 1882.

I called upon the Minister for Mines, who informed me that the Warden's report as to improvements, &c., relating to the Captain's Flat mining case would be sent you that day. I gave Sir John Robertson the Warden's letter to myself. I saw the Acting District-Surveyor at Queanbeyan, and he informed me that his decided opinion was that the mineral conditional purchases of Christie and party would cross the gold-mining leases he had already measured, which would be fatal to their claim. No descriptions or instructions have been sent to the surveyor for his report of Christie and party's application.

I do hope that as early action as possible will be taken in the matter.

Sir John Robertson has pledged his word, and the whole mining population in the district are anxiously looking forward to see these men placed in possession of their hard-earned and just demands.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. RYRIE.

## No. 44.

Memo. by Surveyor-General.

Mineral conditional purchase 82-235, Queanbeyan, 17th August, J. R. Chaffey, 300 acres.

Mineral conditional purchase 82-259, Queanbeyan, 14th September, F. M. Mills, 130 acres.

Mineral conditional purchase 82-260, Queanbeyan, 14th September, William Laing, 140 acres.

Mineral conditional purchase 82-261, Queanbeyan, 14th September, W. B. Christie, 130 acres.

On the 5th June, 1882, Hugh M'Neill and party made applications, numbers 1, 2, and 3, at Queanbeyan, for three (3) 80-acre mineral leases for working copper, embracing the land shown by firm blue lines upon Mr. Surveyor Vickery's sketch enclosed. Upon reference to the Mining Department, it has been ascertained that the leases have not been granted; but it appears that the applicants occupied the land under the provisions of the Mining Act, and commenced mining operations by the sinking of three (3) shafts, and the cutting of a trench upon the land embraced by their application number 1, valued at £42, *vide* Mr. Surveyor Vickery's report.

Subsequently, on the 17th August, 1882, J. R. Chaffey applied, under mineral conditional purchase 82-235, for 300 acres, to embrace part of the same land as was applied for under a mining lease by Messrs. M'Grath and others (H. M'Neill and party, of which M'Grath is one.) It is described from Messrs. Kingsland and Irving's mineral lease, the position of which cannot, as reported, be determined; but it might be considered to occupy the position assigned to it by Mr. Chaffey, *vide* his sketch with Mr. Surveyor Vickery's report. So located, Chaffey's description may possibly embrace the land shown by pencil broken lines upon Mr. Vickery's sketch, and would include the whole of M'Neill and party's application to lease No. 2, about 30 acres of their No. 3, and about 45 acres of their No. 1; but, in the absence of any circumstances which would throw light on the intentions of Mr. Chaffey, I did not think it possible to apply the 14th clause—should that clause be intended to apply to mineral conditional purchases—to the rectification of his application, which should I think be declared void for uncertainty.

Again, on the 14th September, F. M. Mills, William Laing, and W. B. Christie applied, under mineral conditional purchases 82-259, 260, and 261, for 130 acres, 140 acres, and 130 acres respectively, definitely described to embrace the lands shown by black broken lines. These mineral conditional purchases must, I think, be considered good, subject to any claims that the applicants for the mineral leases may have against them, and also to the consideration, as regards Laing's, of the value of the improvements stated to have been placed upon the land applied for by M'Neill and party prior to the date of the mineral conditional purchase application. It may be pointed out that W. B. Christie's mineral conditional purchase embraces the greater part of the land applied for to mineral lease by J. Roach (the remainder being within Laing's mineral conditional purchase). This mineral lease also appears not to have been formally granted.

ROBT. D. FITZGERALD,

(For Surveyor-General), 10/11/82.

*Minutes on No. 44.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—It is submitted that, as it appears from the surveyor's report that the conditional purchase of William Laing was at date of selection improved to the value of £42, it was to the extent of a corresponding area invalid, and should be so measured as to exclude that area. It is open to the applicant to claim an appraisal, should he be dissatisfied with the surveyor's valuation, and the same option rests with the miners.

The conditional purchase of J. R. Chaffey should be declared void, as recommended, on the ground of uncertainty, and the conditional purchases of Mills and Christie forwarded for measurement.

As however the land has been proclaimed as a gold-field, the applicants should be referred to the proclamation, and advised that the conditional purchases could be liable under the 11th section of the Mining Act to be declared subject to the conditions of the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and cancelled if found to be auriferous.—A.O.M., 14/11/82.

By the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Since the above was written the Warden's report has been received, in which the work is valued at £110 on the mineral conditional purchase 260, and £25 on 259. It is not quite clear that the two instructions (this and the surveyor) are of precisely the same operations, and there is considerable discrepancy in the amounts. I should be inclined to rely upon the surveyor's valuation, the Warden's being apparently based on that of interested parties, and given without having before him the statements of the conditional purchaser; but if the Minister should think the Warden's estimate more reliable, it is to be observed that the land being unmeasured, the improvements must be considered without regard to the limits either of the lease or the conditional purchase applications; and, so considered, could debar from selection 135 acres, partly in mineral conditional purchase 260 and partly in 259, measured in accordance with the law.

It



It is represented in the correspondence of Mr. Christie that the works are not of such a character as should be held, under a recent judgment of the Supreme Court, to be improvements within the meaning of the Alienation Act. I am not prepared to admit that the case applies, and I submit that the distinction is not one which it is necessary to consider in dealing with the present matter.—A. O. M.

By Secretary for Lands:—I would prefer, so far as this Department is concerned, standing on the higher estimate of value of improvements, leaving it to the parties concerned on the one hand or on the other to demand an appraisalment.—JOHN R.

## No. 45.

Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 November, 1882.

As all the information now necessary is in the hands of the Department, with regard to the Captain's Flat mining case, I respectfully beg that you will come to a decision upon the matter.

The miners are idle and have to remain so; and I would further remind you of your assurance that they would not suffer, having complied as far as lay in their power with the Mining Act.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. RYRIE.

*Minute on No. 45.*

By the Secretary for Lands:—I should like this case to be submitted to me.—JOHN R.

## No. 46.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. B. Christie.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 16 November, 1882.

With reference to the mineral conditional purchase made by you, as noted in the margin, I have to call your attention to the Government Gazette of the 27th September, 1882, proclaiming the land in which the purchase in question is situated within the Molonglo Gold-field, and to advise you that the purchase will be liable, under the 11th section of the Mining Act, to be declared subject to the conditions of the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861, and cancelled if found to be auriferous.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 47.

Mr. W. B. Christie to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 November, 1882.

Referring to our mineral conditional purchase at Captain's Flat, and Mr. Warden Aldcorn's report thereon, I have the honor to state that at date of our selection there were no improvements on the land beyond £20 worth of shafts, &c., on the southern one. There are about 42 yards of stuff shifted; it is soft argillaceous work, requiring only pick and shovel work. I can have such stuff shifted for 2s. 6d. per yard, but have in my report been willing to allow £20 for what is done. But apart from their value, I would mention that the Supreme Court has already decided that shafts, &c., are not improvements to bar conditional purchase.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. B. CHRISTIE,

Licensed Surveyor.

## No. 48.

Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Royal Hotel, Sydney, 17 November, 1882.

I called twice to-day to ascertain if you had arrived at any decision upon the Captain's Flat mining case, and as I leave to-day upon important business I wish to ask if you will give the matter your earliest consideration.

I would respectfully point out to you the great difference in the valuation of the improvements by Surveyor Vickery and Warden Aldcorn—the former £42 and the latter £137—and to ask that you will bear that in mind when coming to a decision.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. RYRIE.

## No. 49.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. R. Chaffey.

Mineral conditional purchase No. 82-235.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1882.

I desire to inform you that the application made by you at Queanbeyan, on the 17th August, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 300 acres of land, is void, on account of uncertainty of description. Deposit paid £150.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 49.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1882.

Dr. to Mr. J. R. Chaffey.

	Amount to be refunded.
	£ s. d.
For the following refund, viz., C. P. No. S2-235. Land Office at Queanbeyan; date of selection, 17th day of August, 1882; deposit paid on 300 acres Selection void, on account of uncertainty of description.	
Deposit to be refunded on 300 acres .....	£ 150 0 0

## No. 50.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Queanbeyan.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1882.

I desire to inform you that the application of John Robert Chaffey, on the 17th August, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 300 acres of land, is void on account of uncertainty of description.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 51.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1882.

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin being void, on account of uncertainty of description, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £150, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 52.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant relative to the improvements on the mineral conditional purchases noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the respective applicants have this day been informed that, under a report of Mr. Warden Aldcorn, it would appear that improvements existed at the date of the respective selections to the value of £135, and that a corresponding area (of 135 acres) was debarred from selection, and would be so excluded from the selections when measured. It was, however, open to them to claim an appraisalment.

They were also referred to the Government Gazette of 27th September, 1882, proclaiming the land in which the purchases in question were situated as being within the Molonglo Gold-field, and that such purchases would be liable, under the 11th section of the Mining Act, to be declared subject to the conditions of the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and cancelled if found to be auriferous.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

## No. 53.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. M'Grath and party.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1882.

With reference to your several representations as to the land applied for by you under mineral lease having been conditionally purchased by Messrs. Chaffey, Mills, Laing, and Christie, I have now to inform you that the Minister, having had before him a report from the Warden to the effect that improvements to the value of £150 in all had been effected by your party prior to the land being conditionally purchased, has decided that a corresponding area, viz., 135 acres, shall be excluded from the measurement of the conditional purchases, of which the applicants have been duly advised.

It is, however, necessary to add that the conditional purchasers are entitled, should they desire, to have the value of the improvements in question referred to sworn appraisalment under the law, and that the same option is open to yourselves should you be dissatisfied with the valuation hereinbefore mentioned.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

No. 54.

## No. 54.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. M. F. Mills.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 November, 1882.

With reference to previous correspondence relating to the conditional purchases noted in the margin, made by yourself and others, I have to inform you that, under a recent report from Mr. Warden Aldcorn, it would appear that improvements effected by certain miners prior to the date of the respective selections, and to the value of £135, existed partly on the land selected by you and partly on adjoining land. As the land was unmeasured, a corresponding area (of 135 acres) was debarred from selection, and will be excluded from the selections when measured.

I have further to refer you to the Government Gazette of the 27th September last, in which an area embracing the land in question is proclaimed a gold-field, and to advise you that the purchasers will be liable, under the 11th section of the Mining Act, to be declared subject to the conditions of the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and cancelled if found to be auriferous.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P. 82-259,  
F. M. Mills,  
130 acres.  
M.C.P. 82-260,  
William Laing,  
140 acres.  
M.C.P. 82-261,  
W. B. Christie,  
130 acres.  
M.C.P. 82-285,  
J. R. Chaffey,  
300 acres.

## No. 55.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. Laing.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 November, 1882.

With reference to previous correspondence relating to the conditional purchases noted in the margin, made by yourself and others, I have to inform you that, under a recent report from Mr. Warden Aldcorn, it would appear that improvements effected by certain miners prior to the date of the respective selections, and to the value of £135, existed partly on the land selected by you and partly on adjoining land. As the land was unmeasured, a corresponding area of 135 acres was debarred from selection, and will be excluded from the selection when measured.

I have further to refer you to the Government Gazette of the 27th September last, in which an area embracing the land in question is proclaimed a gold-field, and to advise you that the purchases will be liable, under the 11th section of the Mining Act, to be declared subject to the conditions of the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and cancelled if found to be auriferous.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P., 82-260,  
William Laing,  
140 acres,  
M.C.P. 82-259,  
F. M. Mills,  
130 acres.  
M.C.P. 82-261,  
W. B. Christie,  
130 acres.  
M.C.P., 82-235,  
J. R. Chaffey,  
300 acres.

## No. 56.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 November, 1882.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith papers numbered as per margin, received from your Department, in connection with the disputed case of H. McNeil and party, miners, and the mineral conditional purchases of Messrs. Chaffey, Mills, Laing, and Christie, and to inform you that the first-named has been declared void for uncertainty of description; and that the Minister having had before him the report from the Warden to the effect that improvements to the value of £135 in all had been effected by the miners prior to the land being conditionally purchased, has decided that a corresponding area, namely, 135 acres, shall be excluded from the measurement of the conditional purchases, of which both applicants and miners have been duly advised.

It is however open to the parties to appeal to appraisalment of the value of the improvements effected, should they desire it.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

Enclosures.  
Department of  
Mines,  
82- 9,450.  
" 10,117.  
" 10,882.  
" 11,937.  
" 11,956.  
" 12,042.

## No. 57.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 28 December, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, to the effect that the mineral conditional purchase of Mr. Robert Chaffey, at Captain's Flat, within the Molonglo Gold-field, has been declared void, and that it has been decided to exclude from the measurement of the purchases of Messrs. Mills, Laing, and Christie, in the same locality, an area of 135 acres corresponding to the value of improvements made by the miners H. McNeill and party, I have the honor to ask you to be so good as to have shown, for the information of this Department, upon the tracing annexed, the position of the land the conditional purchase of which has been allowed under the decision alluded to in your said letter.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under-Secretary.

*Minute on No. 57.*

Other paper with Mines, Charting Branch.—W.B., 2 Jan., 1883.

## No. 58.

## Memo. by Surveyor-General.

Mineral conditional purchases 82-259, 260, and 261, Queanbeyan, 14th September, 1882, by F. M. Mills, William Laing, and W. B. Christie.

1. In view of Ministerial decision on Conditional Sales 82-8,003 Survey (cover), it is submitted that, owing to the position of the improvements effected upon Messrs. H. McNeil and party's mineral leases Nos. 23 and 24, and which protect, in accordance with that decision, an area of 135 acres, as shown by blue

blue tinting upon the accompanying tracing, F. M. Mills be allowed the option of retaining an area of about 90 acres, as shown by pink tinting, available of that applied for by him under mineral conditional purchase 82-259, with refund on 40 acres, or of receiving refund of deposit on the whole area applied for. The area available under William Laing's application, mineral conditional purchase No. 82-260, is about 50 acres, as shown by purple tinting. He may be allowed this available area, with the option recommended in Mill's case. The form of survey recommended in these cases involves a slight modification from the boundaries described, by extending the holdings to adjoin the gold-lease portions on the Molonglo River and to have frontage to that river; but this is necessary in order to accord with the regulations and to form suitable design for measurement.

2. W. B. Christie's mineral conditional purchase No. 82-261 is not affected by the improvements mentioned above, but as the form in which the land is applied for is unsuitable for measurement and contrary to the regulations, it is recommended that the survey be slightly modified as shown by brown tinting upon tracing.

3. If the above recommendations be approved these papers should be returned to Charting Branch, in order that the information sought by the Mines Department in their letter, Conditional Sales 83-2, enclosed, may be supplied.

4. It is pointed out that the forms of measurement suggested are subject to necessary roadways.

ROBERT D. FITZGERALD,  
(For Surveyor-General),  
20 January, 1883.

*Minutes on No. 58.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—For approval.—A.O.M., 30/1/83. By the Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 30/1/83. By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Urgent.—A.O.M., 31/1/83.

No. 59.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 January, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to invite attention to my letter of 28th ultimo (in reply to yours of the 21st of November), asking you to be good enough to have shown on the tracing therein enclosed the position of the land allowed to be conditionally purchased by Messrs. Mills, Laing, and Christie, and situated within the Molonglo Gold-field, and especially the position of the 135 acres corresponding to the value of the improvements made by the miners Messrs. McNeill and party, and proposed to be excised from the area conditionally purchased.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

*Minute on No. 59.*

The information required by the Mines has been supplied. See memorandum of Mr. Hare on 83-939 Survey.—W.B., 27/2/83.

No. 60.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. F. M. Mills.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

With reference to your mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that, owing to the position of the improvements effected by Messrs. McNeill and party on their mineral lease applications Nos. 23 and 24, and which protect, in accordance with the decision of the late Minister, an area of 135 acres, you are allowed the option of retaining an area of about 90 acres of the land available of that applied for by above application, together with the accompanying voucher for refund of deposit money on the balance of area, namely, 40 acres, or refund of deposit on the whole.

A tracing is enclosed for your reference, and an early intimation of your intention is requested.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

[Enclosure to No. 60.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

Dr. to Frederick M. Mills.

		Amount to be refunded.
		£ s. d.
For the following refund, viz., C.P. No. 82-259.		
Land Office at Queanbeyan; date of selection, 14th day of September, 1882; deposit paid on 130 acres.		
Selection void to the extent of 40 acres, owing to the position of the improvements effected by Messrs. McNeill and party on their mineral lease applications Nos. 23 and 24.		
Deposit to be refunded on 40 acres.....£		20 0 0

Queanbeyan,  
C.P. 82-259,  
130 acres,  
14 September,  
1882.  
Enclosures.  
Refund voucher,  
£20.  
Tracing.

Urgent.

No. 61.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Queanbeyan.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

With reference to Frederick M. Mills' conditional purchase of the 14th September, 1882, I desire to inform you that the area thereof having been found, on measurement, to be only 90 acres, instead of 130 acres, as stated in his application, he has been informed that he is entitled to a refund of £20, the amount of deposit upon the 40 extra acres, paid in excess, for which the necessary refund form has been forwarded.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 62.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the area of the conditional purchase noted in the margin having been reduced from 130 acres to 90 acres, you will be good enough to refund the amount of deposit viz., £20, on the area paid for in excess.

Queanbeyan,  
Frederick M.  
Mills, 14  
September, 1882

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 63.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. William Laing.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

With reference to your mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that, owing to the position of the improvements effected by Messrs M'Neill and party on mineral lease applications Nos. 23 and 24, and which protect, in accordance with the decision of the late Minister, an area of 135 acres, you are offered the option of accepting the available area, about 50 acres, together with accompanying voucher for refund of deposit money on the balance of area, about 90 acres, in satisfaction of your purchase, or refund of deposit on the whole area.

Queanbeyan,  
C.P. 82-260,  
140 acres, 14th  
September, 1882

Enclosures—  
Refund voucher,  
£45. Explanatory tracing.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

[Enclosure to No. 63.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

Dr. to William Laing.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz., C.P. No. 82-260. Land Office at Queanbeyan; date of selection, 14th day of September, 1882; deposit paid on 140 acres. Selection void to the extent of 90 acres, owing to the position of the improvements effected by Messrs. M'Neill and party on mineral lease applications Nos. 23 and 24.	
Deposit to be refunded on 90 acres.....£	45 0 0

No. 64.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Queanbeyan.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

With reference to William Laing's conditional purchase of the 14th September, 1882, I desire to inform you that the area thereof having been found on measurement to be only 50 acres, instead of 140 acres, as stated in his application, he has been informed that he is entitled to a refund of £45, the amount of deposit upon 90 extra acres, paid in excess, for which the necessary refund form has been forwarded.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 65.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

Queanbeyan,  
William Laing,  
14th September,  
1882.

I am directed to inform you that the area of the conditional purchase noted in the margin, having been reduced from 140 acres to 50 acres, you will be good enough to refund the amount of deposit viz., £45, on the area paid for in excess.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 66.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. B. Christie.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 February, 1883.

Queanbeyan.  
C.P. 82-201, 130  
acres, 14th Sept.,  
1882.  
Enclosure—  
tracing.

With reference to your mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that, from a recent report of the Survey Department, it appears that the form in which the land is applied for is unsuitable for measurement and contrary to the regulations, and the Minister has decided that the survey be slightly modified, as shown by brown tinting on accompanying tracing.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 67.

## Mr. W. B. Christie to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 98, Victoria-street, 2 February, 1883.

Referring to the letters from the Chief Commissioner under this day's date, as noted in the margin, I have the honor, on behalf of Messrs. T. M. Mills, William Laing, and myself,—

C.S. 83-939.

Queanbeyan,  
C.P. 82-259,  
82-260, 82-261.

1st. To accept the amendment in the form of survey, as shown in the tracing accompanying the letter to myself of conditional purchase No. 82-261.

2nd. Referring to the decision of the late Minister for Lands, I have to request that you will be good enough to reconsider this case, as, I submit, the decision is contrary to law, in the matter of cancelling out of conditional purchases 82-259-260, an area of 135 acres, for improvements effected by Messrs. M'Neil and party.

(a) According to the report made on my own inspection, and contained in my letter of 30th September last, I valued 42 yards of excavation at £20, whereas Mr. Vickery valued the same quantity at £1 per yard—£42. £1 per yard is excessive; and although I put it, in order to give M'Neil and party every advantage, at 10s. per yard, I can have the same work done at any time for from 3s. to 5s. per yard.

(b) Mr. Vickery's valuation was made some months after my own was; and although he valued the improvements at £42, in a report in which he evidently leaned towards the men, who were on the ground and could make their version appear good in his eyes, the Mines Department shortly after sent Mr. Warden Aldcorn to report, and valued the same improvements at the absurdly high price of £135; and although both Mr. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surveyor-General, and Mr. Moriarty, Chief Commissioner, advised, on perusal of the evidence, that only 42 acres be barred from selection, according to Mr. Vickery's valuation, the late Minister decided contrary to their recommendations, and has barred 135 acres.

3rd. Mr. M'Neil and party had no title on which they can claim in virtue of the 8th clause Alienation Act of 1861, they only having made application for mineral lease; and as there are certainly not more than £20 worth of improvements on the ground, no bar should have been made over any of the ground; and I therefore respectfully request that you will be pleased to have the case reconsidered, with the view to coming to a legal and equitable decision on the matter.

I have, &c.,

W. B. CHRISTIE.

P.S.—Pending your decision I decline to accept refund.

## No. 68.

## Mr. W. B. Christie to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 98, Victoria-street, Sydney, 13 February, 1883.

Queanbeyan,  
C.P.s 82-259, 260,  
261, 14th Sept.  
1882.

Referring to the mineral conditional purchases noted in the margin, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to cause an appraisalment of the value of the improvements thereon to be made.

In asking for an appraisalment, I may state that on the 7th September I measured them, and found them to contain 42 yards of pick and shovel work excavation.

Some two months subsequently Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Vickery was instructed by the Surveyor-General to report on the value of the improvements, and he found them to consist only of the 42 yards of excavation above mentioned, which he valued at the absurd price of £1 per cubic yard, and thus barred 42 acres out of conditional purchase 82-260.

Subsequently Mr. Warden Aldcorn was directed to report on those improvements, and he placed upon them the extraordinary price of £135; but I understand he did not specify either their nature or measurement.

On

On this latter valuation the late Minister (Sir John Robertson) decided to bar 135 acres, partly out of conditional purchase 82-259 and partly out of conditional purchase 82-260, and this entirely ruins the property of Messrs. Mills, Laing, and myself, comprised in the three mineral conditional purchases above quoted.

In asking for the appraisement, I beg to point out the wide difference between the valuation set upon this work by the two officers sent to report on it, and to submit that even the lowest valuation of £1 per cubic yard is very much higher than the value of such work.

I therefore have to ask that you will be pleased to appoint an arbitrator who is independent of and unconnected with the Public Service.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. CHRISTIE.

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No. 69.

Messrs. Mills, Laing, & Christie to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

98, Victoria-street, Sydney, 22 February, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose herewith the sum of £6 Gs., being amount of appraisement fee in appraisement of mining improvements on the mineral conditional purchases Nos. 259, 260, 261, of 1882, made at Queanbeyan, and the value of which has been disputed between Mr. Hugh M'Neil and others, and Messrs. F. M. Mills, W. Laing, and myself.

C.P. 82-259,  
82-260, 82-261

I have, &c.,  
(On behalf of F. M. MILLS, W. LAING, and myself),  
W. BEDE CHRISTIE,

Licensed Surveyor.

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Minutes on No. 69.

By Under Secretary for Finance and Trade:—The sum of £6 Gs. was credited this day to within-mentioned account.—J.T. (for Under Secretary), B.C., 23/2/83. Treasury.

Conditional Sales Branch.—J.M.G. (*per* E.B.), 1/3/83. Mr. Brown.—Please quote papers.—V.C. Papers herewith.—V.C. Miscellaneous Branch, as to appraisement.—W.B., 20/3/83. Suggested that the Surveyor-General be asked to name a surveyor who is in a position to act as appraiser and supply a tracing.—F.H.W., 20/3/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—The Surveyor-General.—C.O., 20/3/83.

By Surveyor-General:—I observe a difficulty in dealing with this case, the valuation appealed against having been made by a senior surveyor of the district; therefore I can only send a district surveyor to appraise, and this course would be rather inconvenient at present. I might, however, suggest that the question being one of earthwork, or rather excavation, a report should be obtained from the local Road Superintendent upon the valuation put upon the works by the surveyor. Officers of this Department seldom have any actual practice in earthwork, consequently it is not unreasonable to expect that they may be mistaken; and in this view I would prefer the report of an officer whose vocation is in that line.—P. F. ADAMS, 3 April, 1883. Under Secretary for Lands.

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No. 70.

Messrs. Bennet & Wray to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Central Exchange, Sydney, 27 February, 1883.

Would you kindly supply us with a tracing of the 135 acres of land which is to be excised from the mineral conditional purchase of Messrs. Chaffey, Mills, Laing, and Christie, which I mentioned about to you this morning; for particulars see papers as per marginal numbers.

I have, &c.,  
BENNET & WRAY,  
Acting for H. M'NEILL & others,  
Miners, Molonglo.

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Minutes on No. 70.

Charting Branch.—W.B., 27/2/83. Tracing as requested herewith (enclosed).—H. HARE, *per* E.H.B., 5/3/83. Conditional Sales Branch.

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No. 71.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. M'Neill and others.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 March, 1883.

With reference to Messrs. Bennet and Wray's letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting on your behalf that you may be supplied with a tracing showing the proposed measurements in satisfaction of the mineral selections noted in the margin, I have the honor to send you the accompanying tracing of the form of measurements conditionally approved by the Minister for the selections named, but which measurements are subject to the result of appraisement should the selectors demand the latter, and to all necessary roadways being reserved.

Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P.  
82-259, 82-260.  
Tracing.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

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No. 72.

Memo. by Under Secretary for Lands.

Captain's Flat.

MINERAL conditional purchase and mineral lease application in conflict. An appeal to appraisement in reference to improvements upon this land has been made. Where are the papers?—C.O., 20/3/83.

Minutes

*Minutes on No. 72.*

Herewith.—F.H.W., 20/3/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Have instructions for the appraisal issued?—C.O., 28/3/83. Papers 83/3,218 Miscellaneous sent to Surveyor-General on 20th, for name of surveyor to hold appraisal.—F.H.W., 28/3/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—I should be glad if this matter could be expedited.—C.O., 29/3/83. The Surveyor-General.

The above case was sent to you on the 22nd March, 1883, and should be dealt with and sent to Lands with as little delay as possible. By direction of Surveyor-General.—W. McLEAN, 22/9/83.

Mr. M. A. McLean,—Return to me with memorandum as to how the matter stands.—W. McL., 29/3/83. Papers have not reached me yet.—M. A. McLEAN, *per* J.F., 29/3/83. Wm. McLean. Now herewith.—W. McL., 3/4/83.

## No. 73.

## Memorandum.

An appeal having been made to appraisal, for which the fee has been paid, it seems doubtful whether a mere valuation by a surveyor or road superintendent will suffice, as suggested in Survey minute.—J. McG., 9/4/83.

*Minutes on No. 73.*

Submitted.—F.H.W., 10/4/83. I understand from personal inquiry at the Mines Department that Mr. Warden Aldcorn, at Araluen, could act if required.—F.H.W., 11/4/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Would it be convenient for one of the Commissioners to make the appraisal?—C.O., 17/4/83. Chief Commissioner.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Mr. Burne, the Commissioner for the Southern Division, can act if desired.—A.O.M., 18/4/83. Under Secretary.

By the Under Secretary for Lands:—Prepare instructions.—C.O., 18/4/83.

## No. 74.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Conditional Sales Division, Department of Lands, 20 April, 1883.

Reverting to your letter of the 9th March, 1882, and to the opinion, copy of which was therein forwarded, given by the late Attorney-General, Mr. Wisdom, on the question submitted to him from the Mining Department as to whether land held under mineral licenses is open to conditional purchase, I am now directed by Mr. Secretary Farnell to state to you, for the information of the Minister for Mines, that the effect of the opinion referred to has called attention to the regulations under which such licenses are issued, with respect to which, the following minute from the Deputy Surveyor-General was brought under the consideration of the late Minister, Sir John Robertson.

"Attention is directed to the fact that this opinion has been sent without any attention being specially drawn to the case in which it was given, and which, involving an issue between a conditional purchaser and the holder of a prospecting license, would require that the interests of the conditional purchaser should be attended to as well as that of the holder of the license, and would require that steps be taken to prevent an issue of deed to the conditional purchaser if he has no right to the land owing to previous licenses. As, however, in my capacity of Chief Mining Surveyor, I was aware of the necessity, I have had the conditional purchase papers (C.P. 81-270, Armidale) noted, to prevent the completion of sale till the question of the right of any prospecting license against the M.C.P. is decided; and I would now recommend the consideration of the whole question of how alienation of Crown Lands by conditional purchase or otherwise is affected by such prospecting rights, and whether they legally exist. Of course the opinion of the Crown Law Officer is based upon the supposition that the prospecting license has been issued according to law, but in my opinion, for the following reasons, the regulations under which such area is said to be held under the mineral license are illegal, as being *ultra vires* :—

- "1st. There is nothing to show who has the right of issuing the licenses, and they certainly have not been issued as required, by the Governor, as neither he nor the Minister for Mines knew anything about them.
- "2nd. The issue of the license is made absolute by the word 'shall' in the 1st clause, contrary to the words of the 63rd clause of the Act, which are simply that 'it shall *be lawful* for the Governor to cause to be issued,' &c.
- "3rd. There is no privilege given in the 63rd clause other than those given to a holder of a miner's right, and no distinction between the holder of the 'right' and the 'license,' except that the one is to look for gold and the other for other minerals. Whence then comes the power (not possessed by the holder of a miner's right) of taking possession of 40 acres, 80 acres, and 640 acres, without the knowledge of the Minister for Lands, and to thus defeat conditional sale and sale by auction?
- "4th. Whence comes the right of having the form of the land thus taken possession of other than that prescribed under the miner's right, or the conditions of taking possession and marking other than those attached to a miner's right?
- "5th. If (as I believe) a miner can only hold one miner's right, how can he hold several mineral licenses, as permitted under these regulations?
- "6th. How can the grounds of forfeiture (which involve rights and privileges) be distinct from those in the case of a 'miner's right,' seeing that the law makes the rights and privileges 'the same'?
- "7th. The 63rd clause is evidently intended simply to give a prospector a right to be on Crown Land without being considered a trespasser, but not to confer such extensive powers and rights, &c., as are given to him under the regulations; and to evolve such rights from that clause as are given under the two codes of regulations (which contradict each other) is simply to legislate by regulations rather than by Act of Parliament." I



I am to observe, that it cannot be denied that the regulations referred to largely encroach upon the province of land administration, and admit of being availed of to cover very serious abuses and obstructions to the operations of the laws relating thereto; and that while within proper limits the granting of licenses for the protection of persons searching for minerals other than gold, and their operations (as the holders of miners' right are protected) from being interfered with by pastoral lessees or conditional purchasers would be in harmony with the Land Laws, the difficulty arises from rights being conferred or professed to be conferred by the Mining Regulations that are foreign to those given to the holders of miners' rights, inconsistent with the laws referred to, as well as in themselves, and certainly never contemplated by the Legislature.

Sir John Robertson expressed an intention of directing the attention of the Government to this question, with a view to the Mining Regulations being amended so as to bring into accord the provisions relating to the licenses and the miners' rights; and I am directed to state that, in the opinion of Mr. Secretary Farnell, the sooner the existing regulations relating to this matter are repealed the better.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

### No. 75.

#### The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. Burne.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 April, 1883.

I am directed to forward herewith your formal appointment as appraiser, under the Lands Acts further Amendment Acts of 1880, to determine the value and ownership of the improvements, and which existed on the land therein specified at the date it was conditionally purchased by Mills, Laing, and Christie. The leading facts of the case are recounted in that letter. In furnishing your award, you will please note on sketch or tracing the position of the improvements, and show a proposed form of measurement, in accordance with regulations, that would include the improvements.

A copy of those regulations, under the Act referred to, which have special reference to the subject of appraisements, and in strict accordance with which the present appraisement must necessarily be carried out, is appended for your information; and as it is not improbable that, in previous instances, you have conducted appraisements under the provisions of the 28th clause of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," I may point out that the "Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880" differs from that Act, by withholding from the claimant the privilege of concurring in the appointment of the Government appraiser, or of appointing a second appraiser upon his own behalf.

*(Copy of the Regulations referred to.)*

#### APPRAISEMENTS.

##### Appointment of appraisers.

13. Whenever it shall become necessary or desirable to hold an appraisement, it shall be conducted in manner herein-after mentioned (that is to say) :—

The Minister will appoint one or more appraisers. The appointment shall be made in writing, shall be delivered to the appraiser or appraisers, and attached to the appraisement when made; and such appraisement shall, unless altered or vetoed by the Minister after the receipt of a report and recommendation from three such appraisers, be binding, final, and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In case of death or failure to act by appraisers.

14. In case such appraisers or any of them die or become incapable to act before the making of their appraisement, or fail to make their appraisement within sixty days after their appointment, or within such extended time (if any) not exceeding thirty days as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose, the matters referred to them shall be again referred to appraisement as if no former reference had been made.

Appraisers to give notice of time and place appointed for appraisement.

15. The appraiser or appraisers shall appoint a time and place for holding a Court of Appraisement at some convenient place in the district, and shall give not less than fourteen (14) days' notice in writing thereof to all parties interested.

Appraisement to be conducted in open Court.

16. The appraisement shall be made in open Court, and upon due inquiry and consideration of any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be laid before the appraiser or appraisers by the claimant, or which may have been produced at their own instance or at the instance of the Government; and the appraiser or appraisers may examine the parties as witnesses on oath.

Appraisement to be transmitted to the Minister for Lands.

17. Every appraisement or award shall be in writing, and shall be transmitted to the Minister and deposited in his office.

You will observe that the appraisement must be conducted in open Court; that not less than fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place appointed for the holding of it must be given to Messrs. Mills (Wentworth Court, Sydney), Laing (Newcastle), Christie (Sydney), and to all persons interested in the case, and that, to prevent the delay, inconvenience, and disappointment of a second reference, it must be made within a period of, at furthest, ninety days from the date of your appointment. This period, however, as will be noticed, comprises a term of sixty, with an allowed extension of thirty days; and if it be found necessary to take advantage of this extension, proper notice must be given to all parties and the fact clearly represented when you furnish your award.

As the determination of the question at present rests with you alone, the necessity of the exercise upon your part of the greatest care will readily be recognized; and you should, by rigidly adhering to the regulations, by giving due publicity to the proceedings, and by attentively weighing any matters that may come under your consideration, endeavour to prevent any complaint being urged either against your valuation or the means by which you arrived at it. And as the character of the improvements, apart from the consideration of their value, may materially affect the case, you will be good enough to make a careful inquiry into their nature, construction, and uses,—to report whether they answer the requirements of law,—to show in the award the appraised value of each item,—to state, if possible, whether they are capable of being included in an area corresponding to their value and measured in accordance with the regulations,—and to show upon the enclosed tracing their relative positions, with sufficient accuracy to enable the Department, without further reference, to determine this point. Care

Care should be taken that the declaration, printed on the back of your letter of appointment, be made prior to the commencement of the inquiry. When the award is furnished, it should be accompanied by a report containing, with whatever information may be valuable, the names of the persons upon whom the required notice was served, the place where the appraisement was conducted, the date upon which it was held, and the names of those who were present and supplied evidence. It is necessary that your letter of appointment should be returned, and it is desirable that the minutes of any evidence should at the same time be transmitted to this Department.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES OLIVER,  
Under Secretary.

[Enclosure A to No. 75.]

Appointment of Appraiser to determine the value of improvements forming matter of dispute.

Tracing to follow

WHEREAS on the 14th September, 1882, Frederick M. Mills, William Laing, and W. B. Christie conditionally purchased, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portions of land hereunder described, and whereas, under a report received from the local surveyor, Laing's mineral conditional purchase was declared void, as it appeared that the land was improved to a sufficient extent to bar selection, viz., £110; Mills' selection was also reported to be improved to the extent of £25; in view of this report, it is proposed to excise from the purchases in question 135 acres, but as applicants protest against this course, the Secretary for Lands has decided that the value of the improvements shall be determined by appraisement: Now I, the Minister for Lands, in pursuance of the powers vested in me, under and by virtue of the Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880, do hereby appoint Henry Burne, of East Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, to be the appraiser to determine the value of the said improvements on the land in question at date of the application to purchase same.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 20th day of April, 1883.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Description of land referred to:—

90 acres, 50 acres, and 130 acres, parish of Bullangong, county of Murray, as shown on tracing.

I, the within-named Henry Burne, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will hear and determine it faithfully, honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability.

HENRY BURNE.

Subscribed and declared, this sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1883, before me,—

O. WILLANS, J.P.

No. 76.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. F. M. Mills.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 April, 1883.

With reference to your application to conditionally purchase, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 130 acres of land, parish of Bullangong, county of Murray, I am directed to inform you that, under a report received from the local surveyor, it would appear that the land contained improvements sufficient, when taken in connection with other improvements on adjoining selections, to bar selection. In view of the circumstance that the value of the improvements has been disputed, the Secretary for Lands has decided that their value shall be determined by arbitration.

The appraisement has been instituted under the Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880; and in order that you may understand its provisions in regard to the matter of appraisements, a copy of those regulations which have special reference to the subject is hereto appended.

(Copy of the Regulations referred to.)

APPRAISEMENTS.

Appointment of Appraisers.

13. Whenever it shall become necessary or desirable to hold an appraisement, it shall be conducted in manner herein-after mentioned (that is to say),—

The Minister will appoint one or more appraisers. The appointment shall be made in writing, shall be delivered to the appraiser or appraisers, and attached to the appraisement when made; and such appraisement shall, unless altered or vetoed by the Minister after the receipt of a report and recommendation from three such appraisers, be binding, final, and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In case of death or failure to act by Appraisers.

14. In case such appraisers, or any of them, die or become incapable to act before the making of their appraisement, or fail to make their appraisement within sixty days after their appointment, or within such extended time (if any) not exceeding thirty days, as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose, the matters referred to them shall be again referred to appraisement as if no former reference had been made.

Appraisers to give notice of time and place appointed for appraisement.

15. The appraiser or appraisers shall appoint a time and place for holding a Court of Appraisement at some convenient place in the district, and shall give not less than fourteen (14) days' notice in writing thereof to all parties interested.

Appraisement to be conducted in open Court.

16. The appraisement shall be made in open Court, and upon due inquiry and consideration of any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be laid before the appraiser or appraisers by the claimant, or which may have been produced at their own instance or at the instance of the Government; and the appraiser or appraisers may examine the parties as witnesses on oath.

Appraisement to be transmitted to the Minister for Lands.

17. Every appraisement or award shall be in writing, and shall be transmitted to the Minister and deposited in his office.

Mr. Henry Burne, of East Maitland, has been appointed appraiser, and the date of his appointment, it may be mentioned, corresponds with that of this letter. His attention has been particularly drawn to the fact that the appraisement must be conducted in open Court; that not less than fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place appointed for the holding of it must be given to you and to all parties interested in the case; and that, to prevent the delay, inconvenience, and disappointment of a second reference, it must be made within a period of at furthest ninety days from the date of his appointment. This period, however, as will be observed, comprises a term of sixty, with an allowed extension of thirty days; and it has been explained to him that due notice must be given to you and to all persons concerned, should he find it necessary to take advantage of the extension.

As

As the character of the improvements, apart from the consideration of their value, may materially affect the case, the appraiser has been instructed to make a careful investigation into their nature, construction, and uses, and to report whether, in his opinion, they answer the requirements of law.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES OLIVER,  
Under Secretary.

No. 77.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. W. B. Christie.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 April, 1883.

With reference to your application to conditionally purchase, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 130 acres of land, parish of Bullangong, county of Murray, I am directed to inform you that, under a report received from the local surveyor, it would appear that the land contained improvements sufficient, when taken in connection with other improvements on adjoining selections, to bar selection. In view of the circumstance that the value of the improvements has been disputed, the Secretary for Lands has decided that their value shall be determined by appraisalment.

The appraisalment has been instituted under the Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880 ; and in order that you may understand its provisions in regard to the matter of appraisalments, a copy of those regulations which have special reference to the subject is hereto appended.

*(Copy of Regulations referred to.)*

APPRAISEMENTS.

Appointment of Appraisers.

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The Minister will appoint one or more appraisers. The appointment shall be made in writing, shall be delivered to the appraiser or appraisers, and attached to the appraisalment when made ; and such appraisalment shall, unless altered or vetoed by the Minister after the receipt of a report and recommendation from three such appraisers, be binding, final, and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In case of death or failure to act by Appraisers.

14. In case such appraisers, or any of them, die or become incapable to act before the making of their appraisalment, or fail to make their appraisalment within sixty days after their appointment, or within such extended time (if any) not exceeding thirty days, as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose, the matters referred to them shall be again referred to appraisalment as if no former reference had been made.

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Appraisalment to be transmitted to the Minister for Lands.

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As the character of the improvements, apart from the consideration of their value, may materially affect the case, the appraiser has been instructed to make a careful investigation into their nature, construction, and uses, and to report whether, in his opinion, they answer the requirements of law.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES OLIVER,  
Under Secretary.

No. 78.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. William Laing.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 April, 1883.

With reference to your application to conditionally purchase, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 140 acres of land, parish of Bullangong, county of Murray, I am directed to inform you that, under a report received from the local surveyor, it would appear that the land contained improvements sufficient, when taken in connection with other improvements on adjoining selections, to bar selection. In view of the circumstance that the value of the improvements has been disputed, the Secretary for Lands has decided that their value shall be determined by appraisalment.

The appraisalment has been instituted under the Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880 ; and in order that you may understand its provisions in regard to the matter of appraisalments, a copy of those regulations which have special reference to the subject is hereto appended.

*(Copy*

*(Copy of Regulations referred to.)*

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14. In case such appraisers, or any of them, die or become incapable to act before the making of their appraisalment, or fail to make their appraisalment within sixty days after their appointment, or within such extended time (if any) not exceeding thirty days, as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose, the matters referred to them shall be again referred to appraisalment as if no former reference had been made.

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## Appraisalment to be transmitted to the Minister for Lands.

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As the character of the improvements, apart from the consideration of their value, may materially affect the case, the appraiser has been instructed to make a careful investigation into their nature, construction, and uses, and to report whether, in his opinion, they answer the requirements of the law.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 79.

Messrs. Garrett, Richardson, & Brett to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

4, Spring-street, Sydney, 21 April, 1883.

We have the honor to protest, on behalf of Mr. J. R. Chaffey, against the voidance of the mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, which voidance took place for alleged vagueness of description.

We are prepared to prove that the description furnished was ample, M'Neill and party's description being fixed by survey, and Kingsland and party bounding M'Neill and party on the north; Mr. Chaffey's description commenced 18 chains due south of Kingsland and party's southern boundary, and we submit that this description is good and valid, from the fact of M'Neill's northern boundary being identical with Kingsland and party's southern boundary. And we may call your attention to the fact that an error in the description does not vitiate purchase (*vide* clause 14 of the Lands Act of 1875).

Trusting that this matter may receive your early and favourable consideration,—

We have, &c.,

GARRETT, RICHARDSON, & BRETT,  
Agents for J. R. CHAFFEY.

*Minutes on No. 79.*

A copy of the application should be made and sent to Charting Branch.—Urgent, C.N., 23/5/83.  
Mr. Brown. Copy herewith, W.R.F., 13/6/83.

## No. 80.

Memorandum by Under Secretary for Mines.

## Regulations relating to mineral licenses.

THE reasons given by the Deputy Surveyor-General for supposing the regulations relating to mineral licenses are "illegal, as being *ultra vires*," are given in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 7 of his minute as quoted. The other paragraphs merely ask questions, which could easily be answered, but as they cannot be regarded as reasons for attacking the validity of the regulations, I propose not to notice them.

As to paragraph 1, I admit there is nothing in the regulations to show who has the right of issuing mineral licenses, and I submit there is no necessity therefor. I also admit that such licenses have not been issued by the Governor personally, but I deny that the law requires them to be so issued. I do not know upon what authority the statement that the Minister for Mines knows nothing about them is made, but I think it must have been made under some misapprehension.

As

As to paragraph 2, the words quoted certainly occur in the Act and regulation, but the one is not, I think, contrary to the other. The Act, section 63, says, "It shall be lawful for the Governor to cause to be issued, &c." "Governor," by the interpretation, means the Governor with the advice of the "Executive Council." The Governor with such advice, as empowered by the Act, made the regulation, which says the licenses shall be issued; and, to give full effect to the powers conferred by the Act, the Governor, with such advice, has appointed persons to issue such licenses. Thus the Governor does cause the licenses to be issued. The wording of the Act and the procedure under it in regard to the issue of miners' rights and business licenses are exactly similar.

As to paragraph 3, it may be admitted that no privilege is given under section 63 to the holders of mineral licenses, in regard to minerals, which is not by the Act given to holders of miners' rights in regard to gold, but the Act does not in any way limit the extent of land to be held in virtue of the rights or the licenses,—it leaves this to the discretion of the bodies respectively empowered to make regulations relating to gold and to other minerals. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the Mining Board from allowing 640 acres of land to be held in virtue of one miner's right, whereas sixteen mineral licenses are required under the regulations in question to hold 640 acres for the purpose of searching for coal.

As to paragraph 7, it is not apparent how the intention of the 63rd section of the Act in regard to prospectors is made evident, seeing that in it there is no reference to prospectors. If the word "extensive" has reference to the extent of the area to be occupied, it is quite clear the framers of the Act purposely left that to be defined by regulations. If it refers to the tenure in virtue of a miner's right or mineral license, the Act itself properly makes that as strong as possible, so that the men who, by their industry and enterprise, have helped to develop the resources of the Colony shall not be deprived of the fruits of their labours by conditional or other purchasers who may seek to rob them. It is quite certain that the conditional purchaser cannot be robbed of his purchase by the miner, and it should be, and I think now is equally certain that the miner cannot be robbed by the conditional purchaser.

A careful perusal of the Act and the regulations will, I am satisfied, convince any one that the regulations are not *ultra vires* and are not illegal.

As regards the observation of the Chief Commissioner that the regulations are capable of being abused, I venture to think the same may be said of all regulations, but I doubt whether he can point to a single instance in which these particular regulations have been abused in the manner indicated, and I submit that the conditions attached to holdings under them are such as to reduce the chance of such abuse to a minimum. I fail to see how they can be said to encroach upon the province of land administration, and they certainly cannot do so in a greater degree than the regulations relating to mineral leases, to which no objection has been taken. They may, and indeed I believe do, lead to the alienation and settlement of the public lands, which I presume is the object of land administration.

H. W., 25/4/83.

*Minute on No. 80.*

By Under Secretary for Mines:—Submitted.—H. W., 25/4/83.

No. 81.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 May, 1883.

I have the honor to point out that a conditional purchase for mining purposes, No. 82-261, at Queanbeyan, by W. B. Christie, includes 2 acres of land (No. gold lease 30), which were taken possession of and applied for to lease for mining, before the date of the conditional purchase; and I am to ask therefore, that in measuring the purchase care may be taken to have the said 2 acres excluded therefrom.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 82.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 10 May, 1883.

It appears from the survey of gold leases at Captain's Flat that several of them are included in the conditional purchase for mining purposes, No. 82-261, at Queanbeyan, by Mr. W. B. Christie.

Should the purchase be allowed to stand, the portions occupied under miners' rights at the date it was made will be excluded; and as the alienation of the surrounding land will prevent the development of the auriferous deposits, which appear to be valuable and likely to afford employment to a large number of miners, the Secretary for Mines is of opinion that the purchase being bad in part may fairly be deemed wholly bad, and in the public interest be voided.

Under these circumstances, I am directed to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary for Lands to disallow the said purchase by Mr. Christie.

Enclosed is a tracing showing the position approximately of the purchase referred to as described in the application, and the portion of the several portions occupied in virtue of miners' rights.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

*Minute on No. 82.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Charting Branch, with reference to measurement of conditional purchase referred to.—A.O.M., 22/5/83.

## No. 83.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 11 May, 1883.

Referring to the application of Mr. William Laing, No. 82-260, of the 14th September, 1882, to conditionally purchase for mining purposes about 50 acres of land in the parish of Bullongong, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to move the Secretary for Lands to cause the surveyor, when measuring the said purchase, to exclude from it the land tinted pink on the tracing annexed, on the ground that such land was applied for to lease for mining purposes before the date of the purchase, namely, on the 10th of August, 1882.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD.

*Minutes on No. 83.*

Mr. Brown,—Urgent. A copy of the application should be made and sent to Charting Branch.—C.N., 17/7/83.

Conditional Sales Branch,—No action should be taken in this case until return of papers 83-3,218 Miscellaneous, noted to Mr. Commissioner Burne, 4th May, 1883. When received, may attach and return to Charting Branch.—ARTHUR J. BURNELL, 14/8/83.

## No. 84.

## Memorandum by Secretary for Mines.

I HAVE read the letter of the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Purchases, containing extracts from the minute of the Deputy Surveyor-General, urging his objections to the existing regulations in reference to the granting of mineral licenses.

The 63rd section of the Mining Act, 37 Victoria No. 13, provides that it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause documents to be called "mineral licenses" to be issued.

It appears to me that there are three means in which the Governor could carry out this provision:—

1st—By an Executive authority in each case upon application for a mineral license.

2nd—By the regulation which he might direct some reasons to issue such licenses.

3rd—By an Executive authority appointing persons to issue such licenses.

It is needless for me to point out that the first course is practically impossible, because of the great delay such a course would entail upon the applicant for a license, and because of the great inconvenience such a system would produce.

The second course has not been adopted, although it would perhaps have been a very simple one, by making a regulation that all the Wardens and Wardens' Clerks should be allowed to issue them.

The third course I am informed has been adopted, and Executive authority has from time to time been given authorizing the Wardens' Clerks and other persons who have been notified in the Gazette to issue these licenses.

I have no hesitation in saying that by this means the Governor has fully and in accordance with the law acted in such a way as to cause documents to be called "mineral licenses" to be issued in conformity with the 63rd section of the Mining Act, and such licenses are as effectual as if issued by the Governor himself.

The second objection of the Deputy Surveyor-General is to my mind of very small consequence, because assuming that the regulation goes beyond the power given to the Governor (and I do not admit that it does) in making the issue of the licenses mandatory, it could not have that effect, because the statute does not give such a power, and if the regulations went beyond the power conferred by the Act it would only be bad in so far as it exceeded that power and no further, and it would not be wholly nugatory in consequence of such excess. The construction of a statute depends upon the apparent intention of the maker, to be collected either from the particular provision or the general context, though not from any general references drawn merely from the nature of the objects dealt with by the statute; and applying this doctrine, it is quite clear that the intent of the Legislature was that the Governor might authorize these licenses to be issued, and he has given that authority and has directed the delegates so authorized to act so as to exercise no discretion, but that does not prevent him from doing so in any particular application.

The third objection at first sight appears to have some force in it, because whatever privileges are conferred by miners' rights to mine for gold the mineral licenses confer on the holder thereof the same rights and privileges in respect to or in connection with mining for minerals other than gold. What rights and privileges are conferred by miners' rights? There are many which it is unnecessary to refer to, but the mineral license carries all these with it. The Act is silent as to the area which may be held under a miner's right, but it enables the Governor to call together a Board (*vide* sec. 65), which should have powers "subject to the provisions of the Act, in respect of all matters not otherwise provided for thereby, to make regulations from time to time for mining for gold."

Such a Board was called together and it framed regulations, amongst which it provided for the area to be held under a miner's right.

I do not think this is a right or a privilege conferred by the Mining Act as contemplated in the 63rd section of the Act. The area to be held under lease or mineral license is to be the subject of a regulation to be made under the 64th section of the Act.

I have no hesitation in stating that the regulation prescribing the forms of the area is not *ultra vires*, for it undoubtedly, by express enactment in the 64th section, declares that "the Governor shall have power to make regulations for prescribing the terms and conditions upon which miners' rights and mineral licenses shall be granted; for prescribing the extent and form of the land to be demised by any leases or occupied under any mineral licenses under the Act, and the manner in which applicants shall mark out the land they apply for."

The Act enables the Governor to cause to be issued mineral licenses, but in no way curtails the number which shall be held by one person, either directly or indirectly. The

The 64th section of the Act appears to me to be of very wide scope, and to be framed entirely for the purpose of enabling the Governor to make regulations to deal with miners' rights, leases, and mineral licenses, and under this section the Governor could make one set of regulations applicable to the granting of miners' rights and another set to those of mineral licenses. This course has been adopted, and I am not prepared to say that it has been done either inconsiderately or unwisely.

7th. The argument contained in this paragraph cannot be for one moment entertained—reading the 63rd section of the Act with the 64th. If the contention of the Deputy Surveyor-General is correct, why should power be conferred, as it is by the 64th section of the Act, upon the Governor to prescribe the extent and form of the land to be demised by lease or occupied under any mineral or other license, &c.? This appears to me to mean in the word "occupied" something more than being in the mere possession of Crown Lands, as contended for by the Deputy Surveyor-General.

The observations of the Deputy Surveyor-General have evidently been made upon the assumption that the 63rd section is the only one which deals with mineral licenses; and if that was so, more force might be attached to his observations than can be possibly given to them after reading the 61th section of the Act, and also considering the other references in the Act to mineral licenses.

Mr. Moriarty's remarks are entirely beside the question. Experience has taught that many of the provisions of the Land Laws and much of its administration have resulted in abuses of the worst character, but that is no reason for not attempting to administer those laws as they are, and not as we would wish them to be. It is not because of the speculative abuses which may (but so far have not) arise under the Mining Act that it is not to be administered in accordance with the law as it exists.

I do not agree with Mr. Moriarty's remarks that the regulations relating to "mineral licenses are inconsistent with the laws to which he refers as well as in themselves, and never contemplated by the Legislature."

Such a doctrine as his might have effect if coming from the Supreme Court—and it is the only authority which can definitely decide that question; however objectionable its decisions may be, they alone can have any effect in the construction of an Act of Parliament, the words of which are to be read in their popular, natural, and ordinary sense, giving them a meaning to their full extent and capacity.

J. P. ABBOTT, 12 May, 1883.

Minutes on No. 84.

By the Under Secretary for Mines :—The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, B.C., 14/5/83.—  
H. W.

By the Deputy Surveyor-General :—Having given an opinion to the best of my ability, I can only recommend that, as the question of whether the regulations referred to are or are not *ultra vires* seriously affects the dealing with land by this Department, the question be referred for the consideration of the Crown Law Officers—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 9 June, 1883. The Chief Commissioner.

I may perhaps add that it appears to me that even the Governor, under the 64th clause, cannot give "rights and privileges" (under which term the areas are fixed in the regulations) to the holder of a mineral license other than those held under a miner's right, as the law in clause 63 defines them to be "the same"; also that the law everywhere (and the practice, I believe) confines the issue of miners' rights to one right to one individual. How, then, can one individual hold 640 acres under sixteen mineral licenses?—R.D.F., 11 June.

No. 85.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 31 May, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 10th instant, containing a request that the conditional purchase of Mr. W. B. Christie, No. S2-261, Queanbeyan, may be disallowed, on the ground that it includes several portions of land applied for and occupied in virtue of miners' rights at the date of the said purchase, I have the honor to inform you that it now appears that another portion of the land comprised in the conditional purchase was occupied by J. H. Blatchford in virtue of a miners' right at the date of such purchase, and that he had placed upon the land improvements of considerable value.

In view of these additional circumstances of the case, I am now directed to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary for Lands to declare the aforesaid conditional purchase void with the least possible delay, as the mining interest is prejudiced by the inability to issue the leases.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 86.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 June, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 21st of November last (S2 8,003), in which you state that the Minister for Lands had decided to exclude 135 acres from the conditional purchase S2-261 made by W. B. Christie, and to subsequent correspondence on the subject, I have the honor to state that it has been represented to this Department that an appraiser has been appointed to value the improvements, and the Department has been warned not to issue the leases pending the decision upon such appraisalment.

I have to request that you will be pleased to state whether the matter has been so referred, and whether there is any possibility of the decision of the late Secretary for Lands being disturbed, so as to affect the lessees of the 135 acres.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD.

No. 87.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 12 June, 1883.

I have the honor to invite attention to my letters of the 10th and 31st ultimo, asking that you would be good enough to move the Secretary for Lands to declare void the conditional purchase 82-261, at Queanbeyan, made by Mr. W. B. Christie, as the mining interest is being prejudiced by the said purchase; and I am directed to inquire what action (if any) has been taken in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 88.

Telegram from Mr. H. Burne to Under Secretary for Lands.

Goulburn, 22 June, 1883.

HAVE appointed the 17th July for hearing the cases at Molonglo.

HENRY BURNE.

*Minutes on No. 88.*

Christie and others v. Daly, Captain's Flat, Molonglo. Submitted.—F.H.W., 23/6/83.  
By Under Secretary for Lands:—Seen.—C.O., 25/6/83.

No. 89.

Mr. H. Burne to Messrs. H. M'Neil and party.

Goulburn, 23 June, 1883.

REFERRING to the letter of the 20th April last from the Under Secretary for Lands, informing you of my appointment as Appraiser on behalf of the Crown, to value the improvements therein described, I do myself the honor to inform you that I intend holding an Appraisal Court at Queanbeyan, on the 17th day of July next, with a view to determine the value of the improvements in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY BURNE,  
Appraiser.

*Minute on No. 89.*

Note.—H. M'Neil states he received no letter from Lands Department relative to the appraisal.—H.B., Queanbeyan, 17th July, 1883.

No. 90.

Messrs. M'Grath and party to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Braidwood, 26 June, 1883.

On the 24th I received a note from Mr. A. Ryrie, describing an interview you gave Mr. R. Hassall and himself on 22nd, in the matter of our mineral leases applications at Captain's Flat, Molonglo, in which he said that I, as well as all the other shareholders, had received official notice, on the 20th April last, that Christie had applied for a fresh appraisal of our improvements thereon. Mr. Ryrie expressed surprise that none of us acquainted him of it. It would be impossible for us to have done so, as not one of us had received any official notice of application; so when we all saw and told Mr. Ryrie this to-day he was astonished indeed, and told us his informant was Mr. Wilson, an official in your department, and suggested that we bring this Mr. Wilson's conduct, in wilfully trying to mislead him and us, under your notice.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN M'GRATH,  
(For self and party).

No. 91.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 June, 1883.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 14th ultimo, asking you to be so good as to move the Secretary for Lands to cause the surveyor, when measuring the 50 acres of land applied for by William Laing, under application 82-260, to be conditionally purchased for mining purposes, to exclude from it the land tinted pink on the tracing enclosed in my letter, on the ground that such land was applied for to lease for mining purposes before the date of the purchase.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 92.

Mr. H. J. Wilson to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Major's Creek, 8 July, 1883.

I take the liberty of writing to you to introduce myself, which I can best do by calling your attention to the time when you were on a visit to this district and honored Lodge Peabody with your presence, in company with Brother Charles De Boos. At that time I had a walk with you, and you may remember



remember my name, which is Henry John Wilson. At that time you said if you could ever be of service to me you would be very happy to do so. Now, dear sir, I am one of the prospectors of the Molonglo Copper Mine, which a Mr. Christie is trying to take from us.

I can assure you, sir, it cost me and my mates a great deal of suffering and hardships, for last winter was a dreadful one in those mountains, and we suffered dreadfully from the rain and snow, besides spending our last shilling of our earnings to develop the mine. As soon as this was done we went to Queanbeyan to take up the land; and, to make quite sure how to do this, we sent a telegram to Mr. Harrie Wood, the Under Secretary of Mines, for instruction how to take up the land, as we, being gold-miners, knew nothing about taking up other minerals. He told us to mark our land in 80-acre blocks, as many such blocks as we marked to be applied for as mineral leases. We did exactly as he told us; but it appears that even he (the Under Secretary) did not know what was right, or he purposely led us astray. Had he given us proper instructions these troubles would not have come upon us, for if we lose this copper, it simply means ruin to a lot of honest and hard-working men; and I do say most respectfully, though earnestly, where it will end God only knows, for these so-called gentlemen are more despicable than I can find language to express, for they came to us as friends, partook of our food, and some of them slept in our blankets, while we sat all night shivering with the cold, and in return these very men are trying to deprive us of what some of us have spent years searching for, by a dodge of trying to undervalue our labour. But we believe and trust that, so long as yourself and the gentlemen with whom you are associated are in power, that no such wrong will be allowed as this Mr. Christie contemplates; and feeling assured of your sympathy in this hard case, I have ventured to lay these few true facts before you, feeling assured you will forgive me for being so bold in addressing you, and humbly asking your assistance as far as you can give it, I beg to subscribe myself—

HENRY JOHN WILSON.

*Minutes on No. 92.*

Forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, in connection with previous papers sent to him on 24th instant.—J.M'G., 27/7/83. Mr. Brown,—Quote papers, please. Cannot trace conditional purchase referred to.—T.B., 1/3/83. Can Miscellaneous Branch supply number of papers referred to above?—G.H.P., Conditional Sales Records, 6/8/83.

No. 93.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 11 July, 1883.  
Referring to my letter (83-3,704) of the 6th ultimo, in the matter of the decision of the Secretary for Lands to exclude 135 acres from conditional purchase 82-261, by W. B. Christie, I am directed to ask you to be good enough to state what further action has been taken to carry out such decision.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 94.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

[Very urgent.]

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 11 July, 1883.  
I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 31st May last and previous correspondence, asking that the conditional purchase of Mr. W. B. Christie, No. 82-261, Queanbeyan, may be disallowed, on the ground that it includes several portions of land applied for and occupied in virtue of miners' rights at the date of the said purchase, and I am to request that you will be good enough to favour me with an early reply.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 95.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. Burne.

Sydney, 16 July, 1883.  
*Re* your inquiry to-morrow, *re* Captain's Flat cases.—Improvements on mineral conditional purchases by Blatchford and party, M'Grath and party, and M'Brian and party, will have to be fully considered, and any evidence forthcoming in respect to these selections should be taken.

No. 96.

Telegram from Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. Burne.

Sydney, 16 July, 1883.  
I FEAR not; no provision appears to have been made in the Act to empower appraisers to compel the attendance of witnesses.

No. 97.

Mr. H. Burne to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Appraisalment of improvements upon land in dispute between W. B. Christie, Frederick M. Mills, William Laing, and H. M'Neill and party, and J. H. Blatchford and partner.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 18 July, 1883.  
In transmitting the attached award, I have the honor to state that the appraisalment was made strictly in accordance with the requirements of the regulations under the Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880.

Fourteen

Fourteen days' notice, in writing, of the time and place appointed for the holding of it was given to W. B. Christie, Frederick M. Mills, and H. McNeill and party. It was conducted in open Court, at Queanbeyan, on the 17th and 18th July, 1883, and during the investigation there were present the following persons, who were examined as witnesses upon oath.—W. B. Christie, Charles Scott, Thomas Brooks, Henry Wilson, Donald Dawson, John McGrath, Edward Holihan, Hugh McNeill, and J. H. Blatchford. With respect to the evidence, minutes of which are forwarded herewith, and the general merits of the case, I may state that the improvements (if they may be so termed) are shown to consist of several shafts or holes, varying from 3 to 20 feet in depth, scattered about over an area from 400 to 500 yards apart, and a trench of some 40 feet in length and 3 feet deep.

These excavations, though doubtless the result of considerable labour on the part of McNeill and party, were evidently made in the search for copper ore, and are, I am of opinion, not of a nature or value to bar conditional purchase under the Land Law of this Colony.

With regard to the case of J. H. Blatchford, whose complaint is that the mineral conditional purchase of W. B. Christie, consisting of 130 acres, includes his gold-mining lease and valuable improvements thereon, and also other improvements to the east and south of the 8-acre lease held by him under the Mining Act, it will be seen, on reference to the evidence of W. B. Christie, that he states it was not his intention to take in any of Blatchford's ground or improvements, and that if it is found that his mineral conditional purchase does encroach on Blatchford, and Brian applied for lease No. 83, he is perfectly willing to allow his description to be so amended as to exclude the whole of their lease and improvements so encroached upon.

The proscribed declaration was made previously to the appraisement, and my letter of appointment is herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

HENRY BURNE,

Appraiser.

[Enclosure A to No. 97.]

At a Court of Appraisement held at Queanbeyan, this 17th day of July, 1883, relative to the value and ownership of improvements said to be upon the mineral leases applied for by H. McNeill and party, and included in the mineral conditional purchases of Messrs. W. B. Christie, Frederick M. Mills, and William Laing, situated at Queanbeyan, on the 14th September, 1882:—

*William Bate Christie*, licensed surveyor, being duly sworn, states:—I appear for Mr. Frederick M. Mills and William Laing in this case regarding his mineral conditional purchase; Mr. Mills is at present in Armidale; I will proceed to call my witnesses.

Sworn before me, at Queanbeyan, this 17th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

W. R. CHRISTIE.

*Charles Scott*, being duly sworn, states:—*By Mr. Christie*: I was present on the ground when you ran a line; I saw some trenches cut, deep trenches across the reef; I should say these trenches were worth 2s. 6d. a yard; I have had considerable experience as a contractor in cutting water-tables.

*By H. McNeill*: I can't say whether the line was on your lease.

*By Mr. Christie*: I saw McNeill and party on the ground at these trenches; the party I speak of appeared to be the owners of the trenches.

Sworn before me, at Queanbeyan, this 17th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

CHARLES SCOTT.

*Thomas Brooks*, being duly sworn, states:—*By Mr. Christie*: I visited McNeill and party's land last September; I was one of a party who were thinking of purchasing from McNeill and party; I saw certain trenches there, and I saw some of McNeill's party there, and I see some of them in Court now, whose names are now stated by them to be Henry Wilson, Hugh McNeill, and Thomas Daly; I recognize them as the parties I was in treaty with to purchase the land; they claimed to have made the trenches, and claimed ownership; I have had twenty-five years' experience of all kinds of work as a Government contractor; the trenches averaged from 2 to 4 feet deep, and from 20 to 30 feet in length; the week following I saw a plan, which I now recognize as the same, showing the work that I saw when on the ground; there are two trenches and two shafts shown upon it; those are the trenches which were shown to me by the parties in Court that I have named; both the shafts and the trenches were on mineral lease 23; one of those shafts was considered by McNeill's party and myself valueless; that shaft was 10 or 12 feet deep; the others (in the trench) were about 20 feet deep; the sinking was described by the men themselves as soft sinking, easy to work; I think 2s. 6d. a yard would be ample for the trenches; the trenches were worth from £7 to £8; the shaft of 20 feet deep was worth 10s. a foot—£10; there was a bank of the creek stripped for exposing the reef; there was no one working at it; that was about a week's work for one man, worth from £2 10s. to £3; I think it was about 8 or 10 chains from the 20 feet shaft—it may be not so much; I was taken by McNeill and party over the three portions Nos. 23, 24, and 25.

*By Appraiser*: I saw no other improvements—no buildings whatever.

*By H. McNeill*: I am a Government contractor; I recollect going to your place and having dinner; I saw two trenches there on the ground; I didn't sink any shafts for the Government; I have had work of the kind done as a contractor; I will swear that you showed me no other improvements than those I have mentioned; I will swear that you took me from peg to peg of the three portions, from Daly's to Irwin's; your party pointed out the improvements I have mentioned as all the improvements; on these portions I only saw the face of the bank stripped—no shaft; the valueless shaft I would sink for 10s. a foot.

*By Mr. Christie*: I was to give £3,300 for the three portions, and for that reason I considered they showed me all the improvements upon these portions; the improvements spoken of would not be considered as improvements under the Land Act.

*By Mr. McNeill*: I came to buy the copper land—not the work done.

Sworn before me, at Queanbeyan, this 17th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

THOMAS BROOKS.

*William Bate Christie*, being duly sworn, states:—I visited the land in dispute on the 7th September, 1882; I was employed professionally to inspect the lode and report on the cupriferous character of the land, as also to report on the title of the land, by a syndicate of Newcastle of which Mr. Brooks, who was a member, accompanied me; at the Lands Office, Queanbeyan, I found a mineral conditional purchase had been made by John Robert Chaffley, on the 17th August preceding, of 300 acres: there was an error in his description, which I thought would vitiate his purchase; on my return to Sydney I ascertained from the Deputy Surveyor-General and the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Purchases that he would be allowed to amend his description under the Act of 1875; I advised the party of which I am a member to step in and take up the three mineral conditional purchases, to prevent his putting H. McNeill and party out; having put Chaffley out, it was our intention to deal with McNeill and party—I stated so to McNeill and Daly; we took up these selections on the 14th September, 1882: on the 7th September, a week before selecting, I inspected the three portions, Nos. 23, 24, and 25, held by McNeill and party as mineral leases, and applied for by them on the 5th of June, 1882; I found their starting-point agreed with the description tendered to the Land Agent; on portion 23 there were two trenches, cross-cuts—they were from 2 to 4 feet wide and about 3 feet deep; in my report to the party by whom I was employed, I stated one trench was about 40 feet in length and the second one 35 feet in length; there was a shaft 20 feet deep in one of the cross-cuts; the trenches and shaft could have been cut in about three weeks by two men; I valued this work and the stripping on the bank

bank at £18 or £20; there was a hole which has been spoken of as the "valueless" shaft—it was a prospect hole; those were the whole of the improvements upon the land on the 7th September; the cubic contents of the two trenches and the shaft were 35 cubic yards; I saw Mr. Vickery's report, and he gave the measurement of the trenches and shafts at 42 cubic yards, and stated these were all the improvements on the land; the syndicate I speak of paid H. M'Neill and party a deposit of £50, which I consider in excess of all the work done.

*By H. M'Neill:* I have had a great deal of experience in mining matters, in valuing mining work, &c.; on the 7th September, 1882, there were two trenches on portion No. 23, one about 3 chains south of the other; I will swear that the shaft spoken of as "valueless" is not on the lode but close to it; I was told it was "useless" by one of the men showing me the ground; the shaft might be within a yard of the lode; I was three or four hours on the ground.

*By Appraiser:* After seeing the improvements I have stated, I asked if there was anything further, as we didn't want to buy a pig in a poke.

Sworn before me at Queanbeyan, this 17th July, 1883,—

W. BEDE CHRISTIE.

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

*Henry Wilson, being duly sworn, states:—By H. M'Neill:* I am a miner, and engaged in that occupation thirty-two years, and have had a good deal of experience in working on hard rock; I have been on the Molonglo Copper-mine for some time; I am a shareholder in your party; there is a shaft on portion 23 at the foot of what has been spoken of as a stripping on the creek bank; it is about 9 feet deep, and I would not sink it a penny under £2 a foot; there is another shaft in the trench, the labour cost £2 a foot in cutting it; I sunk the greater part of it with a mato; the shaft is through rock, the rock is hard; there is only one shaft sunk in the trench; there are about 6 inches of gravel that the trench is cut through and rock lower down; the gravel is only on one part of the trench; I value that at £1 a foot; there is a small shaft about 3 feet deep; I cannot value that, as I did not sink it; there is another shaft, the one spoken of as "valueless," about 10 feet of cement and boulders and 3 feet of very hard rock has been cut through; it is 13 feet deep, 8 feet 6 inches long, and 4 feet 6 inches wide; it was sunk for a main shaft to work a lode; it is customary to sink large shafts to work a lode; it was the very thing that was wanted to work the ground with; I would sink it to the rock for 3s. a foot, and I have had £5 a foot for sinking through better drilling rock; to sink it all through I wouldn't do it under £2 5s. a foot; there is another shaft on No. 23, I think 9 or 10 feet deep; there is water in it; I know where there are three more shafts, but I don't know whether they are on Nos. 23 or 24; I didn't sink them and cannot value them.

*By Mr. Christie:* The rock is hard where the shaft is sunk through the trench; I cannot say how long I was working at the shaft on the bank of the creek; I was dismissed from the putting up of Holtermann's battery before I commenced work at this shaft; I was dismissed about the 28th or 29th July, and I then went to work on this shaft; I worked in the trench with my mate; the shaft of 9 or 10 feet I cannot say whether it was ever used; I don't know whether the three shafts are on the rock or not; the shafts and trenches, &c., were all used under the Mining Act, and not the Land Act.

*By H. M'Neill:* I was the holder of a mineral license at the time the mineral conditional purchases were selected by Christie and party working on the ground before I commenced to work.

Sworn before me at Queanbeyan, this 17th July, 1883,—

HENRY WILSON.

HY. BURNE, Appraiser.

*Donald Dawson, being duly sworn, states:—By H. M'Neill:* I am a miner; I have been mining for thirty years, and have had considerable experience in mining matters; I have seen the copper lode at Molonglo; I saw several shafts there; I am a disinterested party; there is a shaft in the trench about 20 feet deep; I could not sink that as far as it has gone for less than £2 a foot; I saw another shaft to the south about 20 yards from it through cement and rock; it was a large shaft, from 10 to 14 feet deep—the "valueless" shaft as it is called; to the best of my belief the shaft was on the lode, as it bore copper stains; I should think it beneficial for working the ground, though some might not for sinking; this I should charge 35 shillings a foot for that part that was not rock, and for the rock nothing less than £2 a foot; I saw a trench there; I will swear that when I inspected the ground there was only one trench, which I think was between 40 and 50 feet long and 3 to 4 feet in width I should think; I would not attempt to take it out for less than £1 a foot; I saw another shaft near the bank of the creek—it is some time since I was there, and I cannot tell the depth; we miners don't consider a shaft more than started if it is not more than 20 feet deep; it was only started; I think it worth £2 a foot to go through that rock; I saw some of the rock thrown on top; I don't know which portion these are on, but they are on M'Neill and party's copper land; I saw about nine shafts on your land; I can't say anything about the depth of any others than those I have described; what I saw of most of them was rock; I was working for Mr. Holtermann a short distance from this land—I was sinking in the rock; the shafts are scattered some 400 or 500 yards from others; I was requested by Warden Aldcorn to inspect these shafts—I inspected them accordingly; I have made an estimate of what the work done would be worth; there were three others with me—they were not shareholders; we valued the work done at from £137 to £140; I gave that estimate to Warden Aldcorn; if I estimated it now, I should estimate it at more, because I have had more experience, but I have had no experience on your ground whatever.

*By Mr. Christie:* I have had thirty years' experience; I inspected the improvements in October or November last, to the best of my belief; I never worked or stuck a pick on M'Neill's ground; I was working for gold on Holtermann's ground; it is a blue slate with quartz through it and mundic; Holtermann's ground is on the north-eastern side of the river; the hill I was working on sloped down to the Molonglo River; M'Neill's ground is on the opposite side of the river; the rock on M'Neill's side of the river is of the same character as on Holtermann's ground; it is fairly hard rock chiefly where I saw the shafts on M'Neill's ground; the 20-foot shaft is blue slate chiefly, and has stains of copper all through it; I went down it, and speak from the appearance of it without trying it; I am not a shareholder with M'Neill's party, but was asked to attend and give evidence; I live at Gundaroo; I am not sure whether M'Neill and party's mineral leases were surveyed at the time I saw the shafts; the work I saw I believed was on the ground claimed by M'Neill and party, as the ground was marked out by them; I don't know the dimensions of an 80-acre block; the shafts were about the centre of the block, and the furthest shaft from the 20-foot shaft was from 400 to 500 yards; I couldn't swear that the shaft 500 yards away would be on the 80-acre block at all; I can't swear that the shaft 400 yards away is within the 80-acre block; I went to estimate the work that was done at Mr. Warden Aldcorn's request; I was a neighbour of M'Neill for some months; one of the party wrote to me and requested me to come in and give evidence, and I thought I might as well come, to save the expense of being summoned; William Harkness, Henry Stephens, and Johnson were the men who accompanied me to estimate the work, and we estimated the work and gave it to Mr. Aldcorn; the other men were camped near the ground; the shafts were not abandoned, but the tools were lying near, and fresh dirt that had been thrown up; this was in October or November, as near as I can judge; if the mineral conditional purchase was selected by Christie and party on the 14th September, 1882, the work I saw being done must have been afterwards; I was in Court till the order was made for witnesses to leave, and I then left.

Sworn before me, at Queanbeyan, this 18th July, 1883,—

DONALD DAWSON.

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

*John M'Grath, being duly sworn, states:—By H. M'Neill:* I am a miner, and have a miner's right; I know the improvements on portion No. 23; there is a trench about 40 feet long and from 3 to 5 feet deep, and about 3 feet wide—it is nearly all rock; there is a shaft 20 feet deep in the trench; there is another shaft which has been described as the "valueless" shaft; it would be a valuable shaft in my opinion, as it would, I think, lead to the lode; there are copper stains on the rock; there is a shaft near the creek about 8 feet 6 inches deep; there is another near the bank of the creek, 3 feet deep, all rock; there is another shaft 8 feet 6 inches deep, gravel and boulders; on portion 24 there are four shafts, two of them 9 feet each deep and one 6 feet, the other 2 feet deep; the sixth shaft is all rock; all the work was done previous to the 14th September, 1882; I value the whole of the work at £160; there is about £50 worth on portion 24 out of £157; there has been no work done on this land since it has been in dispute; it was first surveyed about the 27th September, 1882, and the second survey was on the 26th February last, by Mr. Robertson; there has been copper ore taken away since the 14th September, 1882; I saw where some one had been working at the 20-foot shaft knocking off the copper ore.

*By Mr. Christie:* There are nine shafts and one trench on the ground; there are not ten shafts on the ground to my knowledge; there are not twelve to my knowledge; the improvements would be of no value except for mining; a beast falling into one of the shafts would of course render it an injury to the land for grazing upon, or the owner of the beast; I have heard the evidence of nearly all the witnesses.

By

*By H. McNeill*: The shafts are beneficial to the owners of the copper mine.

*By Mr. Christie*: Some of them might be injurious to a pastoral occupant, and others might be useful; if the shafts were not full a beast could not reach the water; if a horse, bullock, sheep, or any pastoral stock got into one of the shafts nearly full, that is, one of the deep ones, it could not get out without assistance.

Sworn before me at Queanbeyan, this 18th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

JOHN McGRATH.

*Edward Holihan*, being duly sworn, states:—*By H. McNeill*: I am a miner and the holder of a mineral license; I know the copper land as held by our party; on portion 23 there is a trench, only one, about 40 feet long, and an average depth 3 feet; there is a shaft in the trench 20 feet deep, all rock; there is another shaft 13 feet deep and 8 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet wide; there is another shaft near the creek, a shallow one; there is another shaft about 9 feet deep; on portion 24 there are three shafts; I remember now there are four shafts on portion 24; I value the whole work on the two portions at between £150 and £160; there has been no work done on this land by the party since it was taken up by Christie and my party; these shafts are improvements to the land for mining purposes; all those shafts are sunk with a view to enhance the property.

*By Mr. Christie*: I value the improvements at from £150 to £160, and I am a mate of the last witness; I came to no arrangement with the last witness as to the valuation; I have had experience in mining work; these improvements are valuable for mining purposes; they might be beneficial to pastoral occupation; if a beast fell into a 9-feet shaft he might get out; the shafts in their present condition could be useful for stock if the shafts got full of water; the shafts are mostly on a hill; I have seen plenty of water-holes on a hill.

*By H. McNeill*: Any of the shafts might answer for a well; they would be useful if they would hold water; they would hold water.

Sworn before me at Queanbeyan, this 18th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

EDWARD HOLIHAN.

*Hugh McNeill*, being duly sworn, states:—I am one of the party known as H. McNeill and party, applicants for three mineral leases of 80 acres each at Molonglo, and the holder of a mineral license dated the 22nd August, 1882, and the holder of a miner's right; on the 30th May, 1882, I went over this land, and in a day or two after I saw copper stains; on the 5th June I made application to the Mining Registrar at Queanbeyan for three blocks of 80 acres each; we commenced working on the ground; we first sunk a shaft 7 or 8 feet deep near the creek; the shafts and trench are as described by previous witnesses on the land, with the exception that the rock was projecting above the surface over the 20-foot shaft; there is only one trench; some of the sinking in the shaft is worth £5 a foot; I had £5 a foot myself for taking out rock that is not so hard as what is in some of those shafts; the shafts are great improvements to the land, in my opinion, for mining purposes; I swear positively the ground could not be worked to advantage without some of the shafts; there is one called the "valueless" shaft, which I reckon one of the best for working the lode—it is a large shaft, which could be centered with timber to work two buckets; I estimate the value of the work done on these two blocks at £155.

*By Mr. Christie*: I value the sinking of this shaft at £2 a foot; the estimate is my own; the shaft of the creek 8 or 9 feet worth £2 a foot; the 20-foot shaft I reckon worth £2 15s. a foot; a trench £1 a foot, about 40 feet long; the "valueless" shaft worth £2 a foot, 13 feet; another shaft, 3 feet deep, worth £1 a foot; another shaft, about 8 feet deep, on No. 23, worth about 10s. a foot; the shafts and trench above mentioned are on portion 23; on portion 24 there is one shaft about 2 feet deep, worth 10s. a foot; there is a shaft 9 feet deep worth 25s. a foot; there is another shaft 9 feet deep worth £2 a foot; and a 6-foot shaft, 3 feet of it was through solid rock, £2 a foot, the other 3 feet worth 15s. a foot; those are all the improvements (£184 10s. total value). I stated just now the estimate I came to of the whole work was £155; I have had a good deal of practical experience; I consider these shafts and trench as great improvements to the value of the land; The shaft (9 feet near the creek) would make a splendid well; there is nothing round the shaft to prevent stock falling into it; I have seen water in the 20-foot shaft; I have seen water in the 13-foot shaft; I have not seen sufficient water in these shafts for cattle to reach it; the 2-foot shaft could be sunk cheaper, and so would be of value; I have heard the evidence as given by the other witnesses.

Sworn before me at Queanbeyan, this 18th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

HUGH McNEILL.

[Enclosure B to No. 97.]

At an adjourned Court of Appraisement held at Queanbeyan, this 18th day of July, 1883, relative to the gold-mining leases and improvements of J. H. Blatchford, on the Molonglo Gold-field, said to be included in conditional purchase of W. B. Christie, selected at Queanbeyan, on the 14th September, 1882:

*John Huacham Blatchford*, being duly sworn, states:—In July last I took possession of certain ground at Captain's Flat, Molonglo, by virtue of my miner's right, and made several valuable improvements upon it; I commenced mining operations and obtained payable gold; I worked the ground from that time to the present, and am still working it, employing about twenty men; about a month since I received intimation from the Mines Department that a mineral conditional purchase of Mr. Christie embraced all my ground, or nearly so, and the improvements.

*By Mr. Christie*: I produce a plan which I received from my partner as coming from the Mining Department. [Examination continued.] At the date of Mr. Christie's application the land he applied for was occupied as mining tenements by various persons of my party and men in my employ, viz., George Emerson, William Harkness, Richard Hobday, William Skinner, Samuel Macalister, Henry Stephens, Harry Bishop, Henry Hinchcliffe, myself, and others, in virtue of their miners' rights; payable gold was found upon the land, and within three months of Mr. Christie's application the land was proclaimed a gold-field; at the date of Mr. Christie's application (14th September, 1882), the land, his mineral conditional purchase, contained improvements to the value of £2,700, as follows:—Dams, £50; tunnel, £200; a large shed, with iron roof, 61 feet by 44 feet, £300; engine, battery, &c., £2,000; blacksmith's shop, £30; weatherboard cottage with iron roof, £70; log hut, £10; baker's oven, £5; a garden, £5; since the date of its being taken up by Mr. Christie, and prior to my knowing that other improvements have been made, a water race has been cut 3 miles long, which I value at £200; a cottage of seven rooms, £120; extension of tunnel, £420; a tramway from battery to lease No. 30 and claim 17, £200; stable, £20; six men's huts, £80; these are the grounds of my objection.

*By Mr. Christie*: I was in lawful occupation of this land under the Mining Act; I have no special permission to dig for gold on your mineral conditional purchase; I was digging there for gold before your conditional purchase was taken up; I claim nothing beyond what I hold under the Mining Act and the regulations thereunder.

*By Mr. Christie*: I mean the portions held by me under the Mining Act as mining tenements, and not the whole of Mr. Christie's conditional purchase was held by me; I have not dug or searched for gold other than on the land held by me as mining tenements.

Sworn before me, at Queanbeyan, this 18th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

JOHN H. BLATCHFORD.

*William Bede Christie*, being duly sworn, states:—The tracing produced by Mr. Blatchford purports to be a tracing not of my selection, but on the face of it it bears these words,—“owing to vagueness of description, the boundaries of Christie's mineral conditional purchase as shown are to a certain extent approximate.” My description was not intended to take in any of Mr. Blatchford's ground or improvements; and if it is found that my mineral conditional purchase does encroach on M'Bray's and Blatchford's applied for lease No. 83, of 8 acres, I am perfectly willing to allow my description to be so amended as to exclude the whole of their mining lease and improvements, which lie to the east and south of the 8-acre lease No. 83, and the lease itself.

Sworn before me, this 18th July, 1883,—

HENRY BURNE, Appraiser.

W. BEDE CHRISTIE.

Award.

## Award.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Henry Burne, of Goulburn, in the Colony of New South Wales, sends greeting. WHEREAS on the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, I was duly appointed by the Minister for Lands, in the Colony of New South Wales, as the Appraiser to determine the value of the improvements which belong to Hugh M'Neill and party, and J. H. Blatchford and Bray, and which existed on the Crown land specified below, at the date, viz., 14th September, 1882, upon which it was conditionally purchased by Frederick M. Mills, William Laing, and W. B. Christie: And whereas I have entered upon the consideration of the value of the said improvements, and have heard and considered the evidence produced before me: Now I, the said Henry Burne, do hereby declare that the improvements specified in the following Schedule were the improvements which existed on the land at the date before mentioned, and declare that the sums set against them respectively were the values of the said improvements at that date:—

## Description of improvements.

A shaft 20 feet deep, sunk by M'Neill and party (apparently on reef), but of value only for mining purposes, £20; other shafts or excavations of no value.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 18th day of July, 1883.

HENRY BURNE,  
Appraiser.

## Description of land referred to.

130 acres, 140 acres, and 130 acres, mineral conditional purchases, parish of Bullangong, county of Murray.

## No. 98.

## Mr. H. Wilson to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 19 July, 1883.

I wish to correct an error as to a slip I made while excited and confused under cross-examination by Mr. W. B. Christie yesterday, in giving my evidence in M'Neill and party's case before Mr. Commissioner Burne, at Queanbeyan. I stated that I was in Mr. Holtermann's employ at Molonglo, on 28th or 29th July, 1882, whereas I find, when I had time to think on the matter, I was dismissed from Holtermann's employ on either the 7th or 9th July, 1882. I wish to have this note read alongside my depositions when under your consideration.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY WILSON.

## Minutes on No. 98.

Cannot trace conditional purchase with information given.—W.B., 30/7/83. The writer should be requested to furnish information as to name of land district and date, and area of conditional purchase to which he refers.—E.B. Mr. Fitzpatrick,—This letter refers to the Captain's Flat mining case.—M.R.L., 31/1/84.

## No. 99.

## Memorandum.

As the case has reference to a dispute as to improvements on certain mineral conditional purchases, it is submitted that the papers be referred to the Chief Commissioner.

F.H.W., 24/7/83.

By the Under Secretary for Lands:—The Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 24/7/83.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—The appraisement determines the value of the improvements at a sum insufficient to affect the conditional purchases, which, unless the appraisement should be altered or vetoed by the Minister, as provided in the 16th section of the Act of 1880, should be measured as applied for, subject to such modification as may be necessary to conform to the rules of measurement prescribed by law and the public interest, and to avoid interference with the rights of other parties. The several parties may be apprised.—A.O.M., 24/7/83.

By Secretary for lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 27/7/83. Urgent. Inform.—W.B., 28/7/83. Mr. Fitzpatrick.

## No. 100.

## Messrs. H. J. Withers &amp; Co. to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

9, Macquarie Place, 26 July, 1883.

On behalf of T. H. Blatchford and others, we do ourselves the honor to request that the mineral conditional purchase made by W. B. Christie may be cancelled. Our clients applied for this land under the Mining Act of 1874, and have improved it to a considerable extent sufficient to bar the land from conditional purchase.

We have, &c.,  
HENRY J. WITHERS & CO.

## No. 101.

## Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Micalago, 27 July, 1883.

As Mr. Commissioner Burne has held the Appraisement Court with reference to the Captain's Flat mining case, and as the miners are anxious to know what is to be your decision, I write to request that you will inform me at your earliest convenience the result. I can assure you it is looked forward to with much interest by a large section of the mining community in various localities. I desire to bring under your notice the distinct assurance given by Sir John Robertson, late Minister for Lands, that these men would get their land, and to the fact that their claims were jumped in a most unjust manner. I also desire to draw your attention to a letter from your Department stating that you had decided they should get Nos. 23 and 24 blocks, covering an area of 135 acres, and they trust you will not revoke your decision once given, upon which they have been relying. They have also a letter from the Mines Department,

dated after you had sent the matter for re-appraisal, that their leases would be ready in about fourteen days, acting upon the decision of the Lands Department.

As I am fully aware you are anxious to see these unfortunate men dealt justly by, I hope you will be able to see your way towards bringing this long and anxious matter to a close, and either inform them that they can retain possession of their hard-earned labours or that they must be turned out of their homes penniless after years of prospecting.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER RYRIE.

*Minutes on No. 101.*

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 30/7/83.

By the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—The result of the appraisal has already been communicated to Mr. Ryrie, and, unless an appeal to three appraisers should be made, is decisive of the respective claims.—A.O.M., 28/8/83.

### No. 102.

Messrs. Garrett, Richardson, & Brett to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

4, Spring-street, Sydney, 30 July, 1883.

With reference to our letter of the 21st April last, concerning the mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, we have now the honor to ask (understanding that the mineral leases for the same ground have been refused) that the voidance of our client's application should be reversed, and that his claim to the land should be allowed, being prior to that of Messrs. Christie and party. The voidance took place on account of alleged insufficiency or vagueness of description, but, as pointed out in our letter above referred to, we contend that the description was ample and sufficient.

We may add that we are prepared (when called upon to do so) to pay back the refund, which was drawn without our knowledge.

Trusting that the matter may receive your early and favourable consideration,—

We have, &c.,

GARRETT, RICHARDSON, & BRETT,

Agents for Mr. J. R. CHAFFEY.

Quambayan,  
M.C.P. 32-235,  
J. R. Chaffey.

*Minutes on No. 102.*

Conditional Sales Branch,—Should not the different parties be apprised in accordance with Ministerial decision, Miscellaneous 83-13,663, and the papers then returned to Charting Branch for further action?—ARTHUR J. BURNELL, 1/8/83.

By the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—There is no sufficient ground, in my opinion, for revoking the cancellation of the conditional purchase here referred to, which took place 10th November, 1882, under the decision of the late Minister. The statement of the writers that the refund was drawn without their knowledge may be perfectly true, but is of no importance, as the refund was paid to the order of the applicant himself.—A O.M., 3/8/83.

By the Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 21/8/83.

### No. 103.

Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Micalago, 2 August, 1883.

As it is reported in the public papers that you have decided in favour of Christie & Co., as against McNeil & Co., in the Captain's Flat copper case, may I ask if you would forward me your official decision as early as you can, so that these unfortunate men may know what they are to do. It is stated that Mr. Burne, the Commissioner, valued the improvements under £40. As Mr. Burne never visited the ground, is the evidence brought forward by this wealthy syndicate to be taken before that of hard-working and practical men?

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER RYRIE.

*Minute on No. 103.*

Chief Commissioner.—JOHN G. B., 6/8/83.

### No. 104.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 2 August, 1883.

In reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting information, on behalf of Messrs. McNeil and party, as to the result of the Court of Appraisal relative to the value and ownership of improvements upon the mineral leases applied for by them, and included in the mineral conditional purchases noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the appraisal determines the value of the improvements at a sum sufficient to affect the conditional purchases referred to; and the Secretary for Lands has decided that unless the same should be hereafter altered or vetoed, as provided in the 16th section of the Act of 1880, the selections shall be measured as applied for, subject to such modifications as may be necessary to conform to the rules of measurement prescribed by law and in the public interest, and to avoid interference with the rights of other parties, to which effect the necessary instructions have been given.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

Quambayan,  
M.C.P. 32-250,  
F. M. Mills,  
M.C.P. 32-200,  
W. Laing,  
M.C.P. 32-261,  
W. B. Christie.

No. 105.

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No. 105.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. B. Christie.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 3 August, 1883.

In reference to the correspondence concerning the disputed possession of the land embraced by the selections noted in the margin, I have now to inform you that the appraisal recently made determines the value of the improvements at a sum insufficient to affect such selections; and the Secretary for Lands has decided that unless the same should be hereafter altered or vetoed, as provided in the 16th section of the Act of 1880, the conditional purchases shall be measured as applied for, subject to such modifications as may be necessary to conform to the rules of measurement prescribed by law and in the public interest, and to avoid interference with the rights of other parties, to which effect the necessary instructions have been given.

(Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P. 82-259,  
F. M. Mills,  
M.C.P. 82-260,  
W. Laing,  
M.C.P. 82-261,  
W. B. Christie.)

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

No. 106.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. Wilson.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 August, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 19th July last, wishing to correct an error given in evidence when under cross-examination before Mr. Commissioner Burne, I have to request that you will furnish information as to name of land district, date and area of the conditional purchase to which you refer.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 107.

Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Dear Sir,

674, George-street, Sydney, 8 August, 1883.

You will kindly excuse my troubling you in bringing the following mining and mineral conditional purchase in short under your notice.

At Captain's Flat, Molonglo, near Queanbeyan, a party of miners took up gold-mining leases and prospecting (shafts) areas. When erecting a large machine for me and a small company, these men, ten in number, found some traces of a copper lode; not knowing how to take it up, applied for information to the Mining Department, received a reply, acted in accordance with such information, and marked the land in blocks,—gave the general required notices. A short while after, a party of — knew a point in the Land Act; then, after pumping all they could out of these finders, went to Queanbeyan, on a Thursday, and paid for all the land as a mineral conditional purchase, without any knowledge whatsoever by the real finders and honest miners. At this stage the finders had no mineral licenses, but by my advice at once took same out, on a Tuesday I think. After this a more — party found out by also the former and original finders that the first party or jumpers, or—, had not described the land properly. They then went on a Thursday, after the original finders had their mineral licenses, and again paid for this land under another description and a little more correct one, but not true. It then came to have the work or labour, &c., valued, and the original finders were going to have 135 acres, instead of 240, copper prospecting land. To this the second jumpers objected as not being correct at Queanbeyan, and, I believe, gained the case as to the value of the work done by them. But then comes the rub—the first jumpers were thrown out because they had not described same correctly; but as to the second jumpers, I can state that their description is also wrong, in taking in several gold-mining leases in their described mineral conditional purchase to which several miners object. I am among this lot, with a 7-acre lease. As the real case stands, it is thus: the second jumpers paid their money as a mineral conditional purchase after the finders had the mineral licenses and miners' rights, and still have wrongly described their intended mineral conditional purchase, to which they have no right whatsoever by justice.

Hoping you will do all you can for the original finders, and cancel Mr. Christie's mineral conditional purchase on this gold-field,—

I have, &amp;c.,

B. O. HOLTERMANN.

No. 108.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 8 August, 1883.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 29th June last and previous correspondence, asking you to be good enough to move the Secretary for Lands to cause the surveyor, when measuring the 50 acres of land applied for by W. Laing, under application No. 82-60, to be conditionally purchased for mining purposes, to exclude from it the land tinted pink on the tracing enclosed in my letter, on the ground that such land was applied for to lease for mining purposes before the date of the purchase. Unless it should appear proper to void the mineral conditional purchase on the ground urged in regard to mineral conditional purchase No. 82-261, that being bad in part by reason of its including land occupied for gold-mining purposes, it is bad as a whole.

I am also to request that you will be good enough to favour me with an early reply.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 109.



## No. 109.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Christie to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

98, Victoria-street, Sydney, 14 August, 1883.

Referring to mineral conditional purchases, Nos. 82-259, 260, and 261, made by Messrs. Mills, Laing, and myself, at Queanbeyan, on 14th September, 1882, I have learnt that complaints are being made that they embrace certain gold leases at Captain's Flat, notably those of Mr. B. O. Holterman, M.L.A.

In order to avoid any further complications in this case, which has now been under the consideration of your Department for nearly twelve months, I have the honor to state that we never had either any intention of, or desire to interfere with any of the gold leases in question; and further, as it cannot be determined whether our mineral conditional purchases do or do not embrace the said leases without actual survey of the land, we are quite willing to allow our descriptions to be so modified as to exclude all land applied for as gold leases if, on actual survey, it is found that we do clash with them.

In consideration of the length of time this case has been under consideration, I venture to urge that the survey be made at as early a date as possible, as the twelve months prescribed by law has nearly expired.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. B. CHRISTIE,  
Licensed Surveyor.

## No. 110.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 20 August, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to invite your attention to my letter of the 10th of May, asking you to be so good as to move the Secretary for Lands to disallow the conditional purchase, No. 82-261, at Queanbeyan, by Mr. W. B. Christie.

It was therein pointed out that, if the purchase were allowed to stand, the portions occupied under miner's right at the date it was made would have to be excluded; and it was submitted that, as the alienation of the surrounding land would prevent the development of the auriferous deposits, which appear to be valuable, the purchase being bad in part might fairly be considered wholly bad, and in the public interest be declared void.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

*Minutes on No. 110.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—The measurement has already been directed to be made, with such modifications as may be necessary to conform to the rules of measurement prescribed by law and the public interest, and to avoid interference with the rights of other parties. Such measurement will of course exclude the land held under mining lease or miners' rights as already mentioned, to which however the conditional purchaser does not lay any claim; but the conditional purchase cannot be declared void on account of the boundaries having in part interfered with such areas.—A.O.M., 22/8/83.

By the Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 27/8/83.  
Inform.—W.B., 27/8/83. Mr. Fitzpatrick.

## No. 111.

## The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Garrett, Richardson, &amp; Brett.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 22 August, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, applying for the reversal of the voidance of the mining conditional purchase of J. R. Chaffey, as noted in the margin, the mineral leases for the same ground having been refused, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands sees no sufficient reason for revoking the cancellation of the selection in question, which took place on the 20th November, 1882, under the decision of the late Minister.

With respect to the statement made by you that the refund was drawn without your knowledge, I am to state that the refund was paid to the order of the applicant himself.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 112.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 27 August, 1883.

With reference to your letter of 20th instant, requesting the disallowance of the conditional purchase noted in the margin, and its cancellation, in the public interest, &c., I am directed by the Minister to inform you that the measurement has already been directed to be made, with such modifications as may be necessary to conform to the rules of measurement prescribed by law and the public interest, and to avoid interference with the rights of other parties. Such measurement will of course exclude the land held under mining lease or miners' rights, as already mentioned, to which, moreover, the conditional purchaser does not lay any claim; but the conditional purchase cannot be declared void on account of the boundaries having in part interfered with such areas.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 113.

Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P. 82-261,  
J. R. Chaffey.

C.P. 82-261,  
14 September,  
1882, 130 acres,  
W. B. Christie.



## No. 113.

Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 27 August, 1883.

I have the honor to forward for your inspection copies of application of John Robert Chaffey and William Bede Christie for land therein described.

This land includes a portion applied for by M'Grath, M'Neill, and others, under mining lease (see Chaffey's application), they being the actual prospectors of the ground; but their right being disputed by the first-named applicants, who base their claim on a mineral conditional purchase.

The application of Chaffey has been refused for vagueness of description, and I would respectfully submit that, as Christie's is equally indefinite, and also interferes with, if not includes existing gold-mining leases, it be refused also.

I have, &amp;c.,

B. O. HOLTERMANN,  
(Per W. G. SLACK).

## [Enclosure A to No. 113.]

JOHN ROBERT CHAFFEY, Sydney, 17th August, 2h. 5m., 19th section, area 300 acres, £150. Situated county Murray, parish Bullangong, south of and 18 chains from the south-west and south-east boundary of 80 acres recently applied for under a mining lease by Messrs Kingsland and Irving and party, and running from that point due south. This land applied for under a mining lease by Messieurs M'Grath, M'Neill, Edwards, Hughes, and party.

## [Enclosure B to No. 113.]

CONDITIONAL purchase 261 of 1882, by William Bede Christie, of Wentworth Court, Sydney, for 130 acres, 19th section, county of Murray, parish of Bullangong. Commencing at a point 10 chains east from the south-east corner of 140 acres applied for by William Laing this day as a mineral conditional purchase, and bounded thence by lines south, west, north, and east to point of commencement, and adjoining the said William Laing's 140 acres mineral conditional purchase on the south, and lying to the westward of gold leases numbers 4 and 14.

Queanbeyan, 14th September, 1882.

## No. 114.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 August, 1883.

Adverting to the correspondence respecting the Captain's Flat mining case, I have now the honor to inform you that the result of the appraisalment has already been communicated to you (under date of 2nd instant), and, unless an appeal to three appraisers should be made, is decisive of the respective claims.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P. 82-250,  
F. M. Mills  
M.C.P. 82-260,  
W. Laing,  
M.C.P. 82-261,  
W. B. Christie.

## No. 115.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 29 August, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, urging, on behalf of the holders of certain mineral leases, the cancellation of the mineral conditional purchases noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the mineral conditional purchases in question will be measured so as to avoid interference with the gold mineral leases and occupation.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P. 82-250,  
F. Mills,  
130 acres, now  
80 acres,  
M.C.P. 82-260,  
W. Laing,  
140 acres, now  
50 acres,  
M.C.P. 82-261,  
130 acres,  
W. B. Christie.

## No. 116.

Mr. A. Ryrie, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Union Club, Sydney, 29 August, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, with regard to the Captain's Flat mining case, I beg, on behalf of the miners, to appeal to the appointment of three appraisers, according to the Act.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. RYRIE.

## No. 117.

Messrs. Garrett, Richardson, &amp; Brett to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

7, Gresham-street, Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

In reply to the letter of the Chief Commissioner of the 22nd ultimo, respecting the mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, in which it is stated that the Minister for Lands sees no reason for the revocation of the cancellation of the selections in question, we have now the honor to protest in the strongest manner possible against the decision you have arrived at, and to point out to you that the information we furnished of M'Neill and party's ground having been surveyed establishes our claim to the ground beyond all doubt, as their northern boundary is Kingsland and party's southern boundary; and as our client describes his land as starting 18 chains south of the latter, we maintain that our client's claim to the land is clear, and cannot by any means, other than the regulations to surveyors, be placed in any other position; and we further protest against the matter being decided until it has been fully considered by the Charting Branch, to which it should be referred with this and our former letters.

Trusting that you may see the fairness of entertaining our protest and having the request in the latter part of this letter complied with,—

We have, &amp;c.,

GARRETT, RICHARDSON, & BRETT,  
Agents for J. R. CHAFFEY.Queanbeyan,  
M.C.P. 82-250,  
J. R. Chaffey.

No. 118.

## No. 118.

## Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Quacanbeyan.—Mineral conditional purchase 82-259, F. M. Mills, for 130 acres.  
 Mineral conditional purchase 82-260, William Laing, for 140 acres.  
 Mineral conditional purchase 82-261, W. B. Christie, for 130 acres.

5 September, 1883.

In view of Sir John Robertson's decision on Conditional Sales 82-8,003 Survey, action was taken on Conditional Sales 83-939 Survey, reducing the area of F. M. Mills' mineral conditional purchase No. 82-259 to 90 acres, and of W. Laing's mineral conditional purchase No. 82-260 to 50 acres. It has since however been decided on Miscellaneous 83-13,663, that these conditional purchases shall be measured as applied for (subject to any necessary modification in form). It is presumed that instructions for the measurement of these and Christie's mineral conditional purchase 82-261 should not be issued until the applicants have returned the refund vouchers sent them, and the conditional purchases have been restored to their original areas. Certified copies of the applications will be required for transmission to the surveyor.

[Urgent.]

ROBERT D. FITZGERALD,  
 (For Surveyor General).

*Minute on No. 118.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—The applicants may be invited to return the refund vouchers for difference of area, but I apprehend there is no necessity for delaying the instructions for measurement.—A.O.M., 6/9/83.

## No. 119.

## Mr. H. Copeland, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 September, 1883.

Referring to a communication from your Department, dated 2nd August, 1883, and marked Miscellaneous 83-13,663, I have the honor to draw your attention to the following:—

1. That the lands referred to therein as selected by Messrs. F. M. Mills, W. Laing, and W. B. Christie, on the 14th September, 1882, were at that date in the possession of Thomas Daly, Hugh McNeill, Edward Holihan, William Edwards, and John McGrath, who had made three applications for mineral leases, but were at the time of the selection by Mr. Christie and party working under five mineral licenses, four of which were granted on the 22nd August, 1882, and the 5th on the 13th September, and who were strictly carrying out the provisions and regulations relating to mineral leases.

2. That section 63 of the Mining Act states that "every such mineral license shall be in force for a period of twelve months from the date thereof, and shall during the said period confer on the holder thereof the same rights and privileges in respect or in connection with mining for minerals other than gold as are declared by this Act to be conferred on holders of miners' rights in respect to mining for gold," and that section 40 of the same Act, amongst other privileges conferred on holders of miners' rights, provides against any one trespassing pending the application for the lease, and which section I would commend to your attention.

3. Should you, however, consider that I am erroneous in my view that the holding of the mineral licenses by McNeill and party gave them a title against all comers, then I would submit that they were protected by the improvements made, as set forth in the letter of the Under Secretary for Mines, dated 4th December, 1882, and numbered 82-12,600, in which the Department admits their value as £130.

4. It has been stated that Mills and Laing's selections were made by Christie as their agent, and further, that Christie's application is not sufficiently definite in its description, and also includes land held under gold lease by Messrs. Holtermann and Blatchford.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY COPELAND.

*Minute on No. 119.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—The contention of the parties in this matter has heretofore been as between the applicants for leases and the conditional purchasers, and as regards the latter, how far the land was barred from conditional purchase by improvements. On these respective issues the decision so far has been in favour of the applications by conditional purchase.

This representation raises more prominently the claims which the miners may have had to the land which they were working in virtue of mineral licenses taken out by them after their applications for leases had been made, but prior to the date of the conditional purchases of Mills and others. It has been held, under an opinion of the late Attorney-General, that land in the possession of a person holding a mineral license under the Mining Act is not open to conditional purchase, and it would on first-view appear as if this ruling sustained the present contention. I am not prepared to suggest that it should be overruled, without at least this question being dealt with by the Mining Department, to which perhaps it more strictly pertains. In a very similar case (*Smith v. Garot*), it appeared to me that the *de facto* possessor holding a license his possession became a valid holding on the land becoming Crown land, notwithstanding the failure of his lease application; but in that instance it was decided by the Minister for Mines that the applicant had not formally taken possession in virtue of his mineral license, and, although he was in possession prior to the conditional purchase, the latter was sustained. There is in the present instance no allegation that the land was formally taken possession of under the mineral license, whatever the process may be.—A.O.M., 11/9/83. Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 18th September, 1883.

## No. 120.

## Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

674, George-street, Sydney, 6 September, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 29th August, bearing reference as noted on margin hereof.

I would respectfully urge, as an additional reason why the mineral conditional purchase referred to should be cancelled is that, from the very position they occupy to the adjoining gold-mining leases, the granting

granting of such mineral conditional purchases will cut off all reasonable access to said leases, rendering the proprietors thereof liable at any time to prosecution for trespass.

This might be to some extent obviated by measuring the mineral conditional purchases in square blocks; but I would still urge that these mineral conditional purchases should be refused,—both from the vagueness of description in application, the fact that the land now applied for by Mr. Christie was so applied and paid for while an application from Mr. Chaffey, who had also paid for it, was pending (Mr. Chaffey having since been refused), and from their proximity to the Molonglo gold-leases.

I have, &c.,  
B. O. HOLTERMANN.

No. 121.

Mr. W. B. Christie to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, 98, Victoria-street, Sydney, 6 September, 1883.

Referring to the conditional purchases noted in margin, which have been under consideration for the past twelve months, I understand that instructions to survey are being delayed pending the return of refund vouchers, which you sent to me on behalf of the applicants, in September or October, 1882.

In one of my letters about that time I declined to accept refund, and, as it will expedite the survey, I now have the honor to inform you that the refund vouchers were destroyed shortly after receipt by me, and they cannot therefore be returned.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. CHRISTIE,  
Licensed Surveyor.

F. M. MILLS, C.P.  
82-260, W. Laing,  
C.P. 82-260, W.  
B. Christie, C.P.  
82-261, applied  
for at Quean-  
beyan, 14 Sep-  
tember, 1882.

No. 122.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 10 September, 1883.

I have the honor to forward to you a copy of the letter sent to the Department by Mr. Warden Alcorn, in reply to the charges brought against him by Mr. W. B. Christie, in respect of the Warden's action in reporting on the value of improvements made on certain land at Queanbeyan, claimed by Messrs. M'Grath and others.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

Minutes on No. 122.

Submitted.—J.G.B., 28/9/83.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—On return of other correspondence from Mines.—A.O.M., 2/10/83. Resubmit specially in ten days, or on return of papers.—W.B., 3/10/83.

[Enclosure to No. 122.]

The Warden, Braidwood, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Warden's Office, Braidwood, 29 August, 1883.

With reference to the letter of Mr. W. B. Christie, of the 25th July last, referred to me for report, by your B.C. 27/8/83 (Mines 7,228), I have the honor to state as follows:—In my letter of the 6th November last to your Department, I reported precisely what I had done in the matter of valuing the work performed by Mr. M'Grath and party, on the land applied for by them as mineral leases. If, as Mr. Christie states, Donald Dawson, at the inquiry held before Mr. Commissioner Burne "proved that Mr. Alcorn, when called upon for a report on the cases, did not himself inspect the land at all, but sent him (Dawson) and three other miners \* \* \* \* \* to state the value of the work done," then I can only say that he proved what was untrue.

Not having seen the evidence, I do not know what Dawson did state, but I cannot help thinking that the words above quoted must be a misrepresentation of it, unless indeed he (Dawson) was so excited by what I have been informed was a worrying cross-examination of the witnesses by Mr. Christie, that he was led to make incorrect statements.

However, I beg to repeat what I stated in my report,—that I not only inspected, but, as carefully as I could, measured all the work pointed out to me by some members of the party who performed it. After I had done so, not having myself any practical knowledge of the cost of such work, I asked not Dawson, whom I did not know, but another person, who has the reputation of being a very experienced reefing miner, to give me some idea of the rate at which such cutting and sinking could be done. He agreed to do so, but said he would like if some one else went with him. I then asked another miner who was standing by if he would give his assistance, which he agreed to do. As they were about proceeding to the ground, they suggested that Dawson had had a good deal of experience as a miner, and they might as well take him with them; I said I had no objection to this. From the statement agreed upon by these men, and from opinions otherwise obtained as to what was a fair rate for such work, I made up from my measurements the amounts which I gave in my report as the approximate value of the labour expended, apart from any question as to whether the result of said labour was "improvement" or not. As the above is all that Mr. Dawson had to do with the matter, Mr. Christie's insinuation, conveyed in the words "a friend, and at that time neighbour, of M'Neill and party," scarcely deserves notice.

I feel confident that the opinions I received were honest, and not "interested opinions," while it may be that some of the evidence brought forward at the late inquiry on behalf of Christie and party was not quite disinterested. Accompanying my report was a statutory declaration made by one of the prospectors as to the cost of the labour, when he had not the least knowledge of what amount I had made up as the value. This person, although interested, has for twenty-five years borne the character of being honest and straightforward. In another paragraph Mr. Christie states that "Dawson proved that those alleged improvements \* \* \* were made in October or November, &c." Again, I must say there is some mistake or misrepresentation. If any of the work was done either in October or November, it must have been a very small proportion indeed. I saw the ground in September, and I am certain that little, if anything, had been done in the way of work between my two visits. In confirmation of this I may point out that in the letter from M'Grath and party to your Department, dated 18th September, 1882 (with present papers), they state that they had expended £103 7s. 6d. at that date. Altogether, therefore, whatever legal bar may be in the way to prevent these men from reaping the reward of their labour and enterprise, I have no doubt but that my valuation is a not unfair approximation to the actual cost.

In respectfully offering the foregoing explanation, it may be no part of my duty to retort upon Mr. Christie, but I may perhaps be excused if I express my desire to indignantly repel the unfounded accusation contained in his letter, and particularly in the concluding paragraph.

However I may have shared in the sympathy manifested for the unfortunate prospectors in the districts of Braidwood and Queanbeyan, I protest against the insinuation that I allowed this in the very smallest degree to influence my official conduct, censure upon which, however, from Mr. Christie, to whose action in the matter his own terms "disgraceful" and "contemptible" have been pretty freely applied by the community in general, is perhaps of small moment.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES ALDCORN,  
Warden.

## No. 123.

## Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

THE within mineral licenses refer to the Captain's Flat case, about which, with the recent letter, I should like to have the papers.

J.S.F.,  
10/9/83.

## [Enclosure A to No. 123.]

Date of mineral license for William Edwards.

No. 12.—Date, 22nd August, 1882 to 21st August, 1883; William Edwards.

C. O.,  
5/7/83.

## [Enclosure B to No. 123.]

(No. 28.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Place of issue, Braidwood. Date, 21st August, 1883.

MINERAL license issued to William Edwards, of Braidwood, under the provisions of the Mining Act, 1874, to be in force until the 21st day of August, 1884.

C. OSLEAR,  
Mining Registrar.

## [Enclosure C to No. 123.]

(No. 29.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Place of issue, Braidwood. Date, 21st August, 1883.

MINERAL license issued to Thomas Daly, of Braidwood, under the provisions of the Mining Act, 1874, to be in force until the 21st August, 1884.

C. OSLEAR,  
Mining Registrar.

## [Enclosure D to No. 123.]

(No. 19.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Place of issue, Braidwood. Date, 13 September, 1882.

MINERAL license issued to John M'Grath, of Captain's Flat, under the provisions of the Mining Act, 1874, to be in force until the 12th day of September, 1883.

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Mining Registrar, Court-house, Braidwood.

## [Enclosure E to No. 123.]

(No. 14.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Place of issue, Braidwood. Date, 22nd August, 1882.

MINERAL license issued to Edward Holihan, of Molonglo, under the provisions of the Mining Act, 1874, to be in force until the 21st day of August, 1883.

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Mining Registrar, Court-house, Braidwood.

## [Enclosure F to No. 123.]

(No. 15.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Place of issue, Braidwood. Date, 22nd August, 1882.

MINERAL license issued to Hugh M'Neill, of Molonglo, under the provisions of the Mining Act, 1874, to be in force until the 21st day of August, 1883.

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Mining Registrar, Court-house, Braidwood.

## [Enclosure G to No. 123.]

(No. 13.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Place of issue, Braidwood. Date, 22 August, 1882.

MINERAL license issued to Thomas Daly, of Jambaicumbene, under the provisions of the Mining Act, 1874, to be in force until the 21st day of August, 1883.

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Mining Registrar, Court-house, Braidwood.

## No. 124.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 21 September, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the disputed claims to mineral land at Captain's Flat, I have now, by direction of the Minister for Lands, to enclose the correspondence in the matter, and to invite attention more particularly to a letter from Mr. Copeland, in which it is alleged that at the date of the conditional purchases of Messrs. Mills and others, viz., on the 14th September, 1882, the miners M'Neill and party were in possession of certain portions in virtue of mineral licenses under the Mining Act.

Mr. Farnell would be glad if the Minister for Mines would cause the statement to be investigated, and I am to request that you will be so good as to advise me of the result, and of the precise areas (if any) which were so held.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## Minutes on No. 124.

By the Under Secretary for Mines:—In order to comply with the wish of the Lands Department, it will be necessary to refer the matter to a Warden for inquiry. The question is whether, as Mr. Warden Aldcorn has hitherto dealt with this case, it should be referred to him or to Mr. Warden Woore, who has recently been appointed to the district.—H.W., 25/9/83. Submitted.

By Secretary for Mines:—Refer to Mr. Aldcorn.—J. P. ABBOTT, 25/9/83.

## No. 125.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 September, 1883.

Reverting to the matter of the conditional purchase, No. 82-261 (Queanbeyan) by Mr. W. B. Christie, I am directed to point out that the said purchase was made some few days before the proclamation of the gold-field; but in view of the fact that such purchase comprises auriferous deposits, I am to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary for Lands to exercise the power conferred on him by the 11th section of the Mining Act, and declare the conditional purchase to be held under section 14 of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1, with a view to grant permission to search therein for gold.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

*Minutes on No. 125.*

By the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Urgent.—A.O.M., 27/9/83.

By the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—This had better perhaps await the result of the reference made to the Mining Department as to the holding of the land under license by miners at the date of conditional purchase.—A.O.M., 28/9/83. By Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 28/9/83.

## No. 126.

Mr. Warden Aldcorn to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Warden's Office, Braidwood, 8 October, 1883.

With reference to your B.C., 27 October, 1883, on letter of Lands Department, relative to disputed claim to mineral land at Captain's Flat, I have the honor to state that I requested the parties to meet me on the ground on the 5th instant.

Four of the five holders of mineral licenses (with present papers) met me and pointed out five 40-acre portions which they had formally taken possession of previous to the 14th September, 1882.

These portions were marked by pegs and trenches at the corners, as required by the regulations. The men stated that they could only mark the lots approximately to 40 acres each, on account of the rugged nature of the country. They commenced to mark out the portions on the southern boundary of a block of three 80-acre portions for which they had applied as mineral leases, and marked them along the eastern boundary of said lots. Their applications for mineral leases having been under consideration, and having found the mineral (copper), they have since simply kept possession, awaiting the decision of the Department.

I do not know that there is anything further calling for my report on the present reference. The parties are ready (if necessary) to make statutory declarations as to their having marked out and taken possession under their mineral licenses, as they were advised to do, after Mr. Chaffey attempted to dispossess them by his mineral conditional purchase.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAS. ALDCORN,

Warden.

*Minutes on No. 126.*

By the Under Secretary for Mines:—This report may be forwarded for the inspection of the Lands Department.—H.W., 11/10/83. Submitted. By Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 11/10/83. By Under Secretary for Mines:—The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.—H.W., Under Secretary, B.C., 12/10/83.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Charting Branch, as to whether the land in question as held under mineral license is so far indicated herein as to admit of present action regarding the mineral conditional purchases. The question of the area covered by the license is also directly involved.—A.O.M., 15/10/83.

## No. 127.

Mr. W. B. Christie to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

98, Victoria-street, Sydney, 24 October, 1883.

Referring to the mineral conditional purchases noted in the margin, I have the honor to bring the following facts under your notice:—

Messrs. Daly, M'Neill, Holihan, and M'Grath were the holders of mineral licenses, dated 22nd August, 1882.

I do not propose to burden this already too voluminous and tedious case with details of their failure to mark the licenses in terms of the Mining Act, which in itself will be sufficient to oust their present claim to our land, at the present stage, but I will invite your attention to the application (mineral conditional purchase) made by Mr. John Robert Chaffey, on the 17th August, 1882, that is five days prior to the date of the licenses.

Our mineral conditional purchase applications were made on the 14th September, 1882, and they dispossessed Chaffey, whose application was subsequently refused as being vague and uncertain.

If our applications had not been made, Chaffey's must have held good, and he could have claimed to amend the error in his description, under the 14th clause of the Amendment Act of 1875.

The land therefore ceased to be Crown Land on the 17th August, and consequently no claim under license of the 22nd August could be maintained over the same land, which was already alienated.

On the 14th September, I and my partners, Messrs. Mills and Laing, came in with our descriptions, which over-ride Chaffey's, and he subsequently applied for and received the refund of his deposit.

The claim of Messrs. Daly, M'Neill and party now made to upset our right to the land must depend entirely on their right to upset Chaffey's claim; but as they had no such right, they consequently cannot interfere with our title to the land.

This point, I submit, must be fatal to further interference with our mineral conditional purchases on the part of the mineral license holders; and I therefore most respectfully urge that you will be pleased

642—H

to

Queanbeyan,  
14 September,  
1882, F. M. Mills,  
82-259, W. Laing,  
82-260, W. B.  
Christie, 82-261.

to cause the surveys to be made with as little delay as possible, as the case has now been standing over for more than twelve months, and we are suffering serious loss and inconvenience by being unable to develop the property pending your decision.

I have, &c.,

W. B. CHRISTIE,  
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 128.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Mineral conditional purchases 82-259 and 261, Queanbeyan, Messrs. Mills, Laing, and Christie. From Mr. Warden Aldcorn's report, as far as that may be considered sufficient, it would appear that the lands held by the miners under their mineral prospecting licenses are, as now indicated by pencil shading upon the tracing, with Conditional Sales 83-939 Survey (Sec No. —.) Attention is however invited to my previous submission that the existing regulations under which mining prospecting areas are taken up are *ultra vires*.

There do not appear any fresh grounds for consideration since my previous memorandum, and it is now submitted as to whether the instructions for survey should not be issued forthwith.

ROBERT D. FITZGERALD,  
(For Surveyor-General).

The Chief Commissioner, Conditional Sales.

15 November, 1883.

*Minutes on No. 128.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—I do not know that it is necessary to embarrass the present matter with the general question as to the legality of the regulations with respect to mineral licenses: I have already stated my concurrence in the view that those regulations go beyond the law, and offer wide openings for abuse. It would not be difficult to adduce arguments in support of this contention going beyond those urged by the Deputy Surveyor-General, and appear upon the papers, and in which the Minister has expressed concurrence; but the matter has been fully before the Minister for Mines, who is responsible for the regulations in question being maintained, and I do not know that it is any part of my duty to attempt to controvert his views. It is in this instance sufficient, at present, I submit, to determine to whom the right pertains, so far as it is the province of this Department to recognize it, of the actual land in dispute, that is to say the workings occupied by the miners, and which have been conditionally purchased by the applications that have to be measured. It is enough to know that such workings were in possession of persons entitled to hold them, with whatever area, in pursuance of licenses under the Mining Act at the time of the conditional purchases of Messrs. Christie and others, and consequently that, under the advice of a late Attorney-General, they were not open to conditional purchase. The measurement should certainly therefore be exclusive of any land actually being occupied and worked under mineral license. Whether the full area of 40 acres, as described by the Warden, should in each case be excluded from the conditional purchases is a question that must depend upon how far the Minister may see fit to act on the views of the Minister for Mines, that such areas are tenable and debarred from conditional purchase under the mining regulations.—A.O.M., 15/11/83.

By Secretary for Lands:—It appears that a part of the land applied for as a mineral conditional purchase was in prior occupation under mineral licenses, therefore the mineral conditional purchase, so far as it is affected by the mineral licenses, is void; that is to say, the land applied for as a mineral conditional purchase that embraces the mineral license areas is void. As to the area that the mineral license holders are entitled to, that is a matter for the Department of Mines to determine.—J.S.F., 16/11/83.

No. 129.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. Rylie, M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 19 November, 1883.

Referring to the disputed cases as to certain lands at Captain's Flat, between certain miners on the one hand and Messrs. Christie and party on the other, I have now to inform you that the Minister for Lands has decided that, as part of the land applied for as mineral conditional purchases was in prior occupation under mineral lease, therefore the mineral purchases, so far as they are affected by the mineral licenses, are void, that is to say, that the land applied for as mineral conditional purchases that embraced the mineral license areas is void.

As to the area that the mineral license holders are entitled to, that is a matter for the Department of Mines to determine.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 130.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Christie and party.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 19 November, 1883.

Referring to your mineral conditional purchases, as opposed to the lands held by certain miners at Captain's Flat, I have the honor to inform you that the Minister for Lands has decided that, as part of the land applied for as a mineral conditional purchase was in prior occupation under mineral licenses, therefore the mineral purchases, so far as they are affected by the mineral licenses, are void; that is to say, that the land applied for as a mineral conditional purchase that embraces the mineral license areas is void.

As to the area that the mineral license holders are entitled to, that is a matter for the Department of Mines to determine, and the actual area upon which refund of deposit on the conditional purchases will take place must await adjustment.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Chief Commissioner).

## No. 131.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1883.

Adverting to the correspondence on the subject of the mineral conditional purchases of Messrs. W. B. Christie and party as conflicting with the claims of Messrs. M'Neil and party, miners, of Captain's Flat, I have the honor to inform you that the Minister has now decided that the purchases in question, so far as they are affected by the mineral licenses of M'Neil and party, are void, that is to say, that the land applied for as a mineral conditional purchase that embraces the mineral license areas is void.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 132.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. Copeland, M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1883.

Adverting to the correspondence on the subject of the mineral conditional purchases of Messrs. W. B. Christie and party, as conflicting with the claims of Messrs. M'Neill and party, I have the honor to inform you that the Minister has now decided that the purchases in question, so far as they are affected by the mineral licenses of M'Neil and party, are void; that is to say, that the land applied for as a mineral conditional purchase that embraces the mineral license areas is void.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 133.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 November, 1883.

Adverting to the correspondence on the subject of the conflicting claims of Messrs. W. B. Christie and party and M'Neill and party to certain land situate at Captain's Flat, I have the honor to inform you that the Minister for Lands has now decided that the mineral conditional purchases made by the former, so far as they are affected by the mineral licenses of the latter, are void; that is to say, that the land applied for as a mineral conditional purchase that embraces the mineral license area is void.

In view of the above, I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to cause me to be informed as to the area that the mineral license holders (M'Neill and party) are entitled to for the purpose of adjusting the area allowed to the mineral conditional purchasers.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 134.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 23 November, 1883.

Referring to the papers No. 83-10,039 (forwarded to you from this office on the 13th ultimo), and to my letters respecting the conflicting claims of Mr. W. B. Christie to certain lands noted in the margin, and those of Messrs. M'Neill and party, the applicants to lease, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Mines has decided that those who endeavoured (as in this case) to deprive M'Neill and party of the fruits of their search and industry are not entitled to any consideration beyond their bare legal rights, and he is of opinion that those (if any) they should themselves be left to enforce.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

*Minutes on No. 134.*

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales:—Inform Under Secretary for Mines.—A.O.M.,  
26/11/83.

Charting Branch.—Mr. H. Hare,—Urgent.

## No. 135.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 November, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, numbered as per margin, and to my letter of the 20th idem, conveying to you the decision of Mr. Secretary Farnell in regard to the mineral conditional purchases noted in margin, I have now the honor to inform you, in reference to the last paragraph of my letter, requesting you to state the area that the mineral license holders were entitled to hold in view of such decision, that the matter will be finally dealt with on the basis of Mr. Warden Aldcorn's report of the 8th ultimo, and for that purpose the papers in connection with the case have been forwarded to the Survey Department, with a view to the adjustment of the area available for the purchases in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

*Minutes*

M.C.P.s Nos.  
82-259, 82-260,  
82-261.

Queanbeyan  
M.C.P.s 82-259,  
82-260, 82-261

*Minutes on No. 135.*

By Under Secretary for Mines :—Instructions have been issued to one of the surveyors on the staff of this Department to define the boundaries of the land held by M'Neill and party under mineral licenses. Will the Chief Commissioner please say whether it is now intended that the boundaries of the land held under license shall be defined by an officer of the Surveyor-General's Department.—H.W., B.C., 30/11/83. [Very urgent.] Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

By Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales :—It may be presumed that the one measurement will suffice to determine anything in this case that is still unsettled ; and as the land embraced by the mineral license (as stated by the Warden) is inclusive of nearly the whole area in question, probably the measurement of the remnant for the purposes of the conditional purchasers may await the measurement above stated to be in progress ; but probably the conditional purchasers should have the option of refund of their deposits.—A.O.M., 3/12/83.

By the Secretary for Lands :—Approved.—J.S.F., 7/12/83.

## No. 136.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 11 December, 1883.

With reference to your memorandum of 30th ultimo, stating that instructions have been issued to one of the surveyors on the staff of your Department to define the boundaries of the land held by M'Neill and party, under mineral licenses, and requesting to be now informed, in connection with my letter to you of 28th ultimo, whether it is intended that the boundaries of the land held under license shall be defined by an officer of the Surveyor-General's Department, I have, by direction of the Minister, to inform you that it is presumed that the one measurement will suffice to determine anything in the case that is still unsettled ; and as the land embraced by the mineral licenses (as stated by the Warden) is inclusive of nearly the whole area in question, probably the measurement of the remnant for the purposes of the conditional purchases may await the measurement stated by you to be in progress. I am to add that the statement of the Warden has been communicated to the applicants, who have in the meantime been offered the option of refund of their deposits.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 137.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. F. M. Mills.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 11 December, 1883.

With reference to your mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, I have, by direction of the Minister, to apprise you that part of the land applied for was in prior occupation under mineral licenses, and to this extent is void. Instructions have been issued by the Mining Department for survey of the area allowable under mineral license ; but as the land embraced under mineral licenses, as stated by the Warden, is inclusive of nearly the whole area, I am to offer you the option of refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

C.P. 82-259,  
Queanbeyan,  
14 September,  
1882, 90 acres.

## No. 138.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. William Laing.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 11 December, 1883.

With reference to your mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, I have, by direction of the Minister, to apprise you that part of the land applied for was in prior occupation under mineral licenses, and to this extent is void. Instructions have been issued by the Mining Department for survey of the area allowable under mineral license ; but as the land embraced by the mineral licenses, as stated by the Warden, is inclusive of nearly the whole area, I am to offer you the option of refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,  
WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner.)

C.P. 82-260,  
Queanbeyan,  
50 acres,  
14 September,  
1882.

## No. 139.

## Mr. W. J. Fergusson, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 50, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 14 December, 1883.

I am instructed by Messrs. Christie and Mills to decline your offer to accept refunds for the mineral conditional purchases made by them at Queanbeyan on the 14th September, 1882. They are at a loss to understand how mineral licenses can affect their title.

I have, &c.,  
W. J. FERGUSSON.

No. 140.



## No. 140.

Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

674, George-street, Sydney, 20 December, 1883.

Referring to your letter of 20th ultimo (No. as per margin), I have the honor to submit as follows:—

Correspondence  
83-6,301.

Understanding that Messrs. Chaffey and Christie have jointly or severally applied, under mineral conditional purchase, for the excess of land over the claims of M'Neil and party, I respectfully protest against any of the land in question being apportioned to Mr. Chaffey or Mr. Christie, for the following reasons:—

- 1st. Mr. Chaffey made an application for the land referred to, which application was refused.
- 2nd. Mr. Christie made application for the same land, and paid application fee, while the application of Chaffey was under consideration; and this application (Christie's) was, I submit, illegal—in fact, would appear to have been made on the chance of Chaffey's being refused.
- 3rd. Both application of Chaffey and that of Christie have been declared void, and neither of them have made any new application for any spare ground.
- 4th. The land in question has been proclaimed a gold-field, and is consequently not open to mineral conditional purchase.
- 5th. Had either Chaffey or Christie wished to occupy any spare land over M'Neil and party's claim, they should have made a fresh application, and such application it is imperative should have been made before the land was proclaimed a gold-field. This, I respectfully urge, they have not done; and, further, their original applications cannot be considered as applications for spare ground, and in any case such original applications have been declared void.

Under all the circumstances I therefore consider myself perfectly justified in pressing my protest as hereinbefore written; and

I have, &amp;c.,

B. O. HOLTERMANN.

*Minutes on No. 140.*

The last action in this case is "to await result of survey to be effected by Mines." This letter is a protest against Messrs. Chaffey's and Christie's mineral conditional purchases. It is submitted as to whether Mr. Holtermann (the writer) should be informed of above state of the case.—E.B., 15/1/84. Attention is called to 83-10,808 (See No.—). Inform.—W.B. Mr. Fitzpatrick.

## No. 141.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. B. O. Holtermann, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 4 February, 1884.

Referring to your letter of 20th December, 1883, protesting against Messrs. Chaffey and Christie being allowed, under certain mineral conditional purchases, the excess of land over the claim of M'Neil and party, I have to inform you that the case is at present awaiting result of a survey to be effected by the Mining Department in relation of the mineral licenses.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

## No. 142.

Question and answer of the Legislative Assembly.

Department of Lands.—Legislative Assembly, Tuesday, 5th February, 1884.—Question No. 12.

Copper Leases at Molonglo:—Mr. Holtermann asked the Secretary for Lands:—

- (1.) What action has he taken with reference to certain copper leases at Molonglo, taken up under mineral licenses by H. M'Neil, E. Holahan, and others, whose right thereto had been disputed by certain holders of a mineral conditional purchase?
- (2.) Has the application of Mr. W. B. Christie and others to purchase under mineral conditional purchase certain spare land in excess of that held by M'Neil and Holahan at Captain's Flat, Molonglo (such land being within a proclaimed gold-field) been refused, or otherwise?

Mr. Farnell answered,—

- (1.) It is understood that the areas referred to are held by Mr. M'Neil and party, and are in course of survey for them, pursuant to their applications.
- (2.) The land held under mineral license has been excluded from the conditional purchases of Messrs. Mills, Laing, and Christie.

*Minutes on No. 142.*

Submitted.—T.B., 6/2/84. Conditional Sales Branch to place with papers relating to the conditional purchase.—E.H.S., 7/2/84.

[Thirteen sketches.]



Enclosure B to N<sup>o</sup> 9.

Department of Mines

82-1562

N. S. W.

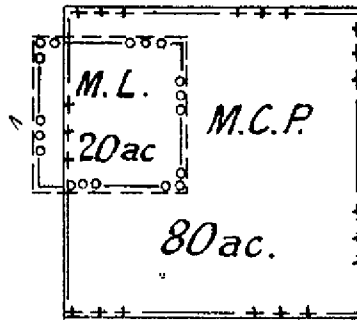
COPY FROM TRACING

shewing relative positions of  
Min: Con: Pur 81/270 and Min: Lease 81/13

PARISH OF METZ C<sup>o</sup>. OF SANDON

SCALE OF 0 20 40 60 CHAINS.

C.P. 81.270 correct  
signed LS Martyn 3.11.81.



NOTES

Min: Con: Pur: shewn by Red edging on Original is on this Diagram shewn thus +++ ——— +++  
Min: Lease do Blue do do " " " " " " " ooo ——— ooo

To accompany my letter to the Mining Warden  
dated 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1882.

signed J. G Martyn  
Lic: Surveyor.

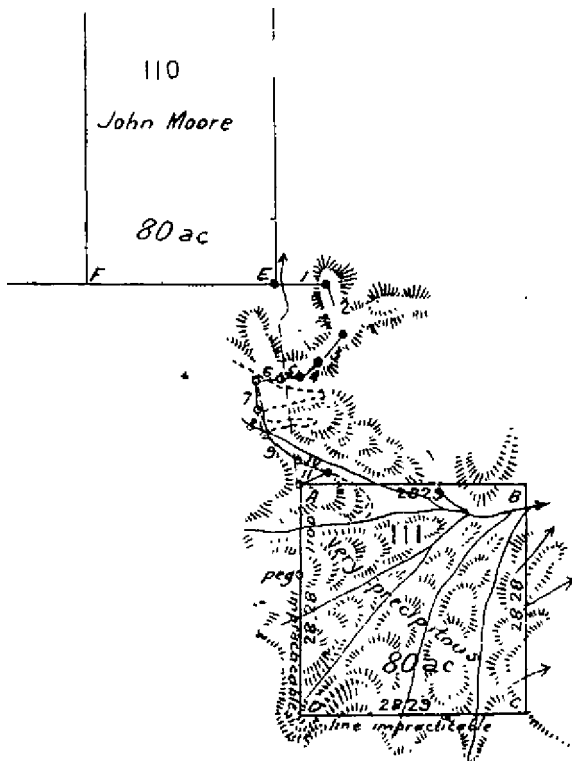
Drawn J. Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup> *[Signature]*

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig. 642-)

PLAN  
of Portion III  
Parish of Metz  
County of Sandon

Applied for under the 19<sup>th</sup> clause of the CLA Act of 1861 by  
Richard Palmer, Jas: Ingram Moore, & Jno: Moore Jun<sup>r</sup>.



"Ref<sup>ce</sup> to Corners

Cor	Bear <sup>g</sup>	From	Lks	N <sup>o</sup> on Tree
A	29° 30'	Gum	6	111
B	337 15	Apple	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
C	352 30	Gum	7	
D		Inaccessible		
E		Stake		

Ref to Traverse

Line	Bearing	Distance
1	90° 00'	6 34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
2	163° 59'	6 45
3	221° 44'	4 76
4	235° 18'	2 74
5	266° 29'	2 42
6	267° 45'	2 63
7	181° 44'	3 68
8	163° 39'	3 15
9	128° 13'	5 16
10	114° 18'	4 16
11	252° 05'	3 96
E to A	174° 15'	24 51

I hereby certify that in person made and on the 20<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1882 completed the survey represented on the plan, on which are shown the bearings and lengths of the lines measured by me, that I used a theodolite in accurate adjustment and a chain adopted to the Sydney Observatory, that I commenced the survey at the point E on this plan and used as the basis of bearings the lines EF thereon and that the whole of the Survey has been executed in accordance with the practice of this Department and the regulations published for the guidance of Surveyors. I declare that the above certificate is true in every particular.

signed  
John. G. Martyn  
Lic: Surveyor

Value of Improvements Nil  
Situated in the Gara Run

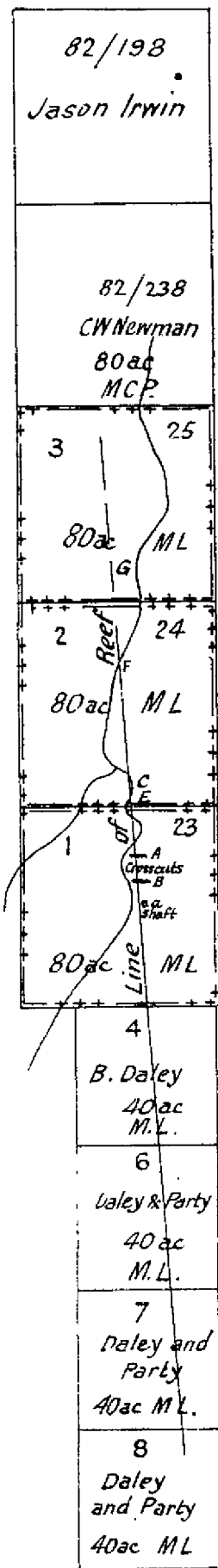
Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter  
of the 11<sup>th</sup> March N<sup>o</sup> 82.15.

Scale.



Drawn J Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup> S. H. D.  
(Sig. 042-)

shewing approximate position of land to lime,  
the position by survey of Reef, and the land  
under consideration shewn in Blue



McGrath  
4ac  
Daley  
4ac

(signed) HB  
17 July 1883

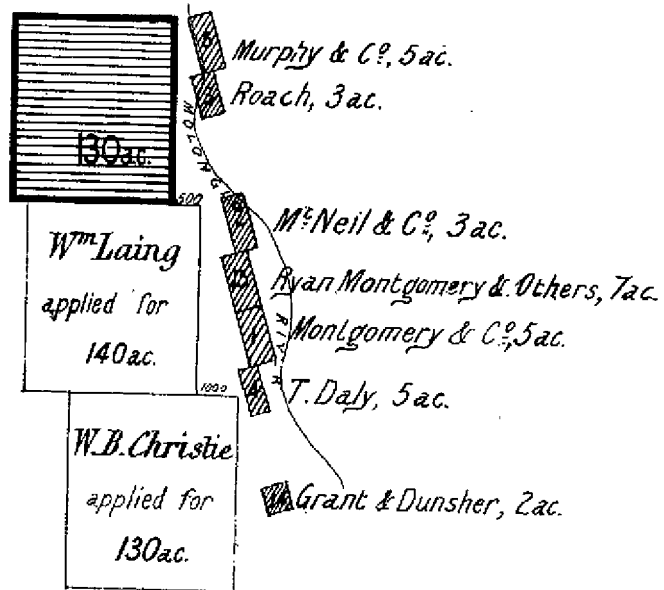
(signed) W. B. Christie  
L. S.  
9<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1882


NOTE Portions tinted Blue on Original are on this Diagram shewn thus +++ ——— +++ ———

Drawn J Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup> E. J. J.

(Seq. 642-)

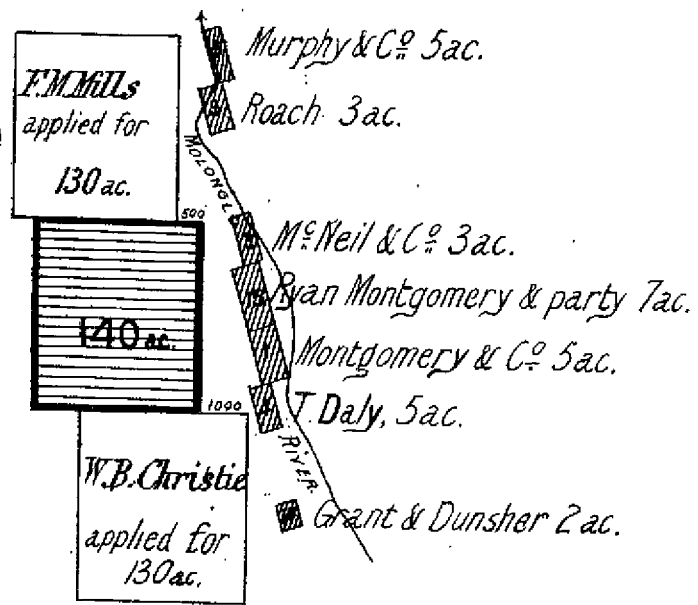
Enclosure to No. 21.




Land applied for tinted Red on Original is on this Diagram shown thus.   
Gold Leases tinted Yellow " " are " " " " " "

(Sig. 6420.)

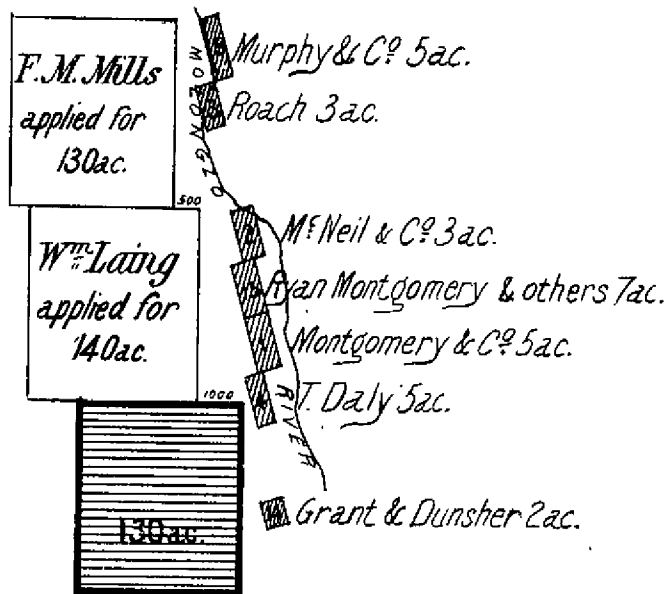
Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 22.




Land applied for tinted Red on Original is on this Diagram shown thus   
Gold Leases do " Yellow " " " " " " " " " " " "

(Sig. 642.-)

Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 23.



Land applied for tinted Red on Original is on this Diagram shown thus   
Gold Leases . . . Yellow . . . are . . . . .

(Sig. 642-)



Copy of Sketch

Shewing the relative positions of the Min<sup>l</sup> L<sup>s</sup> & M.C.P.s applied for at Captains Flat

P<sup>H</sup> OF BULLONGONG  
C<sup>O</sup> OF MURRAY  
Within the Molonglo Gold Field

Department of Mines  
9400  
N.S.W.

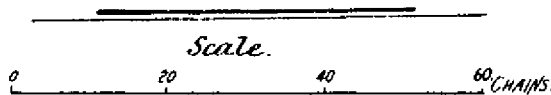
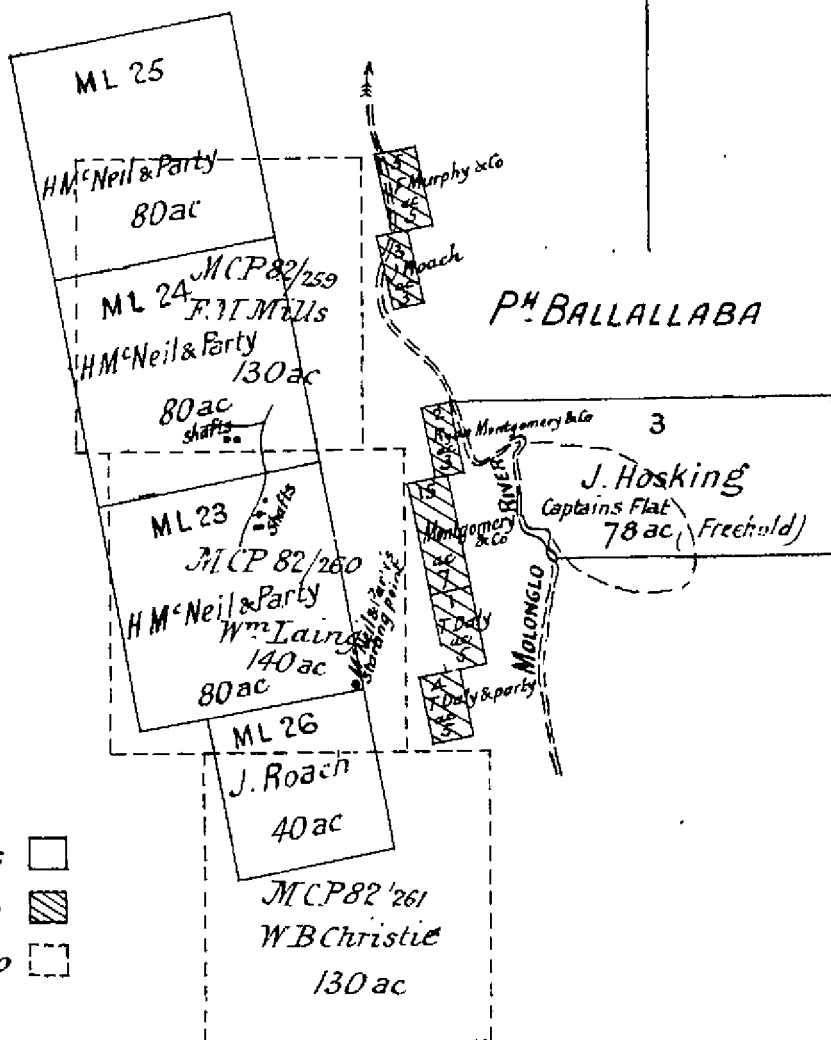


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

P<sup>H</sup> BULLONGONG

P<sup>H</sup> BALLALLABA



NOTE

- Mineral Leases shewn thus
- Gold do do do
- M.C.P.s do do

Appended to my letter of 19<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>

N<sup>o</sup> 82/36

signed E.G. Vickery

Surveyor

Drawn J Richardson

Exam<sup>d</sup> S. H. P.

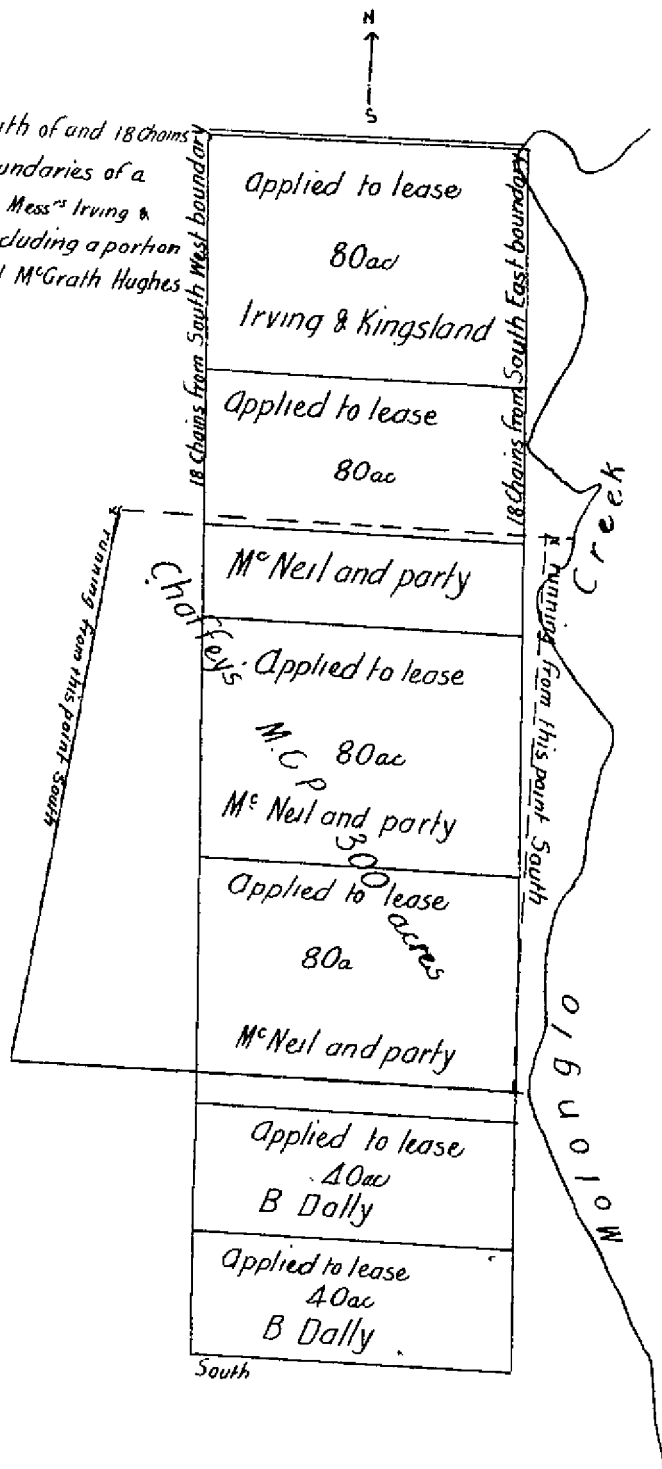
(Sig. 642:)

Copy

Enclosure A to N<sup>o</sup> 42.

The following is a Copy of the tracing of the ground purchased by me and sent to M<sup>r</sup> Vickery  
The 3 Sections applied for by M<sup>r</sup> Neil and party and shewn on this tracing have now been  
surveyed hence there can be no difficulty in finding the boundary line between their  
Sections and that applied for by Irving and Kingsland

Copy of particulars to purchase South of and 18 chains  
from the South west and South East boundaries of a  
section of 80ac applied for under Lease by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Irving &  
Kingsland and going from there South including a portion  
of the land applied for under lease by M<sup>r</sup> Neil M<sup>r</sup> Grath Hughes  
Edwards and party



By Mess<sup>rs</sup>  
Wright,  
J Murphy  
Ryan & party  
Grant & others

The land along here is held under the Gold Fields Regulations

John Robert Chaffey  
Wangan  
Lavender Bay  
9<sup>th</sup> Nov: 1882

(Sig. 642-)

M<sup>r</sup> Vickery will please to understand that this is only intended to show him the starting point in accordance with my Description on Day of purchase

Will M<sup>r</sup> Vickery oblige by running my Eastern boundary as close to the Gold Claims as possible

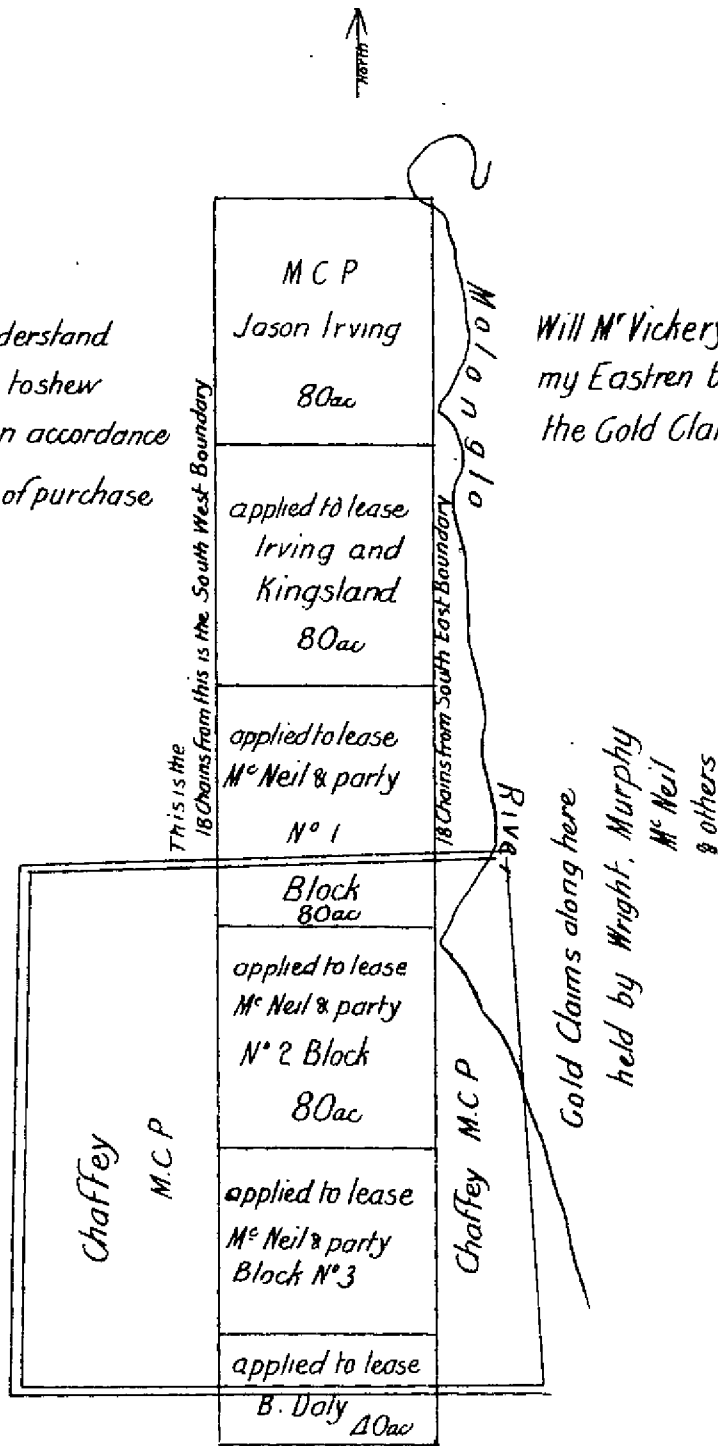
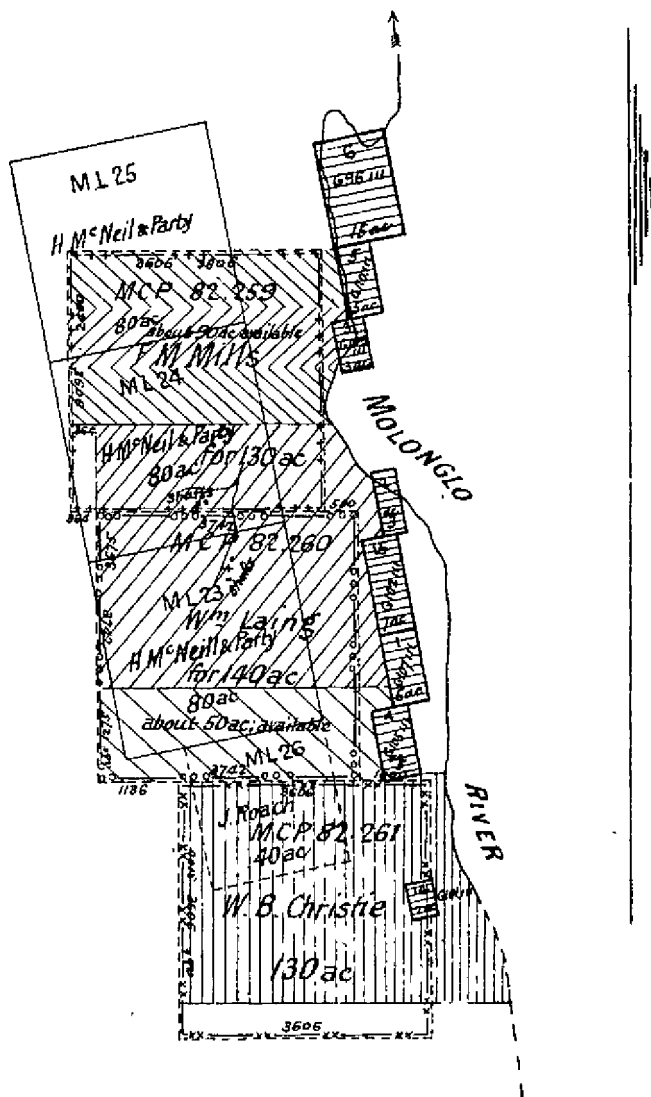


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Drawn D. Frost  
Exam<sup>d</sup>: ~~S. S. S.~~  
(Sig. 642-)

*Copy of Tracing*  
*shewing part of the P<sup>h</sup> of Bullongong C<sup>o</sup> of Murray*



**NOTES**

- Firm blue lines on Original are on this Diagram drawn thus shewing H.M. Neill & Party's M.L.'s as measured
- Black broken do edged Red do do do do do do do F.M. Mills M.C.P. 82-259 as located by M<sup>r</sup> L.S. Vickery
- do do do do Purple do do do do do do do W<sup>m</sup> Laings M.C.P. 82-260 do do
- do do do do Brown do do do do do do do W.B. Christie's M.C.P. 82-261 do do
- Blue tinting edged Blue do do do do do do do the land protected by the impr<sup>ts</sup> on the M.L.'s (135 ac.)
- Pink do do do do do do do do available for M.C.P. 82-259 (about 90 ac)
- Purple do do do do do do do do do do 82-260 (about 50 ac)
- Brown do do do do do do do the proposed modified form of Survey of M.C.P. 82-261
- Gold M<sup>o</sup> Leases tinted Yellow do do do do do do do

Scale.



To remain with Papers N<sup>o</sup> CS 83.939 Sur

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE  
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Drawn J Richardson

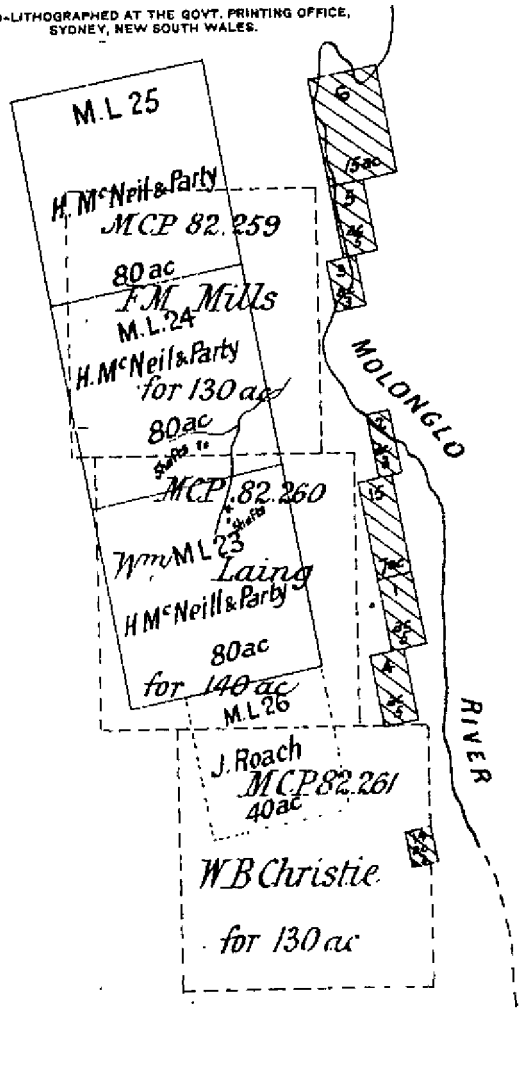
Exam<sup>d</sup> S. A. 11

(Sig. 642)




Copy from Tracing  
of part of the PARISH OF BULLONGONG C<sup>o</sup> OF MURRAY

Department of Mines  
94.00  
N. S. W.

Scale.  
0 20 40 60 CHAINS.  
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



NOTE

Firm blue lines on Original shewing H McNeill & Party's Mineral Leases as measured are on this Diagram shewn thus   
 Broken black do do do MCP's of F.M. Mills, W<sup>m</sup> Laing, and W. B. Christie do   
 Gold Mining Leases shewn by Yellow tinting on Original are on this Diagram do 

Tracing to accompany appraisalment instructions to  
M<sup>r</sup>. Commissioner Burne

Drawn J. Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup> E. H. J.

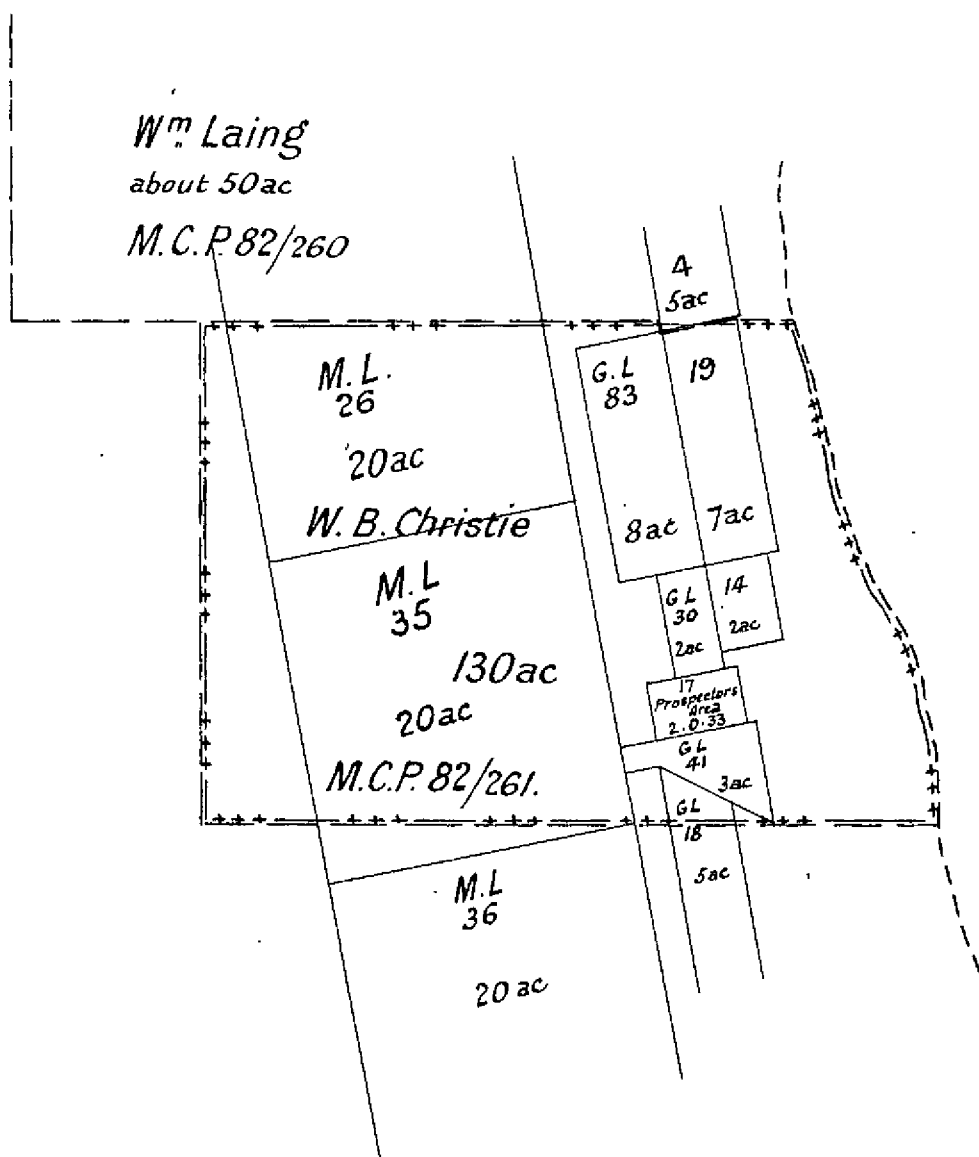
Departmental  
Conditional Sales  
83. 12166  
Enclosure  
Dep<sup>t</sup> of Lands. N.S.W

Department of Mines  
83. 4223  
New South Wales

Copy from Sketch

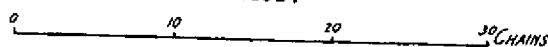
Shewing position of Gold & Mineral Leases encroaching  
on Land embraced by MCP 82/261 (130 ac by W.B.Christie)

# Parish of Bullongong County of Murray



NOTE - W.B. Christie's M.C.P. shewn by Pink tint on Original is on this Diagram shewn  
thus +++-----+++-----+++

Scale.



Drawn J. Richardson  
Exam d S J J J

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

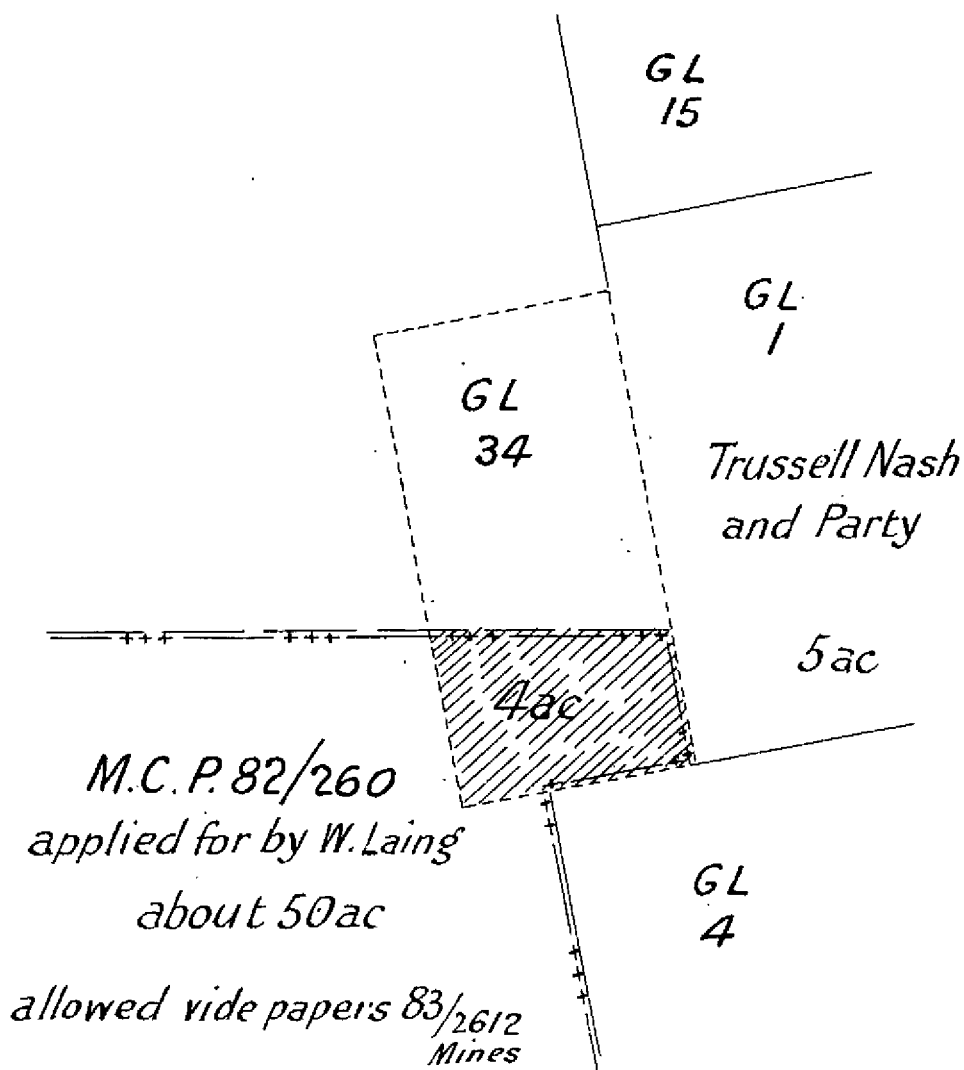
83. 859

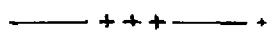
Copy

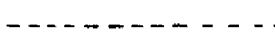
from Tracing of Portion <sup>G.L.</sup> 34 Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 91.

PARISH OF BULLONGONG C<sup>o</sup> OF MURRAY

Applied for under the Mining Act of 1874 by M<sup>c</sup>Neil & Party



NOTE Portion edged Blue on Original is on this Diagram shewn thus 

do tinted Pink " " " " " " " " 

Scale.



PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Drawn J Richardson

Exam<sup>d</sup> S. S. S.

Fig. 642:-)

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRICE'S APPLICATION FOR A MINERAL CONDITIONAL  
PURCHASE.

(REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd October, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all documents, reports, correspondence, &c., in reference to the  
“application of J. Price, at Maitland, on 28th August, 1873, for a mineral  
“conditional purchase of 320 acres.”

(Mr. Melville.)

SCHEDULE.

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## PRICE'S APPLICATION FOR A MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

## No. 1.

## Application by Mr. J. Price.

Application for the conditional purchase, for mining purposes, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land by James Price, of Buttai.

Received, with a deposit, this 28th day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock, by—

C. DELOHERY,  
Land Agent for Maitland District.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, for mining purposes other than gold-mining, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the undermentioned portion of unimproved Crown Land; and I tender herewith a deposit at the rate of ten (10) shillings per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

JAMES PRICE.

The Crown Lands Agent, Maitland.

## Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Stockrington, 320 acres, adjoining Muir's 640 acres grant, now the property of James Price; bounded on the north by William Payne Price's selection of 320 acres; south by McDonnell's free selection of 50 acres; east by J. Price's freehold 640 acres; and west by Government land.

*Minutes on No. 1.*

By Surveyor-General:—Mr. Spark to measure if unobjectionable.—J.H. (for Surveyor-General), 28th October, 1873.

Forwarded to Mr. District-Surveyor Evans as requested.—JAMES L. SPARK, licensed surveyor, 12th January, 1874. To Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Maitland.—THOMAS EVANS, 22nd January, 1874. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Madsen's letter of 23rd July, 78/33.

## No. 2.

## Declaration by Mr. J. Price.

H.

[Alienation Act, 1861.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser for mining purposes.

I, JAMES PRICE, of East Maitland, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, of the land hereunder described, and that an expenditure equal to £2 per acre for the area of the land has been made on mining operations other than gold-mining on the land, and since the selection on 28th August, 1873. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

JAMES PRICE.

Taken and declared at East Maitland, this 9th }  
day of September, 1876, before me,— }

C. DELOHERY, Commissioner for Affidavits.

## Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Stockrington, 320 acres, on 28th August, 1876, being conditional mining purchase No. 176/35 of 1873, in the District of Maitland.

*Minutes on No. 2.*

Interest credited at Treasury, £8 5s. 6d.—W.H.B., 6/10/76.  
form.—H.A.F., 31/1/77.

Examined and found correct in

## No. 3.

## Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Madsen to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Lochinvar, 23 July, 1878.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 320 acres, numbered 86, in the parish of Stockrington, county of Northumberland, applied for by James Price, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, surveyed in accordance with instructions dated 28th October, 1873, No. 81, to Licensed-Surveyor Spark. Improvements: fencing, £20. There is also a heap of railway irons (value £250), but as they are only loose on the ground I do not know if such can be called improvements. This portion is more than 80·00 in one direction, but it being enclosed by previous applications this rule cannot be applied. Portion No. 56 has been measured very erroneously, but finding the original corners I had to conform to such, more so as nearly all the old measurements in this locality are of the same quality, probably caused by the extreme roughness of the locality. At the same time I have taken care that Muir's 640-acre grant has not been encroached upon. By measuring

over

## 3

over that portion it appears that its width at the north-east corner of No. 56 is 80.00 and that its east boundary bears 359°, to which I have made the west boundary parallel, viz., plan with letter dated 23rd July, 1878.

I have, &c.,  
H. F. MADSEN,  
Licensed Surveyor.

*Minutes on No. 3.*

This portion extends 14 chains beyond the usual limits; this was unavoidable on account of previous alienation. Submitted that the survey be accepted.—W. D. ARMSTRONG, 5 July, 1880. May be received.—R.D.F., 7 July, 1880. Should not the Conditional Purchase Inspector be asked to report?—W.D.A., 7 July, 1880.

## No. 4.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 8 October, 1878.

Enclosed I have the honor to forward you an application from Mr. James Price, of East Maitland, to transfer a mineral selection taken up by him of 320 acres at Stockrington, county of Northumberland, on 28th August, 1873, to the 21st section of the Land Acts, to enable him to hold it without residence in virtue of his freehold of 291 acres joining it.

Mr. Price originally took up the land in this way—under the 41st, 42nd, and 43rd sections of the Lands Acts of 1861, on 19/6/73; but some time after his taking it up he was advised that he could not hold the land in this way, as under the Land Act of 1861 he could not hold over 320 acres as a selection in any way; he then took it up as a mineral selection. I have the honor to request that Mr. Price's application may be granted, if it can be done within the spirit and meaning of the Lands Acts.

I have, &c.,  
J. McELHONE.

*[Enclosure to No. 4.]*

Mr. J. Price to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

East Maitland, 7 October, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that, on the 19th June, 1873, I selected at East Maitland 320 acres of land, under the 41st, 42nd, and 43rd sections of the Lands Act of 1861, as adjoining my freehold land of 291 acres, situated at Stockrington, county of Northumberland, without residence. Some time after I selected this land I was advised that I could not hold the land in this way. I then, on the 28th August, 1873, took it up as a mineral selection, and have improved the land according to the Act.

I have the honor to request that you will cause this selection to be transferred to me under the 21st section of the Lands Act, to enable me to hold it without residence in virtue of my freehold of 291 acres adjoining it and mentioned above.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES PRICE.

*Minute on No. 4.*

By Chief Commissioner:—Special.—A.O.M., 14/10/78.

## No. 5.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Price.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 17 July, 1879.

With reference to your mineral conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands has decided that this purchase shall be reduced by 70 acres, which are included within J. Usher's prior purchase of the 24th July, 1873, and to enclose you a refund order for the excised area.

Maitland,  
M.C.P. 73-9,100,  
320 acres, now  
250 acres.

You, however, have the option of demanding a cancellation of the entire purchase. I may add that, upon application at the Treasury, you will receive a proportionate refund of any moneys you may have paid on account of interest in this selection.

Your early reply is requested.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 6.

Mr. J. Price to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

East Maitland, 25 July, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the 17th July instant, respecting my mineral selection of 320 acres, at Stockington, Maitland, and numbered in the margin conditional purchase 73-9,100, I do myself the honor to inform you that I originally took up this selection on the 19th June, 1873, as a conditional purchaser under the 22nd section, adjoining my freehold property of 640 acres, and paid the deposit of 5s. per acre. On the 28th August following I was apprised that this selection was not allowed, as my freehold and conditional purchase contained more land than I was legally entitled to hold. I immediately then took up the same land (320 acres) as a mineral selection, and paid the additional 5s. per acre, together with the refund deposit voucher sent to me from the Treasury. Since then I have made improvements on the land to the value of £2 per acre, and have regularly paid up the interest due on the balance of purchase money; and as six years have now been allowed to elapse before any intimation was given me of the intention on the part of the Government to reduce the area (the land having been surveyed and passed), it appears to me a very hard case that after so long a period a reduction should now take place in the area on the grounds mentioned in your letter. J. Usher's selection was not virtually made prior to mine, as my first purchase, as before stated, was made some weeks before his, and through a mistake cancelled and re-selected by me without drawing the money already paid from the Treasury.

I desire also to point out that my selection has, as already stated, had improvements put upon it to over the value of £2 per acre, as required by law, and the adjoining selection of J. Usher's has never had a sixpence spent upon it during the six years he has had possession. I therefore trust that, on reconsideration, you will see fit to alter the decision you have already arrived at in the matter, and allow the area of the selection to remain as originally selected (320 acres).

I have, &c.,  
JAMES PRICE.

*Minutes on No. 6.*

By the Chief Commissioner:—Inform that the selection dates only from the renewal application as for mineral land. Charting Branch may be asked to state the areas of the portions named in the accompanying letters. Should be communicated to the applicants.—A.O.M., 7/8/79.

No. 7.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Price.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 28 August, 1879.

Adverting to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the conditional purchase quoted in the margin, I am to inform you that the selection dates only from the renewal application as for mineral lands, viz., 28th August, 1873.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

C.P. 73-9,160,  
320 acres, now  
250 acres,  
28 August, 1873  
Maitland.

No. 8.

Notification by Mr. J. Price.

K. [Alienation Act, section 21.]

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by James Price, in the district of Maitland.

I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the District of Maitland, that I have this day alienated to Charles Smith and the Honorable John Frazer, of Sydney, the two hundred and fifty (250) acres of land, situated in the county of Northumberland, parish of Stockrington, which I selected at Maitland as a conditional purchase, under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 28th August, 1873.

JAMES PRICE,  
Buttai, East Maitland.

Dated at Sydney, this 30 April, 1880.

Witness—JAMES N. BRUNNER, a Magistrate.  
To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Maitland.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.  
Land Office, East Maitland, 10 May, 1880. C. DELOHERY,  
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

*Minutes on No. 8.*

By the Chief Commissioner:—(Urgent.) The Crown Lands Agent at Maitland will be good enough to note and sign this and the attached notice of transfer if correct, and return.—W.B. (for Chief Commissioner), B.C., 6 May, 1880. Crown Lands Agent, Maitland.

Noted and signed as directed, and returned herewith.—C. DELOHERY, Land Agent, B.C., 10 May, 1880. The Chief Commissioner, Lands Department, Sydney.

No. 9.

The Chief Commissioner to The Hon. J. Frazer, M.P., and Mr. C. Smith.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 13 May, 1880.

Maitland, James  
Price, 250 acres,  
28 August, 1873

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin has been registered in the books of this Department as transferred to you.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

No. 10.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 13 May, 1880.

No. 17 transfer  
1, conditional  
purchase 1, 13th  
instant.

I am directed to forward herewith a schedule of transfer of conditional purchase for notation in the Registers of the Treasury.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 10.]

## NOTIFICATION of alienation of conditional purchases.

Alienor.	District.	Date of selection.	Area.	Section.	Alience.
James Price .....	Maitland .....	28 August, 1873.	250 acres.	21	Messrs. Charles Smith and the Honorable John Frazer, M. L. C.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division,  
Sydney, 13 May, 1880.

No. 11.  
Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 27 August, 1880.

It is hereby notified, for the information of all parties interested, that declarations having been received, under the 18th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, as to the fulfilment of the conditions of residence and improvements upon the undermentioned conditional purchases, the claims of the holders thereof have now been severally referred, as hereunder detailed to Commissioners, pursuant to the Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875.

Due notice will in each case be given by the Commissioners to the claimants of the times and places appointed for investigation of the claims in open Court.

JAMES HOSKINS.

C.S. No.	C.P. No.	Name.	Date of Selection.	Area.	District.	County.	Parish.	Commissioner to whom referred.
78-41,352	73-9,160	Smith, Charles and the Hon. John Frazer (selected by James Price).	28 Aug., 1873.	320 acres	Maitland.	Northumberland.	Stockington.	Henry James Bolding, Esq.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

No. 12.

Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

CONDITIONAL Purchase 73-9,160, James Price (recently transferred to Charles Smith). Will you please ascertain the present state of this case and let me know.—E.H.S. (for the Minister), 28/8/80.

*Minutes on No. 12.*

Mr. Capper,—The case is being sent on as a claim.—W.H.C., 28/8/80.

Mr. Capper,—The Minister wishes a special report to be obtained from the Inspector (Mr. Smith if possible, if he has the district) in this case.—E.H.S. (for the Minister), 28/8/80.

The conditional purchase is within district of Maitland, which is under the supervision of Mr. Argent. Should Mr. Smith be specially instructed to report, or may the case be forwarded to Commissioner Bolding to-day?—W.H.C., 30/8/80.

As the conditional purchase is in Mr. Argent's district the Minister wishes a report to be specially obtained from him.—E.H.S. (for the Minister), 30/8/80.

No. 13.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. T. Argent.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 August, 1880.  
I am directed by the Minister for Lands to request that you will be good enough to visit specially the conditional purchase noted in the margin, and forward your report thereon to this Department without delay. Tracing and copy of application herewith transmitted for your guidance.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,  
(For the Chief Commissioner).

Maitland, 28 August, 1873, 320 acres, 19 section, James Price transferred to Charles Smith & the Honorable John Frazer, M. L. C.

No. 14.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. T. Argent.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 11 October, 1880.  
I am directed to remind you that you have not yet furnished this Department with your report upon the conditional purchase noted in the margin, and to request, therefore, that you will do so with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
(Per W. H. CAPPER).

320 acres, District of Maitland, County of Northumberland parish of Stockington, selected on 28 August, 1873, by James Price.

## No. 15.

## Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

CONDITIONAL purchase 73/9160, Maitland. Declaration made in 1876 referred to Mr. Argent for report on 31st August, 1878. Reminded on 11 October, 1880. Please remind inspector again.—E.H.S. (for the Minister), 12/11/80. Mr. Capper.

## No. 16.

## The Chief Commissioner to Mr. T. Argent.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney 12 November, 1880.

I am directed to remind you that you have not yet furnished this Department with your report upon the conditional purchase noted in the margin, and to request, therefore, that you will do so with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
(Per W. H. CAPPER).

320 acres,  
District of Maitland, county of Northumberland parish of Stockrington, selected on 28 August, 1873, by James Price.

## No. 17.

## Mr. T. Argent to The Chief Commissioner.

Report by Thomas Argent, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of James Price, made at Maitland, on 28th August, 1873.

Sir, West Maitland, 11 December, 1880.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 11th December, 1880.

The land, which consists of one mineral conditional purchase, and comprises 250 acres, is occupied and used by as a mineral conditional purchase, and the selector, who follows the avocation of, had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz. :—

130 double-headed iron railway rails, each 21 feet long and 5 inches broad, cost	...	...	...	...	...	£450	0	0
50 chains 2-rail split fence	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
10 roods 2-rail split fence	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
						£502	0	0

and charred remains of what is said to have been 40 chains 2-rail split fence, said to have cost £40, and to have been destroyed by bush fire.

According to the Conditional Purchase Register at East Maitland Court-house, the area of the mineral conditional purchase appears to have been reduced from 320 acres to 250 acres. The iron rails hereinbefore referred to are stacked up together on the place shown on the tracing herewith. Mr. Price informed me that they will be laid shortly, as soon as the proprietors of the Minmi Colliery have tunnelled through the hill situated about a quarter of a mile from where the rails are.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS ARGENT,  
Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

*Minutes on No. 17.*

Improvements consist for the most part of railway iron rails, which have not yet been brought into use, but are stacked on the ground ready to be used when the tunnel through the hill is complete. 19 section conditional purchase. Value of improvements as given by Inspector is not, even with the fence (since burnt down), sufficient to cover area at £2 per acre, submitted to the Minister in the first instance, as he ordered a special report.—W.B., 6/1/81.

By the Secretary for Lands:—This case should be sent to the Commissioner for inquiry. Mr. McElhone, M.P. informed.—J.H., 16/2/81.

## No. 18.

## The Chief Commissioner to The Hon. J. Frazer, M.P., and C. Smith.

Gentlemen, Conditional Sales Division, Department of Lands, Sydney, 1 March, 1881.

I am directed to invite your attention to the notice in the Government Gazette of the 27th August, 1880, by which you will perceive that your claim to the conditional purchase, made by James Price at Maitland on the 28th August, 1873, and transferred to you on 30th April, 1880, has been referred by the Minister for Lands to Commissioner Bolding for inquiry, in accordance with the 25th clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875 and the regulations relating thereto, as to the fulfilment by you of the conditions thereof.

2. I am to inform you that due notice of the time and place appointed for the purpose will be given you by the Commissioner referred to.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

## No. 19.

The Chief Commissioner to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 1 March, 1881.  
 Referring to the conditional purchase made by James Price of Maitland, as noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the Minister having called for a special report from the Inspector of Conditional Purchases in this case, which has been received, decided that it was one calling for inquiry before a Commissioner, and the papers have been accordingly sent to Mr. Commissioner Bolding, of which course Messrs. Frazer and Smith, the present claimants, have been informed.

I have, &c.,  
 EDWARD BROWN,  
 (For the Chief Commissioner).

C.P. 78-0,160,  
 320 acres, 28th  
 August, 1873.

## No. 20.

Mr. Commissioner Bolding to The Chief Commissioner.

Report of an inquiry held at West Maitland, on the 26th September, 1881, by H. J. Bolding, Commissioner for the Northern Coast Division, respecting the conditional purchase of Charles Smith and Honorable J. Frazer, made at Maitland on the 28th August, 1873, a mineral purchase by James Price.

C.P. No. 73-  
 0,160, section 19.

Sir,  
 I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, minutes of evidence taken at an inquiry under the "Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875," held by me in pursuance of the reference notified in the Gazette of the 27th August, 1880, in the matter of the above-described conditional purchase.

The claimant having been duly served with notice of the time and place of holding the inquiry, was present thereat.

The following facts bearing upon the fulfilment by the selector of the conditions of purchase were elicited in evidence, viz.:—The selector states that improvements worth £74 in dam and fencing are on these 250 acres (applied for as 320 acres), and there are 30 tons of iron rails, &c., worth £450, and sleepers worth £45, which being upon the selection he claims as improvements to it. He now finds they will not be so allowed until used in the formation of an intended railway across his land, but as this will be a continuation of a line now constructing by tunnelling through the mountain on the south, he cannot lay down his rails until the precise point of his southern boundary which the line will reach has been determined by the further excavation to the northern slope of the mountain. He thinks there may be 150 yards of rock or thereabout yet to get through, and that it may be perhaps some months doing, and meantime he is delayed in commencing raising coal on his own land. He therefore applies for extension of time, and states it is his own interest to get the rails down as soon as possible, and this is evidently true. He also desires to have the full area of 320 acres allowed to him, the reduction of 70 acres not being now necessary for the purpose for which it was made. His railway will be worth £1,000. I have therefore to report that I find such conditions in progress, and to recommend that this conditional purchase await completion of improvements within reasonable time, and the area as applied for, viz., 320 acres, be allowed to the selector if the former difficulty has been removed.

I have, &c.,  
 H. J. BOLDING,  
 Commissioner.

*Minute on No. 20.*

By the Chief Commissioner:—Has any reduction of area to 250 acres actually taken place?—  
 A.O.M., 13/12/81.

## [Enclosure to No. 20.]

James Price, sworn, states:—I selected, on 28th August, 1873, 320 acres, county Northumberland, parish Stockington, which was reduced to 250 acres before my transfer to Smith and Frazer in May, 1880, and so far as I know the 70 acres have not been restored; but I desire to have the whole 320 acres applied for, and I make application on behalf of Smith and Frazer that the selection may be extended to the 320 acres, and if the refund has been made for the 70 acres disallowed they and I will be prepared to repay it on having information that we may do so. It is a mineral purchase, and the improvements on it are not as yet completed. There is fencing, more than a mile of two rails worth 4s. per rod or £64, now erected, and a dam worth £10 is complete. I contemplate making a railway on this land to join the Government Railway at Hexham, but it will be a continuation of J. and A. Brown's now being constructed; as the actual point of junction is not yet fixed, we are obliged to wait for this matter being determined before completing our portion, but we have on our land, and have had it there for six or seven years, 30 tons of railway rails and chain, &c., which cost £15 per ton as they now lay, and 300 ironbark sleepers worth £45. There was some fencing burnt down. When these rails, &c., are completely used, as they will be as soon as possible, the railway will be worth more than £1,000.\* Brown's railway is being made and has been so making for about six years past, and they work from the south, tunnelling, and until they reach my south boundary I cannot tell exactly where they will touch my south boundary, and therefore cannot tell where to begin my railway, which will be as a junction to or continuation of theirs, and will take it across my land from the south boundary to my north boundary and so onward to the railway at Hexham. I am expecting that they will very shortly reach my boundary, but cannot say now how near they are. I think they may have about 150 yards yet to come, and then they come out on the side of the mountain and about on the level of my south boundary. I therefore request the necessary extension of time to enable me to complete the improvements, which will be commenced at the earliest possible opportunity. I am anxious to get the work done, having ascertained that I have coal on my land which I cannot work until it has been done.

£64	
10	
Completed ..	£74
£450	
45	
Unfinished ..	£495
Will be worth,	
when finished,	£1,000.

\* Total will probably be £1,074 for 320 or 250 acres mineral purchase.

JAMES PRICE.

Taken and sworn at West Maitland, this 26th }  
 September, 1881, before me, — }  
 H. J. BOLDING, Commissioner.

## No. 21.

Mr. C. Smith to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 January, 1882.

Referring to a notice sent to Mr. Price from your Department, but which we regret to say has been inadvertently mislaid, respecting his mineral selection of 320 acres, made at Maitland on the 28th August, 1873, inquiring if he would be willing to take 250 acres in lieu of his original application (70 acres thereof being then unavailable), I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to cancel the said selection with a view to our forthwith making a fresh application, embracing the whole area which we understand is now available.

Your early attention to this matter will greatly oblige.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. SMITH.

(For self and JOHN FRAZER).

*Minutes on No. 21.*

By the Chief Commissioner:—It appears from the enclosed reports that an expenditure equivalent to £2 per acre of the 250 acres has been incurred in respect of the mineral conditional purchase of James Price, but the expenditure is represented by rails and sleepers for a railway not yet constructed, being designed as the continuation of a line now under construction by tunnelling through adjacent land.

I do not think such expenditure could be recognized as satisfying the requirements of the law. On the other hand it has *bona fide* been incurred, and it would hardly be equitable to claim a forfeiture on the circumstances.

The area selected was 320 acres, of which 70 acres having been found unavailable, was cancelled, and the applicant was, in July, 1879, offered the usual option of a refund upon the whole purchase. The present request, though out of date, regarded as a reply to that offer, is consistent with it, and as it affords a solution of the difficulties of the case I submit it for favourable consideration.—A.O.M., 6/1/82.

The 250-acre portion is not yet measured.

By the Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—JOHN R.

## No. 22.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. C. Smith and the Hon. J. Frazer, M.P.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 January, 1882.

Deposit paid  
£125.

I desire to inform you that the application made by James Price at Maitland on the 28th August, 1873, and transferred to you on 30th April, 1880, for the conditional purchase of 250 acres of land, is void.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## [Enclosure to No. 22.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 January, 1882.

Dr. to Messrs. Charles Smith &amp; the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C.

		Amount to be refunded.
		£ s. d.
For the following refund, viz. :—C.P. No. 73-9, 100. Land Office at Maitland; date of selection, 28th day of August, 1873; deposit paid on 250 acres.		
Deposit to be refunded on 250 acres .....	£	125 0 0

## No. 23.

The Chief Commissioner to The Crown Lands Agent, Maitland.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 January, 1882.

I desire to inform you that the application of James Price on the 28th August, 1873, for the conditional purchase of 250 acres of land is void.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the alicenees, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to them if required.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner.

## No. 24.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 January, 1882.

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin being void, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £125, being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the alienees, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner.

C P. 73/9160.  
Maitland,  
James Price,  
28 August, 1873,  
250 acres (trans-  
ferred to Charles  
Smith and the  
Honorable John  
Frazer, M.L.C.)

## No. 25.

Application by Mr. W. F. Longfield.

District of Maitland.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

No. 1 of 1882.

Application by William Frederick Longfield for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 320 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £160, this second day of February, 1882, at 10 o'clock,—

C. DELOHERY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Maitland.

Sir,

2 February, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 320 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £160, being a deposit at the rate of 10s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FREDERICK LONGFIELD,

care of Messrs. McDonald, Smith, &amp; Co.,

29, Hunter-street, Sydney.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Maitland.

Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Stockrington, 320 acres, portion 86, as per plan herunto annexed at back hereof.

## No. 26.

Notification by Mr. W. F. Longfield.

II.

[Alienation Act, section 19.]

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by William F. Longfield, in the district of Maitland.

I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the district of Maitland, that I have, in consideration of the sum of 10s., this day alienated to Charles Smith and the Honorable John Frazer, of Sydney, the 320 acres of land, situated in the county of Northumberland, parish of Stockrington, which I selected at Maitland, as a conditional purchase, under the 19th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 2nd February, 1882.

W. F. LONGFIELD,

29, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Witness,—

H. E. STRATFORD, J.P.

Dated at Maitland, this 2nd February, 1882.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Maitland.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office. Fee of 15s. paid, including 7s. 6d. for registration fee and stamp duty.

Land Office, East Maitland, 2nd February, 1882.

C. DELOHERY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

Received into the office of the Registrar-General, at Sydney, this 26th day of August, A.D. 1883, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from Frederick Bennett, of Sydney, a copy of the above transfer verified by J. M. Bonthorne, of East Maitland, and numbered 636, Book 252.

H. W. GILLAM,

Deputy Registrar-General.

## No. 27.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. C. Smith and The Hon. J. Frazer, M.P.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 31 July, 1882.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin has been registered in the books of this Department as transferred to you.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner,

(Per JOHN R. YORKE).

Maitland,  
William  
Frederick Long-  
field, 320 acres,  
2 February, 1882.



## No. 28.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 31 July, 1882.

I am directed to forward herewith a schedule of transfer of conditional purchase, for notation in the Registers of the Treasury.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,  
(For Chief Commissioner).

[Enclosure to No. 28.]

Alienor.	District.	Date of selection.	Area.	Section.	Alienees.
William Frederick Longfield ...	Maitland ...	2 February, 1882 ...	acres 320	19	Messrs. Charles Smith and the Honorable John Frazer, M.L.C.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 31 July, 1882.

## No. 29.

The Chief Commissioner to The Crown Lands Agent, Maitland.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 1 August, 1882.

I am directed to inform you that the transfer of conditional purchase noted below has been registered in the books of this Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner,  
(Per JOHN R. YORKE).

Alienor.	Date.	Area.	Alienees.
William Frederick Longfield .....	2 February, 1882 .....	acres 320	Messrs. Charles Smith and the Honorable John Frazer, M.L.C.

## No. 30.

Declaration by Mr. C. Smith.

F.

[Alienation Act, 1861.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser for mining purposes.

I, CHARLES SMITH, of Sydney, do solemnly and sincerely declare that myself and John Frazer are the lawful owners, by conditional purchase, of the land hereunder described, and that an expenditure equal to £2 (two pounds) per acre for the area of the land has been made on mining operations other than gold-mining on the land, and since the selection on 2nd February, 1882; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Description.

County of Northumberland, parish of Stockrington, 320 acres, portion 86, being conditional mining purchase No. 1 of 1882, in the district of Maitland.

Taken and declared at Sydney, this 13th }  
day of May, 1884, before me,— }

CHARLES SMITH.

ALEXANDER DEAN, J.P.

Minutes on No. 30.

Instalment credited at Treasury, £32.—14 May, 1884. Examined, and entered in Conditional Purchase Register.—J.W., 27/5/84.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES.**

**STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH.**

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1882.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 October, 1883.*

The Under-Secretary for Mines to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 10 October, 1883.

I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1882, and beg leave to invite attention to the several matters of interest contained therein, especially the return in Appendix 2, the collection and preparation of which has delayed the completion of the Report.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under-Secretary for Mines.

*REPORT of the Chief Inspector of Stock, for the year ending 31 December, 1882.*

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 May, 1883.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Report on the working of this Branch for the year ending 31st December last, which is, as usual, based very much upon Inspectors' estimates, the owners still showing very little inclination to furnish data.

I.—INSPECTORS AND THEIR WORK.

1. *The Inspectors.*

There are now forty Inspectors, having charge of fifty-one Sheep Districts.

2. *The Inspections made.*

The inspections made during the year were as follows:—

Of Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,685
Of Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,879
Of Pounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Of Pastures	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,275
Total							17,138

This would give an average of 428 inspections made by forty Inspectors. ———

3. *Horses, cattle, and sheep inspected.*

*Horses.*—The number of horses inspected during the year was 44,466, by thirty-eight Inspectors, and in the remaining districts no inspections were made.

*Cattle.*—The number of cattle inspected during the year was 556,739.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep inspected during the year was 18,941,439. This is an excess of 4,549,024 on last year's inspection.

4. *Distance travelled by Inspectors during the year on duty.*

The total number of miles travelled by thirty-eight Inspectors was 126,838, being an average of 3,337 each per annum.

5. *Prosecutions and Convictions.*

The prosecutions instituted during the past year were as follows:—

Under Sheep Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
„ Lands Act, trespass on reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
„ Brands Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Pastures Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Total							254

The number of convictions were:—

Under Sheep Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
„ Lands Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
„ Brands Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Pastures	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Total							208

## II.—HORSES.

1. *The number.*

By returns the number of horses in the Colony during the twenty-one years previous to and including 1882 was as follows :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	251,497	1872	304,100
1862	233,220	1873	328,408
1863	273,389	1874	334,462
1864	262,554	1875	357,696
1865	284,567	1876	366,703
1866	282,587	1877	328,150
1867	278,437	1878	336,468
1868	280,201	1879	360,038
1869	280,818	1880	395,984
1870	280,304	1881	398,577
1871	337,597	1882	328,026

This shows a decrease during the year of 51,646.

2. *The different breeds.*

*Draught.*—The number returned under this head is ordinary, 65,002 ; thoroughbred, 9,774 ; total, 74,776.

*Light harness.*—The number returned as ordinary is, 79,637 ; thoroughbred, 6,200 ; total, 85,837.

*Saddle.*—The number of ordinary is given as 144,078 ; thoroughbred, 11,320 ; total, 190,048.

3. *Horses introduced.*

*From other districts.*—The number of stud horses introduced is 349, and stud mares, 187 ; ordinary mares, 740 ; and 1,705 horses.

*From other Colonies.*—The number introduced by sea was 40 stud horses, 38 stud mares, and ordinary, 50 mares, 33 horses.

The number introduced overland was 136 stud mares and 90 stud horses, and ordinary 170 mares and 140 horses.

*From England and other Countries.*—The numbers introduced under this head was 37 stud mares and 47 stud horses, and ordinary, 4 mares and 22 horses.

4. *Horses fit for sale.*

The number returned as being fit for market during the present year is 18,163 draught, 17,253 light harness, and 22,741 saddle.

Of this number it is estimated that 6,315 are really first-class animals, and specially suited for the India and China markets.

There were sent from three districts 650 horses to be shipped from Sydney, and from two districts 637 horses for Melbourne for Foreign Countries.

5. *How horses are kept.*

The number kept in paddocks is given as 269,922 ; running at large, 59,240 ; and kept both ways, 21,499.

6. *Increase and decrease.*

In sixteen districts the horses are increasing in number, but to no great extent ; the reasons given are—improved value, greater demand, and breeding for importation.

In nineteen districts the number has decreased considerably, the reasons given are—drought, starvation, ceasing to breed, sheep pay better.

In two districts horses are returned as stationary, and from three districts there are no returns.

7. *Improvement.*

In thirty-five districts the horses are said to be improving ; the principal reasons given are—introduction of superior stud horses, breeding from choice mares, and more attention to the rules of breeding, and better prices obtainable. In three districts breeding of horses is, so far as regards improvement, reported as stationary, and no returns from two districts.

8. *Diseases.*

In thirty districts the horses are reported to be free from any disease ; and in ten districts there were slight cases of strangles.

9. *Losses.*

The losses from drought, starvation, wire in chaff, and other accidents as reported, amount to 11,522.

10. *Wild Horses.*

The number of wild horses in the Colony is estimated at 16,266, which shows a decrease on the previous year of 7,126.

11. *Other information.*

In some districts it is suggested all horses should be kept in paddocks, and wild and inferior ones destroyed.

## III.—CATTLE.

## 1. Number.

The returns of cattle in the Colony during the twenty-one years ending 31st December, 1881, stand as follows :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	2,271,923	1872	2,287,660
1862	2,620,383	1873	2,794,327
1863	2,032,522	1874	2,856,699
1864	1,924,119	1875	3,134,086
1865	1,961,905	1876	3,131,013
1866	1,771,809	1877	2,746,385
1867	1,728,427	1878	2,771,583
1868	1,761,411	1879	2,914,210
1869	1,795,904	1880	2,580,040
1870	2,195,096	1881	2,597,348
1871	2,014,888	1882	1,859,985

This shows a decrease during the year of 416,452.

## 2. Different breeds.

*Shorthorns*.—The number of pure bred and stud Shorthorns is estimated at 48,704, and ordinary 940,149; total, 988,853.

*Herefords*.—Pure and stud 18,717, and ordinary 146,355; total, 165,072.

*Devon*.—Pure and stud 5,217, and ordinary 17,075; total, 22,292.

*Black Polled*.—Pure and stud 29, ordinary 100; total, 129.

*Ayrshire*.—Pure and stud 189, ordinary 510; total, 699.

*Crosses*.—Well-bred, 2,819; ordinary, 896,150; total, 898,969. The Crosses are estimated as follows :—Shorthorn and Hereford, 445,911; Shorthorn and Devon, 109,139; Hereford and Devon, 50,405; Shorthorn and Black Polled, 180; the balance, 293,334, being unrecognizable.

## 3. Stock introduced.

*From other districts*.—Stud bulls, 227; stud cows, 779; total, 1,056. Store cattle, 6,670; fat stock, 6,874; total, 13,544.

*From other Colonies by sea*.—Stud bulls, 13; stud cows, 15; total, 28.

*Overland*.—Stud bulls, 56; stud cows, 65; total, 121. Ordinary bulls, 219; ordinary cows, 232; total, 451.

*From England and other Countries*.—Stud bulls, 7; stud cows, 1; total, 8.

## 4. Increase and decrease.

In three districts the cattle are reported to be increasing slightly—in one district 10 per cent., and one district 40 per cent. In four districts they are said to be stationary, and in the other thirty-one districts they are decreasing as follows :—In eight districts slightly; in seven districts, very much; in six districts, considerably; in one district, to a great extent; one district, 50 per cent.; one district, 33 per cent.; one district, 30 per cent.; one district, 20 per cent.; one district, 15 per cent.; one district, 10 per cent.; and three districts, 5 per cent. The principal cause assigned for the large and somewhat general decrease is that owners are clearing off cattle and putting sheep on their runs. The decrease is also attributable to the drought and severity of the winter, which carried off large numbers in several districts.

## 5. The "cast" of fat and store cattle.

The estimated "cast" of fat cattle to be sent to market during the coming year is 151,850, and store cattle, 192,888. From twelve districts the fat cattle are principally sent to Melbourne; from three districts they are principally sent to Adelaide, and the remaining districts supply the markets of Sydney, Maitland, Mudgee, Bathurst, and Orange. The principal demand for store cattle comes from Victoria, and for breeding stock from Queensland and the far north, where new country is being taken up.

## 6. How kept.

The number of cattle kept wholly in paddocks is returned as 1,569,441; on open runs, 388,799; and the balance, 117,774, are depastured both ways.

## 7. Improvement and deterioration.

In twenty-three districts the cattle are said to be improving; in ten districts they are stationary; in five districts are deteriorating; and two districts not stated. The principal reasons given for the improvement are—introduction of good stud stock, care in selection, and in culling and keeping in paddocks. The reasons given for the deterioration are—inattention to breeding, owners getting rid of cattle, and substitution of sheep for cattle.

## 8. Their diseases and ailments.

In nine districts on forty runs the cattle were affected with Pleuro-pneumonia during the past year. In four districts out of eighteen runs, the outbreak was only very slight, one district severe, and in four districts out of seventeen runs, slight. In twenty-nine districts the cattle are reported as being free from Pleuro-pneumonia.

In six out of the nine infected districts, it is reported the cattle became infected by contagion from diseased travelling stock; one district by drinking from troughs after infected cattle; one district unaccountably, and one district latent in herd.

In four out of the nine affected districts, and on twenty-seven stations, inoculation was practised with satisfactory results; in one district on three stations, an effectual cure; one district on five stations disease stopped; one station beneficial; and on two stations in one district where the cattle were infected very slightly, inoculation was not practised.

The number of owners in favour of inoculation is given as, 3,512; against it, 731; undecided, 1,010; and for the balance 1,068, their opinions are not known.

The number of owners in favour of compulsory inoculation in the case of infected herds is given as 2,244; against it, 1,995; undecided, 899; and the balance, 1,077, are not known.

9. *Losses from disease.*

The number of cattle reported to have died from Cumberland disease is 240; from blackleg, 26; from tuberculosis, 5; from swelling in jaw or throat, 6,270; from ophthalmia, 65; total, 6,607. From starvation, 13,300 are reported to have died, and cancer has been very prevalent.

IV.—SHEEP.

1. *The number.*

The number of sheep in the Colony during the twenty-one years ending 31st December, 1882, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	6,119,169	1872	17,873,696
1862	6,550,896	1873	18,990,595
1863	7,169,126	1874	22,797,416
1864	9,082,463	1875	25,353,924
1865	9,650,106	1876	25,269,755
1866	11,644,593	1877	21,521,662
1867	15,066,377	1878	25,479,484
1868	16,000,090	1879	30,062,910
1869	16,848,217	1880	35,398,121
1870	16,218,825	1881	36,591,946
1871	16,766,012	1882	36,114,814

*Return of sheep to Petty Sessions.*

The number of sheep in the Colony at 1st January, 1883, as returned to the several Clerks of Petty Sessions for 1882, and the increase or decrease for the year is as follows:—

Districts.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	Districts.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albury	261,650	328,970	67,320		Dandaloo	436,146	146,712		289,434
Armidale	288,536	411,970	123,434		Deniliquin	950,911	923,376		27,535
Ashford	8,514	14,222	5,708		Denison	54,834	72,777	17,943	
Araluen					Denman	650	600		50
Adelong					Dubbo	577,454	467,508		109,946
Balranald	1,585,039	1,608,915	23,876		Dungog				
Baradine		154,116	154,116		Eden	5,012	3,090		1,922
Barraba	92,715	90,063		2,652	Euston				
Ballina					Forbes				
Bathurst	163,475	138,520		24,955	Foster (Cape Hawk)	543,884	347,546		196,338
Bateman's Bay					Emmaville	98,379	106,226	7,847	
Bega					Germenton	408,941	391,941		17,000
Bellinger River					Glen Innes	172,756	223,258	50,502	
Bendemeer	34,442	24,449		9,993	Goodooga				
Berrima	13,542	6,161		7,381	Gongolgan				
Binalong	85,098	77,278		7,820	Goulburn	211,469	198,333		13,136
Bingera	111,968	158,690	46,722		Gosford				
Boat Harbour					Grafton	762			762
Boggabri	81,101	86,950	5,849		Grenfell	186,887	165,048		21,839
Booligal		67,846	67,846		Gulgong	44,475	17,019		27,456
Bombala	309,366	317,342	7,976		Gundagai	400,782	408,472	7,690	
Bourke	912,639	1,625,556	712,917		Gunnedah	453,550	514,670	61,120	
Braidwood	29,810	25,768		4,042	Gunning	127,594	102,342		25,252
Branxton	10,500	9,500		1,000	Gundaroo	24,668	33,669	9,001	
Brewarrina	945,121	1,159,378	214,257		Hargraves	13,831	14,756	925	
Broke	1,400	1,400			Hartley	9,282	6,971		2,311
Bundarra	127,891	107,009		20,882	Hay	1,730,895	1,788,222	57,327	
Bulladellah					Hill End	19,014	10,171		8,843
Bungendore	39,269	40,203	934		Hillston	3,164,805	2,048,464		1,116,341
Burrowa	397,287	231,668		165,619	Howlong	133,378	86,941		46,437
Camden	2,383	1,474		909	Inverell	231,663	256,325	24,662	
Campbelltown					Jerilderie	311,266	67,133		244,133
Cannonbar	790,396	542,566		247,830	Jerry's Plains	2,500	1,850		650
Carcoar	176,416	145,926		30,490	Kempsey				
Cassilis	163,137	144,652		18,485	Kiama				
Cessnock					Lambton				
Clarence Town					Lismore				
Cobar	539,708	1,267,437	727,729		Liverpool				
Collector	19,690	15,626		4,064	Lithgow		850	850	
Condobolin	866,908	575,788		291,120	Louth	806,288	755,720		50,568
Copeland (N.)	600			600	McLean				
Coolah	104,204	163,954	59,750		Macleay River	650			650
Cooma	790,644	807,213	16,569		Maitland	500			500
Coonabara-bran	426,865	255,242		171,623	Manilla	59,580	94,598	35,018	
Coonamble	921,939	999,396	77,407		Marsden	63,515	37,961		25,554
Cooranbong					Menindie	1,113,041	1,109,787		3,254
Cootamundra	223,763	177,560		46,203	Merrivale	100,351	99,003		1,348
Corowa	413,338	422,178	8,840		Michelago				
Cown	240,448	184,318		56,130	Milton				
Crookwell	67,048	79,531	12,483		Moama	156,067	78,675		77,392
Cudgen					Mogil Mogil				

Districts.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	Districts.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1882.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Molong.....	236,922	185,607	.....	51,315	Sydney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tambaroora...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morangarell...	53,673	49,516	.....	4,157	Tambar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moree.....	424,957	534,469	109,512	.....	Springs.....	136,563	85,137	.....	51,426
Moruya.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tamworth...	302,761	307,794	5,033	.....
Moss Vale...	2,778	904	.....	1,874	Taralga.....	33,382	42,216	8,834	.....
Moulamein...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tenterfield...	70,635	90,980	20,345	.....
Mudgee.....	121,316	92,901	.....	28,415	Tingha.....	30,469	34,530	4,061	.....
Mulwala.....	164,819	120,536	.....	44,283	Tocumwall...	184,874	169,722	.....	15,152
Murrumburrah...	99,601	95,358	.....	4,243	Toogong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murrurundi...	406,569	432,192	25,623	.....	Trunkey's Creek	49,586	41,713	.....	7,873
Muswellbrook	28,692	31,267	2,575	.....	Tuena.....	44,860	42,470	.....	2,390
Nambuccra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tumberumba..	97,351	129,496	32,145	.....
Narrandera...	932,993	864,544	.....	68,449	Tumut.....	197,748	180,283	.....	17,465
Narrabri.....	306,888	332,065	25,177	.....	Tweed River...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelligen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ulladulla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Uralla.....	181,606	222,130	40,524	.....
Nimitybelle...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Urana.....	599,046	745,964	146,918	.....
Nundle.....	19,617	15,679	.....	3,947	Wagga Wagga	1,100,547	1,030,263	.....	20,284
Oberon.....	18,280	14,955	.....	3,325	Walcha.....	305,604	311,052	5,448	.....
Obley.....	111,137	46,779	.....	64,358	Walgett.....	1,351,694	1,635,086	333,392	.....
Orange.....	77,068	51,845	.....	25,223	Wallabadah...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parkes.....	116,917	51,000	.....	65,917	Wallerawang..	12,438	7,188	.....	5,250
Farramatta...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wallsend.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patorson.....	2,431	1,900	.....	531	Wannaring...	233,992	289,510	55,518	.....
Pambula.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Warialda.....	430,859	530,150	99,291	.....
Penrith.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Warren.....	42,490	98,016	55,526	.....
Pictou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waratah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pooncairie...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Weec Waa.....	143,532	87,731	.....	55,801
Pl. Macquarie	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wellington...	264,907	114,996	.....	149,911
Pilliga.....	55,934	135,902	79,968	.....	Wentworth...	813,177	951,094	137,917	.....
Queanbeyan...	289,194	236,942	.....	52,252	Wilcannia...	996,627	867,749	.....	128,878
Raymond Terrace	.....	.....	.....	.....	Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wingham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockley.....	89,666	79,536	.....	10,130	Wilson's Downfall	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rydal.....	5,460	2,770	.....	2,690	Woodburn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ryde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wollar.....	1,675	593	.....	1,082
Rylstone.....	104,771	67,654	.....	37,117	Wollombi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scone.....	210,511	236,224	25,713	.....	Wollongong...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singleton.....	47,625	49,208	1,583	.....	Yass.....	204,194	248,952	44,758	.....
Sofala.....	6,498	2,890	.....	3,608	Yetman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Alban's...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Young.....	393,703	353,645	.....	40,058
Stroud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lots under 500	569,320	614,871	45,551	.....
Seymour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Shoalhaven...	1,309	.....	.....	1,309		36,591,946	36,114,814	3,912,030	4,389,162
Stoney Creek..	.....	.....	.....	.....					

## Increase and Decrease.

This shows a net decrease of 477,132. But although the lambing was very poor in some parts of the Colony, and only middling in a good many districts, the deficiency is not actually so great as this would make it appear, as over 1,600,000 sheep went from this Colony into Queensland during the year.

## Sheep in lots under 500.

The number of sheep registered under section 42 of the amended Sheep Act as belonging to owner of less than 500 was 614,871.

## 2. The different breeds.

## (1) Merino.

## Superfine Combing.

Description.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and stud ... ..	44,387	316,192	149,520	108,771	618,870
Ordinary ... ..	82,752	1,238,468	703,064	773,200	2,797,484

## Medium Combing.

Pure and stud ... ..	54,405	1,151,401	783,426	231,640	2,220,872
Ordinary ... ..	261,782	5,433,748	5,119,895	2,341,893	13,257,318

## Strong Combing.

Pure and stud ... ..	58,980	907,224	394,019	535,803	1,769,716
Ordinary ... ..	166,695	1,884,433	1,558,236	947,120	4,556,484

Total, Combing Sheep ... 25,220,744

## Superfine Clothing.

Pure and stud ... ..	10,203	321,032	154,067	181,134	666,436
Ordinary ... ..	20,607	555,136	353,595	322,709	1,252,047

Medium

Description.	Medium Clothing.				Total.
	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	
Pure and stud ... ..	18,303	180,282	139,049	113,534	451,168
Ordinary ... ..	59,080	1,337,473	965,424	393,334	2,755,311
Strong Clothing.					
Pure and stud ... ..	23,978	217,802	81,819	53,443	377,042
Ordinary ... ..	98,346	1,429,297	861,395	695,268	3,084,306
Total, Clothing Sheep ...					8,586,300
(2) Lincoln.					
Pure and stud ... ..	9,683	123,477	140,624	17,971	291,735
Ordinary ... ..	10,300	183,260	203,965	88,634	486,159
Total, Lincoln Sheep ...					777,894
(3) Leicester.					
Pure and stud ... ..	7,338	102,945	85,910	9,853	206,046
Ordinary ... ..	10,440	154,205	203,480	48,673	416,798
Total, Leicester Sheep ...					622,844
(4) Downs.					
Pure stud ... ..	305	4,556	1,806	2,754	9,421
Ordinary ... ..	1,435	28,900	5,327	16,600	52,322
Total, Downs Sheep ...					61,743
(5) Romney Marsh.					
Pure stud ... ..	36	140	30	90	296
Ordinary ... ..	303	1,600	1,545	780	4,228
Total, Romney Marsh Sheep...					4,524
(6) Crosses.					
Pure and stud ... ..	20	11,400	2,600	4,060	18,080
Ordinary ... ..	4,675	363,796	295,062	159,160	822,675
Total, Crosses... ..					840,755

### 3. Sheep introduced.

From other districts.—Stud, 25,252 ; ordinary, 1,135,795 ; total, 1,161,047.

From other Colonies, by sea.—Stud, 59,110 ; ordinary, 4,046 ; total, 63,156.

Do. do. overland.—Stud, 22,654 ; ordinary, 88,258 ; total, 110,912.

From England and other countries.—Stud, 34.

### 4. Long-wooled Sheep.

Amongst the long-wooled sheep the Lincoln is said in a large majority of the districts to give the best returns in wool and in weight of mutton, the crossed-bred sheep being second.

### 5. The "cast" of fat and store sheep.

The annual "cast" of fat sheep for the ensuing season is estimated at 2,869,668 ; and store sheep 2,723,282.

### 6. How sheep are kept.

Paddocked ... ..	31,570,004
Shepherded ... ..	3,000,188
Both ways ... ..	1,544,622
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>36,114,814</b>

### 7. Condition of the flocks.

In thirty-one districts the sheep are said to be improving ; the principal reasons given being—careful breeding and paddocking, introduction of high-class rams, and more careful classing and culling.

In two districts they are said to be stationary, and in four districts they are deteriorating. The reasons given are—severe drought, bad season, and bad management.

### 8. The lambing.

The general average for paddocked sheep is returned by inspectors at 58½ per cent., and shepherded sheep at 50½ per cent.

With the exception of three districts the lambing was very low, the reasons given being—previous bad season, drought, and starvation.

The paddocked sheep show an increase over the shepherded sheep of 8 per cent.

9. *The clip.*

*Lambs.*—The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 3,814,788 ; the number washed, 102,300 ; total lambs shorn, 3,917,088.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 29,505,143 ; hot water and spout, 273,600 ; creek-washed, 1,780,984 ; and scoured, 323,900.

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows :—

	Lambs. lbs. ozs.	Sheep. lbs. ozs.
Grease... ..	1 14½	5 0
Washed ... ..	1 4½	—
Hot water and spout ... ..	—	3 0
Creek-washed ... ..	—	2 14
Scoured ... ..	—	2 9½

## Condition of clip.

The condition of the clip is generally sound, but light in yoke, and free from grass-seeds and dust ; but in some districts the clover burr has been a great nuisance.

## Average per sheep.

The total clip in the Colony for the year 1882, according to the number of sheep, would be 29,505,143 sheep shorn in the grease, average clip 5 lbs. per sheep = 147,525,715 lbs. ; 273,600 sheep, hot water and spout, average clip, 3 lbs. per sheep = 820,800 lbs. ; 1,780,984 sheep, creek-washed, average clip, 2 lbs. 14 ozs. per sheep = 5,120,329 lbs. ; 323,900 sheep, scoured, average clip, 2 lbs. 9½ ozs. = 840,115 lbs. Lambs, 3,814,788 lambs shorn in the grease, average clip, 1 lb. 14½ ozs. per lamb = 7,271,940 lbs. ; 102,300 lambs, washed, average clip per lamb, 1 lb. 4½ ozs. = 131,391 lbs. ; total clip, 161,710,290 lbs.

## Exportation of clip.

The clip grown in the Colony of New South Wales is exported to England, America, France, and other countries, through the principal ports of the three border Colonies, in addition to our port of Sydney, and is often mistaken as the produce of the other Colonies.

The following is an estimate of the clip shipped at Sydney, and also the proportion sent across the borders and shipped by the other Colonies at Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, for the years 1881 and 1882 :—

Port of Shipment.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
1881.			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Sydney .....	92,330,393	5,948,846	98,279,239
Melbourne .....	49,242,876	3,172,718	52,415,594
Adelaide .....	9,233,039	594,884	9,827,923
Brisbane .....	3,077,681	198,295	3,275,976
	153,883,989	9,914,743	163,798,732
1882.			
Sydney .....	94,984,110	10,795,261	105,779,371
Melbourne .....	39,538,985	2,901,814	42,440,799
Adelaide .....	12,652,620	450,000	13,102,620
Brisbane .....	350,000	37,500	387,500
	147,525,715	14,184,575	161,710,290

## Classing the clip.

In twenty-one districts the clip is reported as being well classed, and in the other districts it is not considered so, the reasons being that owners do not think it pays, and the difficulty of obtaining competent woolsorters.

## Wool-presses.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used—those most in favour are Williams and Robinson's ; rack, screw and pinion are also used, and there is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially by small owners.

## Woolpacks.

The woolpacks used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft. 3 in., and the weight from 10 to 12 lbs.

On twenty-one stations the wool is dumped before leaving.

## Ear-marking.

In nearly all the districts the system of ear-marking sheep is now properly carried out, and nearly all the owners approve of it.

## Tattoo-marking.

This system of marking is mostly used by owners of stud sheep, but where used in the general flocks it has been found to act as good preventive to sheep-stealing.

10. *Diseases in sheep.*

No scab or catarrh has been reported during the past year.

## Foot-rot.

In eight districts the sheep have been slightly affected with foot-rot during the year, the reasons given being too much wet, rich low country, country not suitable. The remedies principally used were arsenic and blue-stone, with satisfactory results.

Fluke.



## Fluke.

In eleven districts the sheep were affected with fluke—eight slightly, and the other three to a considerable extent; the reasons were—a want of salt herbage, unsound country, dry season, and partly inherited. The remedies used were salt, tar and turps, sul. iron, and salt and sulphur, with good results.

## Worms.

In four districts the sheep were slightly affected with worms. The causes given were—bad and sour feed, too rapid growth of pasture, wet lands. The remedies used were salt, tar, and turps, with favourable results.

## V.—TRAVELLING STOCK.

1. *Trespass on reserves.*

In nineteen districts the reserves and driftways for travelling stock are reported to be frequently trespassed upon by the neighbouring squatters and selectors. In sixteen districts they are free from trespass; and from four districts there are no reports. Inspectors suggest various remedies, viz., fencing, and the adoption of more stringent measures, resumption of more land for reserves, and the appointment of caretakers, &c.

2. *Grass on reserves and driftways.*

In fourteen districts the Inspectors report that as a rule there is not sufficient grass on the reserves and driftways in their districts to enable fat stock to reach the markets in good condition; in seven districts there is only sufficient in good seasons; in three districts, generally; in twelve, as a rule there is sufficient grass; and from three districts there is no report.

3. *New roads for travelling stock.*

In nine districts new roads for travelling stock are required; in twenty-four districts they are not required; and in the remaining seven districts the Inspectors report that there are no Crown Lands available.

4. *New reserves for travelling stock.*

In eleven districts new reserves for travelling stock are required; in nineteen districts there are sufficient; and in the balance there are no more Crown Lands available.

5. *Travelling charges for stock.*

In fifteen districts travelling charges for stock have been collected on thirty-two separate occasions, the total amount collected being £1,480 7s. 9d.

6. *Laws relating to travelling.*

In thirty-eight districts the Inspectors report that the provisions of the Amended Sheep Act relating to travelling stock are working well, and have almost put an end to loafing.

7. *Sheep travelling for grass and water.*

Sheep to the number of 1,743,871 passed through sixteen districts in search of grass and water. Of this number, 146,096 were described as loafing sheep; the balance, 1,597,775, were compelled to travel on account of the drought.

## VI.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

1. *Brands registered.*

The number of horse and cattle brands registered up to the 31st December, 1882, is 47,984; the number of brands registered during the year 1882 were,—horse brands, 1,328; cattle brands, 1,114; equal to 1,521 applications.

2. *Brands transferred.*

The brands recorded during the year 1882 were—horse brands, 61; cattle brands, 75.

3. *Brands cancelled.*

The brands cancelled (horses and cattle) in 1882 were 15.

4. *Addresses changed.*

The number of addresses of owners changed in 1882 was 48.

5. *Compliance with the Act.*

In thirty-seven districts the provisions relating to registration and other requirements of the Act are reported as being fairly carried out; from three districts no returns were received.

6. *Benefits of the Act.*

In thirty-nine districts the Inspectors report that the Brands Act prevents “duffing,” facilitates identification, and otherwise is a great protection to stockowners.

## VII.—POUNDS.

1. *Number and Inspection.*

There are 307 pounds in the Colony, some of which have been closed for want of pound-keepers. The whole of the pounds are inspected periodically by the various Inspectors of Stock.

2. *State of yards.*

Forty-four of the pound-yards are reported to be old, some very bad and require renewing; the remainder are said to be in fair and good condition.

The supervising and keeping of the yards in good order rests with the local Benches of Magistrates.

### 3. *Keeping and depasturing pound stock.*

The provisions made for the proper sustentance of impounded stock, according to the reports received are, with few exceptions, satisfactory. As a rule poundkeepers have now paddocks for the stock.

### 4. *Management of pounds.*

The poundkeepers are reported to be performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and the appointment of Inspectors of Stock as Inspectors of Pounds appears to have had a beneficial effect.

## VIII.—NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

### 1. *The districts in which the Pastures and Stock Protection Act is in force.*

The Act has been brought into operation in forty-eight districts out of fifty-one, and steps are being taken to compel the districts in which the Act is not in force to bring it into operation.

### 2. *Receipts and expenditure under the Act.*

The amount of assessment paid by stock-owners during the year 1881 was £15,208 11s. 11d., and the amount expended £13,715 9s. 8d. The amount of assessment raised by stock-owners in 1882 was £45,772 12s. 8d., and the amount expended was £54,397 0s. 9d.; the difference being the amount of subsidy granted by the Government to the several Boards.

### 3. *Estimated number of noxious animals.*

The returns from the Inspectors estimate the number of kangaroos as 4,832,904, wallabies 3,628,027, native dogs 30,879, and rabbits 2,500,000.

### 4. *Increase and decrease.*

With the exception of rabbits, the decrease of noxious animals during the past year has been very considerable; in twenty-seven districts the decrease is reported as considerable; in nine districts it is slight; in three districts they are reported as increasing; and from one district there is no return.

### 5. *Number destroyed.*

The number of kangaroos destroyed during the past year was 1,452,829, of wallabies 347,842, of native dogs 6,980, and rabbits 188,257.

### 6. *Steps taken for their destruction.*

In the majority of the districts, hunting with dogs, drives, shooting, and trapping, have been tried with satisfactory results. In a few districts poison has been used, and from five districts no report is given.

### 7. *Amendments suggested in the Act.*

It is very generally suggested that the Government should administer the Act; that uniform rates be levied; that special officers be appointed; that one rate be fixed for the payment of scalps; and that its provisions be such as to secure general, vigorous, and simultaneous action.

### 8. *The rabbit pest.*

It is deeply to be regretted that the area of land infested with rabbits, instead of becoming less, has largely increased during the year, principally through the inefficiency of the law.

More than one effort was made during last year to enforce the Pastures and Stock Protection Acts of 1880 and 1881, and compel owners to destroy the rabbits on their land, but without effect; for there are some portions of the amended measure of 1881 which completely neutralize the compulsory provisions under which it was intended to oblige owners to rid their land of the pest; and the general result is that the rabbits have increased and spread to an alarming extent, till they are now to be found over nearly one-third of the Colony.

While this was largely owing to the dilatoriness and want of co-operation which exist among the pastoralists as a class, it was also in a very great degree caused by the general adoption in the infested districts of the system of paying for the destruction of the rabbits by bonuses for the scalps delivered, than which nothing can be more objectionable or likely to defeat the object in view.

### 9. *Losses from tame and native dogs.*

The losses for the past year from the ravages of native dogs were 45,621 sheep, valued at £20,540; and from tame dogs, 50,128 sheep, of the value of £25,322; amongst which were some valuable stud sheep.

### 10. *The meat export trade.*

Although the seasons have been again upon the whole unfavourable to the development of an export trade in meat, and although a large number of our sheep (1,600,000) were sent from this Colony into Queensland during the year, the business has steadily progressed; and it is bound to do so to a very much larger extent with the return of ordinary favourable seasons; for not only does the meat now realize fair prices (and it will bring very much better when the trade has become a dead meat one), but in almost all the recent shipments the condition of the meat has been very good, and the trade, if ordinarily well conducted, may now be said to be carried on without risk.

## IX.—COMMONS.

### 1. *Number and extent.*

The number of commons in the Colony is 123, with an average extent of about 1,250 acres each. The number of temporary commons is 99, with an average extent of 2,000 acres each.

### 2. *Number of commoners, stock, &c.*

The average number of commoners to each common is estimated at 210, and the average number of stock kept on each common is 419.

In twelve districts the commons are reported to be used for other purposes than that of grazing commoners' stock.

## X.—GENERAL.

1. *Artificial grasses.*

In twenty-four districts artificial grasses have been sown during the year to a small extent, the most successful being lucerne and prairie.

2. *Number and division of runs.*

The number of open or unenclosed runs in the Colony is 1,288; the number enclosed is 8,802; the number partially subdivided is 4,403, and the number properly subdivided is 5,687.

3. *Miles of fencing.*

The number of miles of fencing is estimated at 920,000, at an average cost of £51 per mile, making a total cost for fencing of £46,920,000.

4. *Dams, tanks, and wells.*

The number of private dams used for stock purposes is estimated at 9,475, at an average cost of £101. Number of tanks, 15,858; average cost each, £180 5s.; and the number of private wells used for stock purposes is estimated at 2,195, at an average cost each of £307 10s.

Cost of private dams, £956,975; cost of private tanks, £2,858,404 10s.; cost of private wells, £674,962 10s.; total, £4,490,342.

5. *Noxious plants and weeds.*

In twenty-five districts the land is reported as being slightly infested with Bathurst burrs, and in ten to a large extent; in four the land is not infested, and one district is not stated.

In fifteen districts the land is slightly infested with trefoil burr, in seventeen districts to a large extent; in six districts the land is not infested, and in the remaining two districts no return is given.

In sixteen districts variegated thistle is reported to a slight extent, in sixteen to a considerable extent; six districts are reported as free from it, and two districts are not stated.

In twelve districts black thistle is reported to a slight extent; in eighteen to a great extent; nine districts are reported to be free from it, and from one district no return is given.

Other noxious weeds are reported to a slight extent from thirteen districts; to a great extent from sixteen districts; ten districts are said to be free from them, and from one district there is no return.

6. *Cost of clearing.*

The cost of clearing the commons of noxious weeds throughout the Colony is estimated at £16,718; the temporary commons, £19,816, the police paddocks, £3,913; the travelling stock reserves, £55,899; and the droving roads throughout the Colony at £64,860; making a total lump sum for clearing the lot of £161,206.

## XI.—PUBLIC TANKS AND WELLS.

The public watering places constructed by the Government in the dry country are in a fair state of repair, but extensive improvements have been recommended by Mr. Inspector Gilliat, which when completed will greatly add to the efficiency of the works.

Provision has been made for a number of new works, and the construction of them already commenced, and by the end of the coming year it is hoped that at least twenty new works will be either constructed, in the course of construction, or tendered for.

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

## APPENDIX 1.

## Annual Report of the Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells for the year 1882.

Sir,

Ivanhoe, 25 January, 1883.

I have the honor to hand you my report for the past year.

1. The officers on the field staff are three (3), one inspector and two overseers. One of the latter is stationed at Ivanhoe, in charge of the South-west Division; the other at Bourke, in charge of the North-west Division. The extension of works for the purposes of Public Water Supply has made it desirable to recommend the appointment of a third overseer for the current year, and if the sanction of Parliament is obtained it may be convenient to re-arrange the divisions for the better working of the staff.

2. The distance travelled by the Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells during the year is 5,648 miles, an average of 470 miles per month.

3. During the year, eighteen works were inspected, and reports and specifications prepared when required for alterations and repairs.

4. Sites have been selected, and the construction for twenty-two new works, recommended for the approval of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines, on the following roads:—

Wilcannia to Albert Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10
Coonabarrabran to Gunnedah	...	...	...	...	3
Narrabri to Moree	...	...	...	...	1
Collareendibri to the Narran	...	...	...	...	1
Bangae on the Narran to Goodooga	...	...	...	...	2
Cobar Stock Tank	...	...	...	...	1
Mossgiel to Paddington...	...	...	...	...	1
Booligal to Mossgiel	...	...	...	...	1
Balranald to Ivanhoe	...	...	...	...	2

Vide Schedule C.

5. Four new works have been taken over from the Department of Public Works, and nine have been condemned, and recommendation made for the construction of new works to replace them, leaving thirty-three effective works under this Department.

6. Sixteen works have been rented, at a gross total of £645 stg., or an average of £40 6s. 3d. stg. per work, which rating the value of the various works at an average of £1,500 gives a return gross of £2 13s. 9d. per cent.

7. I am able to report that the Department of Public Works has notified its intention to adopt, in the future construction of tanks, the principle I have so constantly advocated of supplying water from troughing; and I feel the more confidence in again urgently recommending that no time should be lost in supplying the necessary machinery to all those works to which stock are still admitted. I am still of opinion that a simple double whip with iron troughing and, for the present, the puddle supply tank, which has been successfully used in the South-west Division, will prove the cheapest, as well as the simplest and most easily repaired form of machinery that can be adopted for the purpose.

Vide Schedule A

8. Difficulty has been experienced in leasing the works on some of the roads; this is perhaps traceable to one or more of the following causes:—

- (1.) From the interruption of traffic during the dry season, the result of the distance between the works, or other water being too great for stock or teams to travel;
- (2.) The neighbourhood of works to water equally or more permanent; and
- (3.) To the fact that at most of the public tanks considerable bodies of water are left immediately around the work after rain, from which stock and teams are enabled to supply themselves for some considerable time without payment.

The *first* of these difficulties this Department has endeavoured to reduce, by the recommendation of sites for new works at such distances from each other that stock can travel without inconvenience, as well as for the construction of new works in the intervals between those that are too far apart. The maximum distance between water, it is considered, should not exceed 15 miles.

The *second* cause fortunately is not of frequent occurrence; and there appears no way of dealing with it at present, except perhaps by putting the works so situated in the most effective order and affording the utmost convenience for the safe and speedy supply.

The *third* cause affects to a greater or less extent nearly all of the public tanks. I would recommend the fencing of the 200-acre special lease, at each work so affected, which should include the principal surface water in the immediate neighbourhood. The outlay required for fencing at each work, say 2½ miles, would be amply repaid in a few years by the increased rentals; and if the tenure of the lease is extended to three or five years, instead of one as at present, the difficulty of obtaining suitable tenants would cease, respectable improvements would be erected, vegetable gardens formed, and a marketable value, based on the traffic of the road, would be acquired at the respective works.

9. A matter of very considerable importance, but which does not seem to have received the consideration it deserves, is the fact that many of the principal stock routes are still unsurveyed. As a consequence, through most of the dry country, where no real topographical difficulties exist beyond perhaps a slight detour here and there, to avoid a "cane grass" swamp, the track follows a winding devious course miles farther between two points than it need be.

The expense of traversing, straightening, and erecting mile-posts on the stock routes throughout the waterless districts would not be great, while the saving of mileage upon each ton of goods and head of stock passing over them will be enormous.

The advantages of having the roads so marked before laying out the water supply are too apparent to need remark, but even the straightening of the roads between existing works will ensure an immense saving of distance on almost every stock route with which I am acquainted.

10. The outlay recommended in Schedule A, for alterations and repairs during the year 1883, may appear considerable, but I have no hesitation in submitting it for the approval of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines, since I am convinced that it will place the works in the most effective working order, and go far towards completing a permanent reform in the method of this service.

Schedule B



B.

RETURN of Public Tanks and Wells, Department of Mines, 1st January, 1883.

SOUTH-WEST DIVISION. MR. OVERSEER CASEY.

<i>Road—Deniliquin to Hay.</i>	Boonoona Tank, tank.
Pine Ridge, dam, ineffective.	Mount Manara, well, condemned.
16-miles Gums, tank.	12-mile, tank.
<i>Road—Hay to Booligal.</i>	35-mile, tank.
One-tree, tank.	48-mile, tank.
Quondong, tank.	<i>Road—Wilcannia to Hungerford.</i>
<i>Road—Booligal to Wilcannia.</i>	Capago, dam.
Jumping Sand Hill, well.	<i>Road—Balranald to Ivanhoe.</i>
Mossgiel, well, condemned.	Box Creek, tank.
Holy Box, condemned.	Youhl Plain.
Waiko or Ivanhoe, condemned.	Til Til.

NORTH-WEST DIVISION. MR. OVERSEER HANSEN.

<i>Road—Bourke to Eringonia.</i>	<i>Road—Bourke to Cobar.</i>
The Lake, tank, condemned. } Constructed by Survey	Two Water-holes, tank, full.
Native Dog, tank, condemned. } Department.	Corilla, tank, full.
<i>Road—Eringonia to Culgoa.</i>	Curraweena, tank, full.
18-mile, tank, condemned. } Constructed by Survey	Tindarie, tank, full.
Ledknappa, tank, condemned. } Department.	Nullamut, tank, full.
<i>Road—Bourke to Wanaaring, Porroo.</i>	<i>Township of Cobar.</i>
Goonery Spring, well.	Stock, tank, full.
<i>Road—Wilcannia to Hungerford, Paroo.</i>	Town, tank, full.
Peri Sand Hill, tank.	<i>Road—Cobar to Nyngan.</i>
Yentabangee, tank.	Booroomugga, tank, full.
Warramurtie, tank.	Muriel, tank, full.
Goomboolara, tank.	Hermitage, tank, full.
	<i>Road—Cobar to Louth.</i>
	Cuttygulyaroo, tank, full.
	<i>Road—Bourke to Hungerford.</i>
	Ford's Bridge, tank.

WORKS UNDER NO OVERSEER AT PRESENT.

<i>Road—Dangar Bridge to Wilby Wilby.</i>	<i>Township of Parkes.</i>
Bunghill, tank.	Bushman's Dam, dam.
<i>Road—Walgett to Bangate, Narran.</i>	<i>Township of Junee.</i>
Boro, tank.	Junee, dam.

SPRINGS.

<i>Road—Bourke to Eringonia.</i>	Coonbilly, spring, non-effective.
Lila, spring.	Yantabulla, spring, non-effective.
<i>Road—Bourke to Hungerford.</i>	<i>Road—</i>
Youngarrina, spring, non-effective.	Tambar, spring.
Warroo, spring, non-effective.	

SUMMARY.

	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.
Tanks .....	28	4	32
Dams .....	3	1	4
Wells .....	2	4	6
Springs .....	2	4	6
Total .....	35	13	48

C.

Sites have been selected, and the construction of the following works during the year 1883 have been recommended for the approval of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines:—

<i>Road—Wilcannia to Tipsooburra, Albert Gold-field.</i>	<i>Road—Travelling Stock Reserve, near township of Cobar.</i>	
Wells .....	Tank .....	1
Water-holes enlarged, dammed, and fitted with whips and troughing .....	<i>Road—Mossgiel, via Paddington, to Cobar.</i>	
	Tank .....	1
<i>Road—Coonabarabran to Gunnedah.</i>	<i>Road—Booligal to Mossgiel.</i>	
Wells .....	Tank .....	1
<i>Road—Narrabri to Morge.</i>	<i>Road—Balranald to Ivanhoe.</i>	
Tank .....	Tanks .....	2
<i>Road—Collarendibri to the Narran.</i>		
Well .....		1
<i>Road—Bangate, Narran to Goolooga.</i>		
Wells .....		2

SUMMARY—

Tanks .....	6
Wells .....	13
Water-holes .....	3

APPENDIX 2.

RETURN showing the number of Sheep belonging to owners of more than 500 on the several Stations in the Colony at 1st January, 1883, as returned to the several Clerks of Petty Sessions for 1882.

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Albury.</b>			<b>Armidale—continued.</b>		
Selections, Wagra	Francis Corrigan	750	Hazle Green	George Cook	3,630
Vine Hill, Jindera	John Capron	638	Carudhu	John Cameron	2,700
Gerogery	Samuel Watson	23,000	Fassifera	Donald Cameron	1,700
Selections, Jindera	Johann Bricse	1,204	Long Bridge	Thomas Dawson	1,606
Rotherfield, Cumberoona	Alexander & Co.	2,425	Hillsdale	B. E. Dawson	1,614
Bigwattle Farm, Jindera	John Barton	1,204	Flag Gully	E. H. Dawson	1,230
Selections, Jindera, Walla Walla	Johann Sahliab Kahms	700	Near Wandsworth	Mary Deidrick	700
Treeling Farm, Jindera	William Frederick Tuneck	1,600	Sandy Creek	George Damerel	1,700
Selections, Walla Walla	Adolph William Piltz	500	Wollomumbi	A. J. Diamond	1,378
" Bulgandra	Granville Robert Collins	1,300	Tom's Gully	J. B. Dawson	1,506
" Culcairn	Thomas Philips	582	Ollera and Tenterden	Everett Brothers	23,000
Mount M'Eachern	Neil M'Kinnon M'Eachern	600	Balaclava, Rockvale	John Edgar	1,800
Burrumbuttock and Bulgandra	Thomas J. F. Gibson	17,200	Conningdale	Kenneth Finlayson	3,000
Tabletop	James Mitchell	36,208	Forest Hill	William Frost	703
Wyndham	James Plunkett and Thos. J. Plunkett	2,618	Chandler River	John Finlayson	1,000
Drummond, Jindera	Michael Solman	2,361	Fair View	Daniel Finlayson	1,965
Selections, Walla Walla	Müller Bros.	991	Ollera	Andrew Frazer	1,080
Walla Walla	H. and C. Douglas	46,420	Forglyn	D. Finlayson	1,872
Selections, Walla Walla	Johann S. Klimke	532	Everton Vale	John Frazer	680
" "	Terry M'Guire	1,600	Wollomumbi	Alexander Frazer	2,300
" Wagra	James Keogh	3,517	Melbrook	Isa. E. Frozill	595
" Jindera and Huon	Charles John Morton	760	Pointsfeld	Roderick Finlayson	3,230
Brown Springs	Thomas Hodges Mate	14,937	Waverley	William Ferguson	2,546
Selections, Walla Walla	J. A. Lindner	500	Summerhill	Mary Fenton	800
Glenmore Farm, Wagra	James Bell	3,404	Rock Abbey	Thomas Grills	2,000
Selections, Wagra	Baker Vincent	800	Charlyfield, Rock Vale	John Glasser	1,030
Mundarradra, Yerong Creek	Charles Edghill	21,450	Kegslam, Wolomumbi	V. Graham	1,000
Selections, Wagra	Charles Waite	1,063	Longford	G. L. Gibson	15,000
" Walbundrie	T. W. Habermann	800	Harwood, Toryburn	William Grattan	1,150
" Jindera and Walla Walla	Christoph Westendorf	2,000	Hillgrove, Spring Farm	Richard Hargrave	8,826
" Cumberoona and Wagra	Edward Urbane Patterson	1,600	Tilbuster Creek	George Hillard	1,000
" Watervieu, near Albury	John M'Lennan	2,132	Rockvale Run	Robert Hamilton	1,400
" Wagra	Geo. S. Elmslie	1,890	Achil	Robert Hamilton	854
" Magravo	William J. Waite, junr.	1,100	Green Valley Farm	Joseph Ince	520
Wallendool	L. Ryan	40,000	Duval	Thomas Johnstone	2,500
Walbundrie	Kiddle and Balmo	37,000	Brookfield	James Kelly	1,557
Doodle Cooma	Thomas Keighran and J. J. Keighran	17,000	Selections on the Booralong Run	J. H. Kemp	1,324
Wagra	William Hore, senr.	524	Limestone Creek	James Low	1,860
Hawkesview	J. W. M'Kellar	8,500	Gyrah North	C. Leagh	5,000
Waterfalls, Wagra	James Chrisp	1,075	Triangle Farm	Thomas Cottrell	4,400
Bungowannah Park	John Grieve	2,525	Green Hills	J. & W. Landergan	2,100
Spring Vale, Cumberoona	Duncan M'Pherson	1,631	Jeoglar	Donald M'Donald	2,000
Selections, Burrumbuttock	William Schilz	705	Woodburn	Donald M'Donald	1,960
" Bowna and Wagra	Burleton and Peard	1,264	Coninside	Alexander M'Rae	2,923
Mullengandra	Owen Daly	6,466	Cook's Creek	John E. Newberry	1,400
Elgin Farm, Mandarradra	William Gagie	594	Kilcoy	Roderick M'Lennon	2,000
Bowna	William John Lyne	13,000	Dunmore	John Mitchell	7,804
		328,970	Hills Borough, Booralong	Robert Mulligan	870
			Middlebrook	Donald M'Rae	1,100
			East View, Aberfoil	Murdock M'Lennon	2,200
			Gara	Mercantile Bank	15,000
			Woodville	Mary E. M'Cully	3,900
			Elerslie	H. M'Kay	1,908
			Stratton	J. M'Kenzie	1,408
			Chair View	Arthur Muldoon	600
			Moredun	Andrew Wanchope	11,732
			Glencal	Margaret M'Clenagan	600
			Greenvale	Alexander M'Clenagan	2,600
			Inverinate	D. M'Rae	995
			Jowerjowric	James Lowe Mitchell	2,400
			Baker's Creek	Henry M'Cully	2,750
			Five-mile, Armidale	E. L. Milson	998
			Argyle	Duncan M'Intyre	2,500
			Mining Vale	Thomas Mitchell	1,000
			Tublich	Alexander M'Kay	4,000
			Woodford	Francis Mulligan	3,000
			Oaksland, Hillgrove	P. M'Kinlay	1,406
			Wollomumbi	John M'Pherson	604
			Bush Grove, Tenterden	John M'Donald	1,420
			Woodstock	J. S. Morton	2,622
			Daisy Hill	John M'Alister	1,500
			Fairburn	Roderick M'Rae	2,500
			Oakey Creek	William Nelson	700
			Mary's Vale	William R. Neil	1,910
			M'Intyre Flat	M. O'Day	1,100
			Rosebank	George Parsons	987
			Ugly Gully	Henry Pearson	2,330
			Rose Vale	Charles Roan	900
			Inverell Road, near Armidale	Richard Roberts	806
			Glengarry	Mary Reed	2,300
			Glengarry, Rockvale	Mary Reed	2,420
			Greylands	J. H. Ross	7,280
			Spring Mount	James Ryan	10,355
			Woodlands	James Swales	2,010
			Yangbey	Donald Stewart	3,242
<b>Armidale.</b>					
Brisbane Farm	Thomas Anderson	1,950			
Mount Lonsdale	William Wright	1,900			
Old Hilgrove	Robert Allingham	656			
Picasant View	William Austin (under)	500			
Aberfoil	John Brazier	1,380			
Enmore	Patrick Brennan	700			
Glen Bat	Jesse Bennett	819			
Wollomumbi	Elizabeth Duppy	1,315			
Duval	Joseph Baldwin	870			
Salisbury	Edwin C. Blomfield	22,911			
Booralong	.....	24,943			
Toryburn	Chas. Blaxland	11,640			
Rockvale	William Bourke	2,153			
Eversleigh and Lindsay	Belfield and Co.	11,000			
Myanba	Andrew Black	2,000			
Thalgarrah	Henry E. Bigg	5,000			
Rockvale	Samuel Bending	900			
Wollomumbi	Michael Bourke	2,200			
Pointfield, Rock Vale	James Bracken	1,250			
Enmore	Pat. Brennan	550			
Ollera	Thomas Carpendale	545			
Saumarez Ponds	John Cameron	589			
Camperdown	John Coventry	3,220			
Lyndhurst	W. Coventry	13,950			
Tilbuster	Daniel Curran	1,200			
Glen Rock	James Campbell	3,110			
Glen Neors	Robert Cameron	611			
Retreat, Saumarez	David Cregan	700			
Glenloy	H. Cameron	858			

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Armidale—continued.</b>			<b>Baradine.</b>		
Olera	James Skinner	1,060	Colga	Ryder Brothers	82,547
Killallee	J. F. Scheep	1,280	Goorivana	C. Fetherstonhaugh	57,000
Stonefield	Thomas J. Schafer	1,000	Bugaldi	R. Porteous	6,043
Duval	George Saunders	520	Whittenbrah	Elizabeth Cooper	3,400
Barley Park	John Semell	950	Pretty Plains	Charles Colwel	4,126
Abbey Wood	Richard Tolly	850	Borah West	John Gardiner	1,000
Green Valley	Charles Thorpe	920			
Saumarez	White Brothers	20,200			154,116
Sugar-loaf Creek	Frank White	900			
Funnyside, Puddledock	James Williams	827			
Reedy Creek, Boorolong	David Williams	640			
Tutton, on Boorolong Run	William A. Williams	1,120	<b>Barraba.</b>	A. S. Darby	17,183
View Mount	Watt & Sons	1,963	Campo Santo	J. M. Simpson	15,140
Tilbuster	B. J. T. B. Warner	8,640	Burindi	W. L. Spencer	8,000
Selection near Gara	Robert Waters	591	Ironbark	Not given	6,455
Eastern Plain	Charles Willis	2,900	Taroela	Blagden Chambers	5,488
Glen Cain	Hector Cameron	1,000	Mayvale	A. Witten	5,100
Selection at Boorolong	Charlotte Williams	1,122	Barraba North	Mrs. Hayden	4,000
Glen Rock, Barnard River	James Campbell	3,056	Oakey Creek	Joseph Davis	3,000
Duval	Sheen S.	650	Glenmona	Mrs. J. Cameron	2,268
Point's Field	Bracken W.	2,153	Black Plains	Charles Stuger	1,768
			Sawpit Gully	Christian Brodbeck	1,600
		409,668	Main Camp	Miles Hagan	1,400
			Dixon's Flat	John M'Neill	1,287
			Snipe Cottage	Conrad Simshausen	1,270
<b>Ashford.</b>			Katty Gully	Andrew Smith	1,070
Arthur Seat	James Hussey	3,700	Sawpit Black Plains	Thos. A. Garland	1,180
Edgerton	E. Parbury	2,909	Cairnton	James Elliott	1,100
Monkstadt	J. M'Donald	1,680	Tea-tree Creek	James Moylan	1,150
Corn Vale	Robt. Rose	1,800	Conas Creek	David Orchard	830
Hill Side	J. Schneider	1,624	Black Springs	Thos. Johnston	800
Albertina	C. Hoffman	1,204	"	W. W. Rutter	798
Ashford	C. Fischke	705	Orraba	Henry Honnery	598
Bristol Farm	E. Hampt	600	Manilla	John Fletcher	550
		14,222	Rocky Crossing	David Sawyer	570
			Herding Yard	Stephen Legg	500
			Ogilvie's Plains	Garski John	500
<b>Balranald.</b>			Silverdale	Henry Reading	500
Kilfera	Kilfera, Pastoral Co.	188,000	Ironbark selection	Alex. Munroe	1,379
Euston & Manfred	William Taylor	156,000	Woolshed	Wm. Douglas	1,260
Claus	Stanbridge, Mears, & Waugh	141,000	Piperlay	Chas. Wells	880
Yanga	C. B. Fisher	120,000	Spring Gully Flat	P. Gaffey	1,096
Parka	P. M'Pherson & Co.	107,885	Ironbark Creek, Bombara	Jas. Murray	810
Til Til	New Zealand and Australian Co.	84,250	"	John Cross	507
					90,067
			<b>Bathurst.</b>		
Gol Gol	Everett & White	74,030	Crown Ridge	Austin Charles	765
Canally & Waldana	Laurence & Sons	71,461	Urinca	Tommy Ah Lee	2,715
Nap Nap	A. M'Queen & Co.	63,369	Killongbutta	J. Anderson	5,337
Coorong	J. P. Tyson	57,500	Rosewood, Fish River	Edwin Barrett	950
Kerri Kerri	John Cumming, junr.	42,996	Felltimber	W. T. Bullock	1,450
Mooloomon	H. M'Vean	42,689	Willow Glen	James Board	636
Murray Downs	Officer Bros.	39,053	Tindall's Hollow	Campbell & M'Kenzie	1,000
Poon Boon	J. Laurence & Sons	38,809	Lorn Bank	Helen Campbell	800
Noorong	Thos. Armstrong	38,654	Oak Ridge	Henry Barnes	670
Mulurulu	David Chrystal	38,135	Reedy Gully, Mountain Run	Henry Butler	3,000
Nyang	Turner, Jones & Co.	37,500	Westbourn and Biluvilends	B. Bullock, junr.	650
Glen Emu	James Tyson	34,000	Glanmire	Combes & Davison	5,608
Meilman	J. Laurence & Sons	32,550	Diamond Swamp Creek	William Dowler	920
Magenta	Landale Bros.	30,900	Mutton's Falls and Cullen	Thomas Durack	2,900
Moolpar	J. A. & P. Mein	27,500	len		
Thelery	A. W. Johnson & Co.	27,060	The Rocks	John Fagon	1,000
Cha Sing	Grant & Child	26,400	Palmer's Oakey	Duncan Ferguson	2,100
Liewah	Hy. Creswick	16,626	Rover's Creek	Henry Foreman	930
Melool	J. H. Dennis	15,060	Limekiln's Swamp	John Ferguson	930
Gowan	Donald Cameron	15,000	Bathampton	John N. Gilmour	4,080
Block D	F. L. Parker	14,000	Kinghorn's Falls	Robert Gathercole	500
Turlec	Ormond & Brook Bros.	11,450	Brumbin	Will Henry Howard	830
Pine Range	John Hudson	2,000	Essington Park	Henry Humphries, senr.	3,973
Gonn	A. A. Amos	1,300	Holly Hill	Thomas Healey	1,196
Pine Groves	A. J. Cameron	1,250	Dockairne	Wm. Kite	7,000
Commons Dale	Francis Smith	1,094	Locksley and Rajwille	Edward Locke	970
Prairie Farm	M. Dowdican	1,000	Millbank and Fitzgerald's	W. and J. Leo	2,520
Ton Lake	W. & L. Ross	1,000	Swamp		
Pine Forest	Robert Chapman	965	Woodstock and Mary's Lane	Lee & Kite	4,450
Pine Lodge	N. Beckford	900	Woodlands	Thomas Lee	1,768
Moulamein	M. Warren	850	Davis Creek and Ford's Farm	John Murphy	1,000
Pimelaw	Alexander Kirk	700	Rose Dale	C. W. M'Cauley	1,280
Wakool	Thos. Spinks	690	Limekilns	John M'Kinnion	1,520
Prairie Farm	Thos. Riley	650	Campbell's River	J. M'Phillamy	4,000
Tooleybuc	E. Hobson	570	Charlton	Chas. M'Phillamy	8,000
Morial	Woolfe Bros.	550	Rookwood	R. Mutton	700
Junction Hotel	John Byrne	523	Tilsbury Hill	John D. Magers	3,100
St. Anlands, Moulamein	David Jackson	500	Limekilns and Brumbin	William Milton	1,700
Narrea Creek	William Dowling & Co.	1,896	Glenerk	Robert M'Phillamy	800
		1,608,905	Bunnamagoo	M'Intosh & Oakes	6,056
			The Rocks	William Poole	800



Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Bathurst—continued.</b>			<b>Berrima.</b>		
Milker's Flat	Henry Prior	986	Green Hills	Joseph Armfield	504
Dark Corner	William Parr	690	Ealing Forest	David Morrice	564
Watton	Alexander E. Piper	850	Paddy's River	Jane Murray	760
The Forge	Thomas Piper	700	Eccleston Park	G. J. Morrice	803
Stony Creek	H. T. Piper	2,000	Comfort Hill	R. W. Morrice	1,130
Saltram	W. & J. Rankin	720	Vine Lodge	Badgery Brothers	2,400
Hereford	James Rutherford	4,200			6,161
Dennis Island	W. T. Sweetman	630	<b>Binalong.</b>		
O'Connell	John Spicer	1,100	Bogalong	Armour Brothers	3,000
Mount Grosvenor	T. C. Suttor	2,000	Coppabella	Broughton Thomas	7,180
Wgagdon	John B. Suttor	3,700	Cumbamura	Brown Edward	1,700
Millamurra	John George Suttor	1,868	Bookham	Cahill Michael	600
Gowan	A. Sutherland	1,559	Chidowla	Carroll Margaret	3,000
Dirty Swamp	Hugh Shirlow	500	Pine Hill	Carter Samuel	6,073
Pine Hills and Bruceedale	George R. Suttor	579	Balgala	Conway John	1,600
Campbell's River	Ebenezer Stanger	1,960	Coppabella	Cross George	500
Rock Forest	Sullivan Bros.	4,200	Balgala	Crowe Catharine	500
Tarana	Richard Toole	600	Curung	Dargan Laurence J.	1,060
Clear Creek and Limekilns	Thomas Tobin	995	Bogalaro	Dale John	5,000
Liddleton	T. L. Thompson	1,820	Bushranger's Creek	Dwyer Anthony	630
Tarana	George Toole	870	Bendinini	Friend Brothers	34,000
Native Dog, Brewongle	Thompson Bros.	2,780	Mylora	Garry John J.	7,245
Glyndoor	Jeremiah Wilson	1,200	Coppabella	Heydon Patrick	700
Keirstone	William Webb	1,120	Reedy Creek	Reid James	590
Thomey	W. H. Wilson	1,000	Cumbamura	Ryan Thomas	2,200
Sidmouth Valley	Thomas B. Webb	720	Bobbara	Ryan Mary	1,700
Campbell's River	Elizabeth M'Grath	1,100			77,278
Bartlett's	H. F. Hawkins	2,600	<b>Bingara.</b>		
Stony Creek	Alfred J. Trewren	1,090	Rocky Creek	Arndell John	11,443
Kihoon	Thomas Walker	1,848	Terry Hie Hie	Bowman Alexander	4,676
Mount Pleasant	J. H. Stewart	523	Terry Hie Hie and Cap and Bonnet.	Bowman Bros.	23,696
Reedy Creek	James Smith	1,913	Coorangoora	Bull Charles	3,500
Meadow Flat	J. & C. Moore	1,990	Sunny Side	Borthwick Thos. P.	1,300
		138,520	Piedmont	Capel Daniel	6,000
<b>Bundarra.</b>			Mount Palmer	Cheadle James	1,600
Long Reach	A. J. Darby	4,776	Bingara Run	Clarke Mary Anne	500
Stoney Creek	J. G. Little	702	Banghect and Molroy	Corrigan John	13,891
Beverley	Chas. Chapman	1,173	Myall Creek	Dangar W. J. & Co.	37,785
Soney Batter	R. Chapman	4,000	Molroy Middle Xing	Hartog Heinrich	1,000
Clerkness	E. Broughen	544	Rose Valley	Kennedy Angus	750
Glenriggle	W. C. Launen	1,200	Eulourie	King E. W.	800
Ironbark	L. Harper	580	Spring Field	Makim John	1,200
Round Mountain	J. Chapman & Sons	2,173	Belew Forest	Mason William	820
Abington	Morse Brothers	12,120	Ulumbarella	M'Govern Hubert	600
Laura	J. & D. W. Baker	12,530	Ulumbarella and Eulourie	M'Donall Rawdon	2,900
"	M. A. Ready	964	Keira	Munro Hugh	5,479
Ironbark	Thos. Ford	1,350	Bill's Mountain	Michell Charles	1,300
Clerkness	Thos. Caley	1,620	Bingara	M'Intosh Alexander	1,742
"	George Byrnes	930	Little Plain	M'Clymont A. C.	935
Baker's Creek	M. Bourke	850	Bingara	Palmer Mary Anne	570
Keira	Obadiah Turner	790	Eulourie	Park Hugh	500
Clerkness	James Maher	700	Banghect	Reeves Thomas	558
Beverley	Mrs. C. Berryman	950	Emu Hill	Tomlinson John	1,080
Launchley	A. J. Greenland	803	Pallal	Tange & Cousens	19,000
Bushfield	D. L. Brown	1,620	Sandy Creek	Tomlinson Samuel	840
Orribah	D. Jurd	1,500	Werrari	Urquhart James	600
Bald Rock	G. King	1,479	Lindsay and Bideroye	Williams Bros.	10,100
Kingsdale	Wm. King	1,694	Spring Grove	White G. G.	1,476
Woodsdale	John King	850	Little Neotsfield	Thomas Nicholls	2,200
Kingston	J. & R. King	2,780			158,690
"	Susan King	2,600	<b>Boggabri.</b>		
Laura	P. Dwyer	900	Melville Plains and Henrendi	John K. Clarke	69,345
Stony Creek	Mrs. C. Kelly	6,200	Gullindaddy	Selena Nixon	902
Beverley	Theo. Cooper	7,300	Gulligall	Winifred Russell	840
Winscombe	J. A. St. Clair	6,731	Mount View	George F. Dederer	807
Stony Batter	Blaxland & Hays Bros.	14,000	Milghengourie	Andrew Town	8,559
Clerkness	W. H. Readett	10,600	Cooboobendi	David Grover	3,289
		107,009	Uplands	William M'Lean	1,676
<b>Bendemeer.</b>			Gullindaddy	E. & W. Conway	802
Mount Pleasant	Jas. Dorrington	400	Myall Vale	Charles Clegg	730
Green Swamp	John Hill	1,710			86,950
Hanning	Robt. Murray	1,513	<b>Bombala.</b>		
Forest Farm	Richard Missen	947	Bibbenluke	Augustus Arnold	1,000
Spring Valley	F. M'Ginty	1,400	Saucy Creek	William Samuel Atkins	1,700
Island Home	A. J. Blair	795	Kirkanong	Benjamin Allen (Exrs. of)	1,402
Loranga	John Smith	1,210	Bibbenluke	John Abercrombie	840
Mountain Farm	Jane Burt	804	Saucy Creek	Rebecca Armstrong	800
Sunny Side	J. W. Scholes	1,700	Daisy Hill	Thomas Brownlie	804
Retreat	H. B. Tomkins	7,055	Bukelong	John Boucher	5,574
Sunny Side	John Glover	1,118	Bibbenluke	William Bradley (Exrs. of)	37,700
Rembauela	Peter Kontz	2,400			
Bendemeer	Henry Schafer	357			
Bendemeer	F. G. Perry	3,000			
		24,499			

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Bombala—continued.</b>			<b>Booligal.</b>		
Ando	Mary Bulgaries	1,106	Alma	Alexander Armstrong & Co.	51,639
Spring Flat	David Bell	2,305	Yandambah	Lavinia Bennett	16,207
Delegate	Alexander Brownlie	573			67,846
Nimitybella	John Burke	800			
Gunningrah	John Cruikshank	28,932			
Bombalo	Ronald Campbell	18,974			
Mila	Simon Coreoran	2,100			
Mila	Joseph Corcoran	3,968			
Dumundra	Edward Comben	688	Kerribree	Davis Dale & Co	66,000
Delegate	Sophia Jane Campbell	8,717	Yanda	Hatten & Dickens	106,200
Delegate	Donald Campbell	996	Buckanbee	A. & J. Kirkpatrick	27,863
Currowong	John Crawford	751	Lissington	Henry B. Coward	36,900
Currowong	James Collins	1,910	Belalie	Robert Scott	114,000
Mila	George Thomas Croaker	1,470	West Bourke	Rolfe & McMillan	800
Bombala	John Douch	921	Mooculba	Russell Barton	37,950
"	William John Douch	1,435	Lila Springs	A. John & Sons	68,528
Burnima	Henry T. Edwards	17,010	Selection, No. 16 West Bogan	John Willock	1,811
Craigie	James Smith Forrest	500	Killara, Goompa Moonoloo	A. Donnell & Ryan Bros.	17,956
Mount Pleasant	Rose Ann Garnock	5,000	Pulpulla	Josephson & Nesbet	.....
Craigie	John Groves	959	Kallara	C. & S. C. H. Officer	155,850
Currowong	Arthur J. Gibson	1,110	Tullyelmar	Warmoll Brothers	4,000
Springs, Delegate	Hensleigh Brothers	2,150	Perillie	Godyer & Sons	21,155
Delegate	Henry Hayden	1,710	Lower Lila	William McVean	60,700
Maharatta	Laurence J. Harnett	2,300	Morden Station, Albert District	E. V. Gayer & W. D. Hamilton	28,000
Aston	James H. Hogg	685	Now depasturing on Tooral Station		
Bakelong	John Ingram	1,850	Wilga Downs	John Danson & Son	38,300
Delegate	George Ivill	692	Fort Bourke	M. P. Fitzgerald & Co.	121,548
Little Plain	John Ivill	910	Beemery	A. Kirkpatrick & E. Quinn	111,565
Maharatta	Moses Joseph	9,829	Bye Rock	Morris Bros. & Kelly	36,000
High Plain	Joseph and Moses	654	Kenilworth	Davis Oliver & Co.	40,047
Little Plain	Ephraim Johnstone	750	Mulga No. 1	E. C. Cooper	9,196
Mohawk	James James	700	Jandra	James Robertson	87,700
M'Leod's Crossing	John Jones	560	Warroceena	Palmer Bros. & Co.	123,000
Delegate	Robert Jamieson	753	Multagoona	R. L. Bell & Co.	44,069
Gallagher's Plains	David Kyle (Exrs. of)	4,585	Selection, West Bourke	Thomas Wilson	1,022
Crankie's Plains	George Kimber	700	Curroweena	T. S. Richardson	57,000
"	Stephen Kerrison (Trustees of)	516	Glenariff	Jones & Russell	98,426
Craigie	Robert Kimber	586	Brindingabba	W. & J. Christian	59,000
Church Creek	Ralph Liddle	848	Curranaypa and Budda	G. & Herbert Suttor	35,970
Tombong	Thomas R. Lightbody	670	Travelling Wilcannia	P. Jones	2,000
Wallendibby	William M'Kay	9,576	Gerara	John McNevin	13,000
Mount Cooper	M'Keachie Brothers	9,600			1,625,556
Tara	Archibald M'Donald	832			
Aston	Sir James Matheson (Exrs. of)	8,328			
Little Plain	William M'Pherson	824			
Mohawk	Catherine M'Donald	850			
Delegate	Thomas Martin	1,706			
Rock Dale	William James Miners	1,120			
Archer's Flat	James M'Coy	1,600	Willeroo	R. C. Cooper	2,500
Little Plain	Lydia Nicholson	8,570	Werriwa	H. G. Powell	3,530
Glenmere, Mila	Thomas Nicholson	900	Willow Glen	G. Bassingthwaight	900
Little Plain	William R. Newton	1,100	Mogo Mogo	Eliza Jane Tell	591
Delegate	Thomas Oliver	970	Bedervale	Henry P. Maddrell	2,000
Currowong and Tombong	James O'Hare	18,100	Gilston	Thomas Hart	1,150
Bungarby	Mary Peters	10,591	Long Swamp	George Scott	775
Eastwood	John H. Peisley	804	Red Hill	George Bradbury	836
Yarra	John M. Peters	1,300	Nithsdale	John Wallace	1,000
Maclaughlin River	Thomas Peters	550	Krawarrie	Frank Mason	600
Glenroy & Junction	Jeremiah Ryan (Exrs. of)	3,908	Charleyong	H. P. Wilson	1,200
Native Dog Flat	Angus Rankin	3,500	Duro Estate	Jane Bassingthwaight	800
Powers' Corner	Donald Rankin	1,915	Rose Grove	Lawrence Terry	600
Mila	William Stevenson	3,610	Boro	James V. Williams	1,700
Saucy Creek	Charles Sherrin	836	Manar	William F. Gordon	7,000
Boco	Maria Silk	7,000	Amprior	Alexander Ryrie	586
Brecknock	Owen Eugene Silk	1,200			25,768
Lord's Hill	Robert Stevenson	1,600			
Tyrone	Margaret Stewart	4,800			
Belmore Lake	John Seears	1,861			
Archer's Flat	Joseph D. Stafford	2,800	Rothbury	Edward Valentine Colburn	9,000
High Plain	Charles H. Trevanion	850	Belmont	Mayne	500
Nelbothery	Michael Tierney	1,000		George Stratford	9,500
Burnima	James Thomas	1,860			
Hoft's Flat	Charles Taylor	2,200			
Garra	Joseph M. Thomas	1,000			
Garra	Francis Taylor	1,053			
Square Range	Patrick Thornton	758			
Burnima	George Ulrich	700	Nidgery	Jane Astill	1,500
Tombong	Arthur Henry Wright	3,500	Quantambone and Navena	Baird and Henderson	174,406
Currawong	James Walker	635	Williwillingbah	Gideon and Sharpley	6,600
Saucy Creek	Sidney A. White	983	Mackerawa	Doyle Bros.	32,600
Crankie's Plains	John Warburton	800	The Biroe	John W. Geo. Cox	7,064
Bomyumbra	George Woollett	2,112	Gnomery	Gayer Bros.	49,000
Currawoodgen	John Edward Wright	1,990	Nullawa	Sherwin & Co.	23,150
Balgownie	George Walcott	1,218	Corrella	Crosse & Fetherstonhaugh	49,200
Rose Mount	C. A. Witts	2,100	Milroy and Moorabilla	A. Armstrong & Co.	172,500
Delegate	Richard Wilton	1,909	Talavanka and Toulbey	John Robb & Co.	132,809
Ingewood	Charles Edmund Walcott	1,000	Woomajara Selection	Thomas Richards	1,150
			Upper Bundabill East	Joseph McKenzie	1,780
			Mundadoo	Manwarran Green	17,968
		317,342	Willow	P. Bossley	13,600
			Charlton	Lindsay Bros.	92,863



Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Carcarr.</b>			<b>Cobar—continued.</b>		
Grabine	Wm. Batty	507	Tindary	C. A. Chesney	85,500
Baldoon	Wm. Beddie	1,650	Wilgaroon	G. A. Church	12,000
Sunnyside	Thos. Burke	500	Hermitage Plains and Gancroo	B. & G. Clements	27,000
Laureldale	Richd. Cain	570	Bulgoo	James Conley	15,500
Bigga	John Clements	4,000	Nimagee	Davis, Craig, & Pratt	20,000
Bagdad	John Courts	900	Fulham	Desailly & Brougham	16,901
Abercrombie	Owen Drady	800	Kew	George Desailly	4,000
Sentry Box	George Dunne	1,350	Amphitheatre	Dixon & Leslie Bros.	24,000
Sunny Ridge	John Fagan	0,950	Sussex	Dowling & Harwood	72,100
Abercrombie	Thos. Francis	550	Barinto	A. J. Edgar	8,900
Wangoola	Henry Glasson	0,000	Keewong	Richd. Edgar	22,809
Holwood	Glasson Brothers	8,700	Marfield	Farliere & Co.	
Athol	R. & R. Glasson	5,763	Wilga Downs	Fink & Co.	8,974
Limestone	M. B. Gillkrest	2,300	Kelaro	W. F. Fletcher	7,340
Wangoola	James Goodfellow	1,800	Central C.	George Frew	6,683
Streamville	Mrs. Ellen Hammond	2,350	Hermitage Plains M.	William Frost	23,733
Crescent Farm	Samuel Hearne	1,000	Springfield	Fulton Bros. & Co.	8,000
Salsbury	James Hearne	4,900	Buloura	J. W. Hathaway	32,000
Millamalongy	Robert Henry	1,700	Mount Manara	John Hay	2,290
James Park	Thos. Hilliar	5,589	Mount Grenfell	D. Hervey & Son	10,000
Mary's Vale	Wm. Hughes	702	Rookery	Hurley John	35,585
Lachlan	Nicholas Gordan	700	Moothumbil	Inglis A. R.	
Glengarry	Denis Kavanagh	1,450	Pulpulla	T. J. Josephson	14,000
Sunnyside	Alexr. Kinghorne	2,700	Booroomugga	J. P. Kelly	10,050
Enowanbang	H. G. Lomax	24,000	Buckwaroon	John Lackey	16,377
Sydenham	Andrew Lynch	900	Florida	M. C. Langtree	38,607
Begumba	A. S. Middleton	1,478	Nelyamba	M'Cullum, Loughman, & Co.	946
Morris Vale	John Morrison	650	Mount Grenfell No. 2	John Mackay	5,150
Dunning's Swamp	Wm. Morrison	729	Budgery	A. H. M'Culloch	7,300
Rose Hill	Richd. O'Brien	1,900	North Peak	M'Donald & Co.	50,018
Milburn Creek	Henry Oliver	1,900	Paddington	D. M'Pherson & Co.	9,930
Mallow Grove	Henry Oliver	720	Yanko, Yamma, Urolie, and Kiamba	Alex. Macrae	40,500
Bigga	Wm. Pagett	650	Wuttagoona	Thos. Mathews	52,391
Abercrombie	Edwd. Ridley	1,500	Panga	Moodie & Co.	32,082
Buck's Creek	Margret Ryan	690	Lerida	Oakden and Brown	14,000
Cadia	Thos. Henry Stephens	9,000	Trout Creek	D. & J. O'Mahoney	20,876
Nuncham	Stimpson and Young	1,300	Booroodara	D. J. O'Neil	13,100
Dungeon Creek	Andrew Walsh	1,000	New Babinda	Pettit and Cameron	37,400
Mundurama Ponds	G. W. Ward	14,000	Beduba	Read and Evans	57,400
Coombing	W. T. Whitney	686	Coronga Downs	F. C. Richardson & Co.	21,540
Weragel	N. Connolly, junr.	800	Restdowns	Robson, Whitley, & Co.	17,981
Five-mile Creek	Wm. Death	700	Hartwood	E. Roset	11,750
Carcarr	Dodd & Higgs	560	Wilga	Gennys and Rothery	25,108
Square	James Dowley	2,096	Nullera	C. H. Smith	5,320
Little Forest	Richard Ford	1,650	Moquilamba	Gideon Smith	20,513
Jeremy	G. W. Hackney	2,550	Wirlong	Swift and Hann	22,000
Five-mile Creek	Thomas Lister	600	Baden Park	Walker Bros.	18,310
Annamdale	Samuel Marsden	900	Nekartoo	L. C. Wallace	5,992
The Meadows	Mark W. Pascoe	726	Priory	Fred. Walsh	4,000
American Station	Frank Quinn	920	Coolebah	Michael Ward	27,416
Oakey Creek	Catherine Lopp		Arlington Plains	Thos. Welsh	
Lachlan River	Susannah Whitty		Meadows		
		146,426			1,267,437
<b>Cassilis.</b>			<b>Collector.</b>		
Old Turee	Alfred Thomas Jones	15,000	Thrago	Silvester Sykes	900
Woodlands	Robt. Dunne	1,056	Currawang	William H. Poidevin	1,000
Rotherwood	Edward & Andrew Bowman	15,709	Willeroo	John M'Carthy	550
Dalkeith	William Busby	16,130	Rose Glen	William C. Cooper	2,000
Llangollen	Traill Bros.	19,100	Spring Valley	Robert C. Cooper	3,000
Cassilis	Alexander Busby	11,989	Winderradeen	Edward J. Reardon	1,510
Tongay	Robt. M. Fitzgerald	9,770	Warra Willa	William Conroy	836
Rosedale	Robt. Byfield	1,801	Rose Valley	Robert Beit	3,000
Summer Hill	Jas. and John Lennox	1,402		Patrick Byrne	1,300
Fallstone	William Whitty	600		Michael Purcell	920
Bobadine	Young Samuel	3,273		Edwin Barden	550
Uarbry	T. J. and A. Piper	600			
Inglewood	E. J. Macdonald	1,470			
Collaroy	Collaroy Comp. (Limited)	29,988			
Reedy Creek	Isaac Noble	2,600			
Turee Vale	John M'Donald	514			
Halks	James Sciol	2,000	Wadery	Thomas Winter	600
Willy Wally	Roger Gleeson	650	Mickabil North	Brian M'Namara	605
Collaroy	Quinn Daniel	1,000	Caroon, "Wollongough"	William Thomson	636
	Collaroy Comp. (Limited)	10,000	Evergreen, "Cudgellico"	Ewen Macrae	830
		126,458	Wcebar	Thomas Richards	860
<b>Cobar.</b>			Island Run	Richard P. Boger	1,000
Meryula	Alison & Son	123,000	Wardry	R. & W. H. Cousins	1,050
Thule	Ahan Parramore & Co.	15,409	Back Wardry	Henry Steadman	1,100
Willeroo	Chas. Anyon	1,871	Newlands	William Crampton	1,568
Cultowa	Booth, Oakden, & Brown		Wyalong No. 2	T. F. Knox	1,578
Tiltgara	C. A. Brigstock & Co.	10,300	Sandlewood	Michael Grogan	1,662
Gidecalambo	G. A. Broughton & Co.	3,000	Murrumbogie	Herbert C. Jeffreys	1,693
Belford	W. Broomfield	23,485	Four Bob Camp	C. W. T. Brown	1,704
Yanda Creek	James Budd		Palestine	M'Dowell Brothers	1,720
Coronga Peak	Burton Bros. & Co.	50,000	Gobondry	John Campbell	2,000
			Monument Flats	Peter Leitch	2,100
			Guigo North	William Walsh	2,930

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Condobolin—continued.</b>			<b>Cooma—continued.</b>		
Gorman's Hill West	A. R. Minter	3,582	Boloco	David Cogan	1,482
Manna	Edward Jones	3,780	Cooma	Mich. Cohalan	1,400
Cookaburragong	Thomas Waite	3,850	Jimenbuen	G. G. Campbell	1,330
Carlisle	G. & R. Doubleday	4,000	Bullermanang	Jno. Cosgrove	6,599
Milby West	Alex. Mackay	4,525	Jimenbuen	John Crisp	8,700
Ungaree	Hunter and Leslie	4,600	Monkiety	Edward Costello	736
Wargambegal	R. Orr	4,700	Billylingra	James Cosgrove	8,230
South Gulgo	William Richards	5,000	Tembery Range	Robt. Caldwell	2,500
Melrose Plains	T. and J. Tont	5,900	Dry Plain	Jno. Cruickshank	6,890
Milby	W. Yeomans & Co.	5,925	Beloka	P. A. Crawford	1,120
Kerriwah	George Temple	6,050	Jellamatong	Sarah Ann Clarke	1,700
Mowabla	David Scott	6,607	Bobundarah	Jno. Caldwell	770
South Condobolin	George Lee	7,154	Bullenamang	Wm. Cosgrove	10,939
Condobolin	Milne, Falconer & Co.	8,681	Budbo	P. J. Clifford	10,000
Palesthan	W. H. Clements	8,750	Collington	Peter Connelly	1,300
Merrengreen	Patrick Cox	9,401	Dog Kennel	Thos. Clarke	1,594
Gunniguldrie	Mackay and M'Phail	10,011	Cohalantra	Jas. Constance	1,640
Wollongough	John King	10,675	Grogan's Plains	Thos. Cansley	2,600
Mickabil South	John M'Gregor & Co.	11,000	Bunyan	Jno. Cullen	1,200
Brotherooney	E. H. Moulder	12,050	Dry Plain	Sarah Clugston	1,100
Upper Wyalong	John Blyth	15,798	Themsley	Thos. Crowe	600
Bygaloree	M'Kellar and M'Leod	16,000	Rose Valley	P. J. J. Clifford (Execu- tors of)	7,874
Kiacatoo	John Brewer and F. P. Hines	17,370	Eagle Hawk	Alfred Crowe	1,080
Englo	Burcher and Cox	19,457	Dry Plain	Patrick Casey	600
North Burra Burra	N. and G. Gatenby	20,120	Mount Pleasant	Michl. Coffry	2,500
Lake Cowal	S. Wilson, Son & Co.	21,285	Cucumbene	Benj. Crowe	3,950
Boona West	T. M'Lean & Co.	23,982	Creekdale	E. F. Druiitt	1,000
Moonbie & Bogandillon	Hope Brothers	25,000	Do	Thos. Druiitt	2,600
North & South Borambil	J. P. Rowe & Co.	30,633	Spring Flat	Ed. Devereux	3,566
Melrose	Theodore Harden	65,000	Nimitybelle	D. Delves	500
The Overflow	R. S. Kiuneer	66,085	The Springs	Jas. J. Devereux	3,000
North Yalgogrin	Thomas R. Cox	4,050	Buckley's Crossing	Thos. Dunn	5,000
Youngara	H. G. von Laubenfeld	6,100	River View	Margt. Day	794
Dundoo Hills and Dundoo Hills South	Richardson and Parkman	8,000	Curry Flat	Jno. Driscoll	5,500
Ereneran and Daie Du'e	J. Macricol & Co.	77,031	Montreal	Henry Dyball	3,000
			Lake Plain	Michael Deegan	1,190
			Criev Hill	Jas. Deegan	932
		575,788	Dingy Springs	W. Eccleston	1,400
			Coothoombula	E. M. Eccleston	6,600
			Kial Lake	Robt. Evans	6,950
			Peak View	Chas. W. Evans	1,192
			Bobundra	J. W. Edwards	9,217
			Rivers View	Martin Eaglenian	2,600
			Bredba	W. W. Fergus	923
			Kelvin Grove	Robt. Fergus	700
			Arable	Jno. Freebody	1,800
			Gegederick West	Chas. Finn	950
			Lake Moonbor	Hy. Fitness	1,400
			Arable Creek	Simon Freebody	2,000
			Fentonville	Chas. Fletcher	2,414
			Try Again	J. A. Fergus	1,400
		163,954	Murrumbucca	Roderick Fraser	1,600
			Glen Fergus	Chas. Fergus	1,700
			Iryshica	John Francis	1,172
			Ironmongie	Henry Grant	1,200
			Atkins Morass	Thos. Green	510
			Cranky Dan's Flat	Wm. Goodwin	1,714
			Myack	Wm. Glanville	915
			Cooma Creek	Laurence Glenmon	800
			Middle Flat	Robt. Goodwin	690
			Whinstone Valley	Henry Goodwin	650
			Cooma Creek	Joseph Glennan	1,700
			Numbla	Thomas Goldby	2,500
			Middle Flat	Goodwin George	3,700
			Gegederick West	Alex. Gunning	3,900
			Eucumbena	Mrs. Mary Harnett	6,750
			Dry Plain	David Henderson	700
			Upper Dog Kennel	Wm. Hayes	1,100
			Dartmoor	J. R. Hannaford	1,000
			Lincluden	Wm. Harkness	3,000
			Lincluden	Thos. G. Harkness	880
			Wambrook	Edmund Hewison	1,860
			Wambrook and Island Lake	J. M. Hassall	10,500
			Matong	Geo. Hedges, senr.	1,200
			Warlew	T. B. Haylock	1,000
			Braemar	Jas. Holston	816
			Moss Vale	Nicholas Hoffman	730
			Bolairs	W. C. Herbert	9,105
			Queangallery	John Hanson	900
			Little Buckendora	Michl. Hilley	1,200
			West Jindabyne	Robt. Harvey	750
			Coolamatonga	Robt. Hepburn	8,550
			Rosebrook	Maurice Harnett	15,117
			Springdale	T. S. Hyles	3,000
			Coombe	Richd. Hyles	5,000
			Jeff's Creek	Robt. Jamieson	609
			Whitehill Farm	Alex. Jamieson	730
			Curry Flat	Wm. Jardine	12,697
			South Bredbo	Robt. Jackson	1,500
<b>Coolah.</b>					
Glenfern	Dugald Cameron	600			
Oakey Creek	James Mair Allison	22,430			
Binnia	Duncan M'Master	40,000			
Weetalabah	John M'Master	47,000			
Old Coolah	James Albert Cox	6,060			
Tolomo	Albert T. Cox	1,000			
Queensborough	Barker M'Lean & Co.	8,177			
Fine Ridge	Hon. G. H. Cox	14,725			
Coolah	T. L. Ingham	7,830			
Gundarc	Campbell Bros. & Co.	16,132			
		163,954			
<b>Cooma.</b>					
Peeke	Jas. Agnew	1,400			
Gramp Flat	C. Ayling	2,900			
Adaminaby	W. H. M. Avery	750			
Jinderboine	John Adams	1,238			
Jindabyne West	E. A. Body	6,800			
Rockvale	William Blake	1,800			
Coonerang	W. P. Bankes	3,290			
Gegedzerick	Arthur Brookes	4,800			
Adaminaby	J. W. Berrigan	1,100			
Ironymongie Minor	Jas. Blyton	790			
Gegerick	Brooks Bros.	10,916			
Rocky Plain	Mrs. H. Brooks	3,000			
Longfield	Richd. Barnes	4,800			
Flensdale	Wm. Bowerman	603			
Meadow	William Blyton	650			
Rock Lodge	John Blyton	2,880			
Rocky Plain	P. W. Bithlman	1,300			
Jimenbuen	W. H. Bryant, senr.	1,816			
Midling Bank	Michl. Byrne	500			
Bellview	Jas. Bobbin	1,900			
Clonmore	Francis Burke	2,000			
Dangelong	Ed. Baracre	1,300			
Anmandale	W. W. Beattie	3,580			
Gegedzerick	Hy. Blyton	850			
Woolway	Geo. Blyton	1,300			
Jillimatong	Augustus Burke	2,900			
Brothers' Creek	Michl. Blake	1,300			
Murrumbulla	A. Bloomfield	13,314			
Springfield	Geoffry Bobbin	3,500			
Kilmore	Andrew Butler	1,800			
Green Valley	Richd. Bowerman	1,880			
Matong	Mrs. Mary Blyton	900			
Day Plain	John Burke	700			
Cowra Creek	Patk. Brosman	600			
Inglewood	Geo. Barrett	1,100			

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<i>Cooma—continued.</i>			<i>Cooma—continued.</i>		
Dry Plain	Wm. Johnson	950	Forest Lodge	Victor C. Ryall	1,400
Dry Plain	Jno. Johnson	1,700	Bullembalong	Edward Rowe	750
Jindabyne Hill	Chas. Jardine	700	Spring Plain	Alfred Ryall	2,754
Bullembalong	Robt. Jardine	2,280	Queen Gallery	Thomas Robinson	1,204
Lynch Farm	Chas. Johnson	885	Coolringdon	David Ryrice	28,200
Bullembalong	A. Jardine (Representatives of)	2,486	Cabmurrah	John Russell	1,100
Dangelong	Geo. King & Co.	10,000	Boloco	R. H. B. Rose	3,500
Green Valley	Vincent Kaufine	700	Arable	John Riley	600
Umarala	Fredk. King	1,478	Jack White's Flat	Mathew Ryan	590
Ingbara Creek	Claus Koppinan	2,108	Ironmongie	Rolfe & Clark	6,500
Forest Glen	Jno. Kelly	1,000	Ironmongie	George Rolfe	1,550
Smithfield Creek	Wm. Kelly	1,200	Slapup	Eliza Robertson	1,300
Adaminaby	Jas. Kelly	800	Simenbuen	William Roberson	1,000
Stocks Plain	J. P. Koelner	716	Rockvale	David Roche	1,900
Smiths Dale	W. Kennedy	1,600	Numbra	Alex. Robertson	2,470
Boloco	Saul Kidman	550	Ironmongie	Joseph Rolfe	4,800
Hazelwood	Jno. Locker	622	Medlago	Alex. Ryrice	23,000
Cuchanella	Sarah A. Leonard	1,100	Bredbo	Frederick Robinson	700
Jimenbuen	Langham Bros.	1,155	Jindabyn West	Francis Robison	1,000
Hazeldean	Jas. Litchfield	18,367	Gegedzerick	Thomas Reid	1,935
Happy Valley	Locker & Sons	929	Bayliss View	George Secars	780
Meriumbela	Thos. Leahey	958	Pine Valley	Hugh Stewart	4,800
Nimitybelle	John Lang	938	Grass Valley	Wm. Secars	2,435
Dry Plain	Wm. Lynch	1,500	Caddijat Creek	Mathew Shanley	7,000
Bulgundra	Owen Lynch	2,242	Rocky Dale	Hy. Secars	1,453
Matong	Jno. Minehan	1,000	Rock Dale	Geo. E. Smith	800
Adaminaby	Geo. Mackay	1,800	Rock View	John Smith	3,378
Mount Ararat	Thos. March	1,679	Cottage Creek	Ed. Sheils	5,030
Stocks Plain	Ann Miners	640	Back Villa	Robt. Sindel	967
Rock Brook	L. & A. Myers	5,200	Alum Creek	Hy. Sims, junr.	850
Frying Pan	Samuel Mackay	6,070	Coolamatong	David Scarlett	1,660
Coolamabong	Pat. Murphy	794	Mary Ann's Vale	James Spencer	2,350
Tandy's Flat	Frank Moon	700	Coolamatong	Helen Sutherland	2,110
Boloco	H. C. Merritt	1,300	Queen Gully	Patrick Sheehy	1,500
Adaminaby	Jno. Mackay	500	Morembah	Patrick Spellman	1,420
Boloco	John Molinn	826	Hill View	Joseph Silk	1,800
Baconcock	Mould Bros.	900	Whitney's Hole	Francis Smith	610
Dangalong Flat	John Mulhearn	2,000	Popony	Andrew Sturgeon	650
The River	Wm. Moore	1,300	Spring Creek	Schofield Jno.	720
Spring Flat	Ellen Mooncy	1,338	Moddlingsbank and Coobingdon	Wm. Shanahan	1,600
Munarella	A. Montague	11,100	Oak Hills	Mary Smith	1,900
Briar Vale	Patrick Morrissey	600	Cowra	Geo. Sims, senr.	1,200
Meriumbela	Patrick Manning	1,000	Cobbin	Jas. Thompson	1,990
Kellow Plain	James M'Gufficke	3,087	Cooma	R. Thurbon (Executors of late Good Good)	1,400
Glenfinnon	Donald M'Donald	2,800	Greenfield	James Tracy	1,365
Jindabyne	Elizabeth M'Gregor	930	Cottage Creek	Thomas Torzer, junr.	1,000
Bulgundra	Catherine M'Donald	2,600	Woodside Farm	Peter Taylor	850
Lake View	Samuel M'Donald	1,500	Stratford	Mary Turner	1,070
Bulgundra	James M'Mahon	1,795	Stratford	Henry Turner	850
Black Springs	John M'Manus	2,100	Avon Lake	James Thomson	3,984
Summervale	Geo. M'Donald	3,500	Jimenbuen	Charles Thompson	1,600
Bolaria	A. A. M'Kechnie	16,000	Summer Run and Wild Horse Plain	Turner, Jones, & Co.	18,400
Reeves' Point	Michael M'Carthy	1,500	Munambucca	Richd. Venables	1,100
Glen Wallace	Frances L. M'Comb	1,280	Hazeldell	Geo. Venables	510
Billirumbuck	Ann M'Carthy	1,000	Shepret	Timothy Walters	660
Nunmo	Malcolm M'Phie	911	Spring Vale	Wm. Wallace	975
Mowembah	Wm. M'Gafficke	2,699	Queen Gallery	Samuel Whittaker	1,500
Brookfield	M'Gregor Brothers	3,459	Kara	John Wroe	4,508
Mowembah	John M'Gufficke	2,100	Gabramatta	Henry West	1,304
Greendale	Wm. M'Pherson	940	Matong	Hy. Withers	2,350
Jeff Creek	H. D. Northam	600	Windy Corner	W. D. Ward	539
Bullembalong	Denis Nolan	1,530	Springfield	George Williams	3,261
Mount Pleasant	Jeremiah O'Lara	2,000	Murrumbulla	Thos. Willmore	1,304
Dry Plain	Simon O'Neill	1,000	Tantanjara	Stephen White	8,600
Mount Pleasant	Timothy O'Mara	9,450	Mountain Brook	Wm. Weston	2,100
Frying-pan Creek	Edward O'Neill	950	Freemantle	H. G. Ware	1,520
Little Buckendera	Mary O'Neil	1,000	Woodend	Joseph Warland	900
Lake View	Matthew O'Neill	960	Bredbo	Alf. J. Ware	2,413
Queen Gully	John O'Mara	1,000	Rockvale	Chas. Williamson	840
Rock Flat	Denis O'Mara	1,162	Hazeldeen	Alf. Wallace	1,050
Ellerslie	William Orr	1,000	Matong	James Wellmore	2,185
Gegedzerick	William Oliver	3,000	Noombah	Jno. Weston	1,130
Boloco	Mathew Power	3,357	Jindabyne	Robt. Williams	1,100
Little Plain	Philip Primmer	590	Injebyra	Kate Woodhouse	840
Bradley's Plain	James Power	835	Willow Grove	Joseph G. Docker	740
Mowembah	John Pendergast	700	Cooma	Peter Curtis	1,600
Cooma Creek	Tobias Peters	1,378	Spring Vale	John Joseph Shieh	5,860
Tom Grogan Creek	John Peters	2,009	Dry Plain	Henry Ellis	736
Woolway	C. F. Price	10,830	Panpong	Andrew Sturgeon	650
Jones' Plain	Charles Potter	1,640	Collington	Alfred Wallace	1,050
Little Plain	William Primmer	590			
Myalla	Edward Pratt	19,100			
Rockfield	Samuel A. Pratt	3,300			
Rocky Plain	J. J. Patrick	1,365			
Coonhoombula	J. H. Quill	1,000			
Maffra	John C. Ryrice	11,467	Hawthorn Valley	R. H. D. Jones	1,730
Stock Creek	Edwin Ryall	1,434	Binnaway	J. N. Jenkins	2,000
Kalkite	Donald Ryrice	6,700	Tannabar	J. Knight	1,000
Adaminaby	Archibald Reynolds	1,550	Holly Mount	J. Knight, junr.	800
					807,213
			<i>Coonabarabran.</i>		

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Coonabarabran—continued.</b>			<b>Coonamble—continued.</b>		
Biamble	J. Lackie	2,300	Glenariff	Thomas Wood	1,400
Walanunane	R. Maguire	1,620	Gilgumbone	Peter Mill	1,370
Hawthorn Hill	D. M'Gregor	1,100	Gunchah	William Colwell	1,364
Pibbon	D. M'Kellar	609	Calga Creek	Michael Landers, junr.	1,302
Bungebah	E. L. Moore	1,507	Gilgumbone	S. R. Skuthorpe	1,260
Bearbong	E. Maguire	6,460	Sawpit Camp	James Bell	1,105
Beetive	G. Montgomery	1,800	Cullingong	Edward Maguire, junr.	1,004
Bearbong	A. Maguire	1,200	Carrabear	Elizabeth Nesbitt	1,000
Kerbin	G. Rouse	11,520	Gilgundry	A. E. Burgess	1,000
Garawilla	Shanahan & Jennings	78,000	Allamagoola West	Peter Ferguson	976
Uimambri	Jennings & Shanahan	23,000	Mountain View	Alexander Ferguson	970
Merryullah	S. Sowden	1,206	Fernside	J. G. Mudie	956
Yearinan	W. B. Suttor	859	Allamagoola East	John Ferguson	950
Ulindah	D. J. Watt	15,392	Combara Run	Thomas Doolan	950
Gummin Gummin	Vincut Dowling	10,277	Merri Merri	Charles Tailby	938
Myall Plains	Patrick Buckley	2,821	Lewensfield	J. S. Davis	910
Caigan	J. L. Brown	12,832	Ten-mile Point	William Hundy	610
Oakville	C. Putiford	645	Near Coonamble	Alexander Frazer	600
Borah Creek	G. C. Cass	529	Billarora	Christopher Campbell	500
Coonabarabran	A. Croxon	6,500	Bearbah	J. V. Hellmann	19,300
Youlbug	James Ferguson	840			
Mundan	Alexander Ferguson	3,781			999,896
Silent Dale	P. Brennan	1,200			
Yulga Yulga	J. Bradley	1,165			
Toorawandie	A. J. Burcher	1,200			
Bald Ridge & Belar	S. A. Blackman	6,117			
Bogabong	P. Corkey	906			
Mackenzie's Springs	John Bates	700			
Broom Grove	John Blackburn	684			
Greenbar Creek	Beames Brothers	1,000			
Tondeburne	Andrew Brown	47,754			
Mallerty	T. Deans	2,711			
Boramble Plains	G. Hosking	1,510			
		103,157			
<b>Coonamble.</b>			<b>Cootamundra.</b>		
Wingadee	A. Tobin & Sons	98,640	Geraldra	Davidson Bros., and Robertson	35,000
Bullalora	A. Tobin & Sons	97,700	Stockinbingal	John Vaughan	800
Calga	Ryder Bros.	82,548	Mount Pleasant	John Kearns	700
Warrana	D. P. Keogh	80,400	Stockinbingal	David White	600
Nebea	W. M. Ronald	50,000	"	Executors of late Thos. O'Brien	3,500
Carrabear	Edward Flood & Co.	49,368	"	James Noonan	607
Gnabothoo	G. G. Traquair	47,537	"	Michael Whalan	2,312
Carwell	Chambers & Co.	46,700	"	George Curry	800
Ballaingur, near Warren	George Day	22,099	"	Fergus Lunone	1,000
Bundy	Hugh Gordon	21,000	"	Walter Curry	3,000
Tooloon	Trustees late M. M'Mahon	18,038	"	Michael Hallman	1,970
Urawilkie	Campbell Bros.	18,000	"	William Reardon	3,830
Coonimbia	H. P. Blake	16,402	"	Patrick Quinn	2,650
Tourable	Aubert Loughnan	16,310	"	William Cope	9,705
Kralgara	Julius Caro	15,880	"	John Davis	1,500
Bimble	Blackett Bros.	15,641	"	Bernard Banon	1,400
Sandy Camp	A. H. M'ulloch	15,000	"	A. W. O'Brien	3,000
Teremboue	G. A. Lloyd, junr.	14,842	"	Charles Ryals	3,000
Upper Merri Merri and Upper Bourbah	W. Moore Connell	14,090	"	Michael O'Brien	900
Opposite Coonamble	Annie M'Mahon	12,598	"	Richard James	2,010
Back Telandra	George Richardson	12,500	"	Alex. Emery	987
Gueamoney	Catherine M'Mahon	11,000	"	Michael Galvin	900
Nartaway	George Blackett	10,600	"	Gilbert Sommerville	1,730
Waree	Thomas Cadell	10,500	"	Edward Lloyd	550
Enby	John Fisher	10,160	"	John Morris	5,000
Yalcoogin	Alfred Barden	10,000	"	William Cowley, junr.	1,275
Nelgoarn & Narraway North	M. C. and E. A'Beckett	9,950	"	Stephen White	3,000
Pier Pier	J. A. Ibbott	9,380	"	Patrick Maguire	700
New Gilgumbone	Mary Marshall	9,070	"	Wm. Renehan	3,000
Wolla Wolla	Morse and Tourle	8,640	"	R. B. Cartwright	930
Tooloon	Thomas Fagan	8,379	"	J. G. Worthington	1,500
Bourbah	P. and W. Donohoe	8,060	"	Peter Mallon	1,000
Lower Ningear	E. K. Cox	8,000	"	James Dwyer	1,900
Combara	Trustees late M. M'Mahon	7,806	"	Thomas Quinlan	650
Budgeon	John M'Mahon	7,068	"	J. J. Bragg	2,000
Ncimby	Mrs. Bloodworth	7,010	"	Owen Hilly	1,980
Armatree	George Richardson	6,250	"	Bridget Higgins	900
Quilbone	Messrs. Veech	6,000	"	Thomas Neale	3,000
Bokemar	Walter Smith	6,030	"	Antoni Melzer	700
Meingralambone	Jonathan M'Lean	5,500	"	Patrick Quinlan	1,500
Belagula	Jane Fletcher	5,320	"	Richard Weston	1,750
Magomodine	James Rigney	5,186	"	Patrick Maher, senr.	500
Parmitman	Saml. J. Kennedy	3,990	"	Joseph Corby	800
Yalcoogin	William Carey	3,544	"	Frank Cowley	7,000
Tenandra	William N. Kennedy	3,160	"	Lucius Forsyth	800
Gueamoney	Robert Dougan	3,000	"	John M'Clintock	7,613
Youngtblah	James Wood	2,500	"	Representatives of late John Hurley	5,000
Noonbar Selection	Michael Newman	2,214	"	Drummond, Bros.	1,868
Moubna	John Clarke	2,050	"	Thomas Moylan	1,500
Gilgumbone	Alfred Skinner	2,000	"	Edward Connor	1,840
Wingubar	Thomas Fletcher	2,000	"	Samuel Ward	5,250
Bimble	William Nott	1,400	"	John Fogarty	950
			"	W. S. Freeborn	1,657
			"	Mathew Sawyer	17,000
			"	Alfred John Davis	1,000
			"	Elliott Bros.	2,000
			"	Thomas Maher	900
			"	John Hingerty	980
			"	Daniel Coughlan	1,576
			"	George Wales	500
			"	George Powell	800
			"	Executors of late James Fitzpatrick	4,000

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Cootamundra—continued.</b>			<b>Cowra—continued.</b>		
Callinga	William Godfrey	900	Broula	David Hood	1,000
"	Richard Walsh	1,240	Canimbla	Elizabeth Hord	1,400
"	John Cronin	1,000	Canimbla	Agnes Caldwell	500
Little Dale	John J. Miller	900	Canimbla	Margaret Hord	2,200
Midalec	George Troy	1,950	Yarra Plains	John Thomas Hord	1,000
"	E. C. Hobbs	800	Milburna Creek	John Hohau	1,200
		55,224	Wattamandora	John Hayes	600
			Gum Creek	John Jones	600
<b>Corowa.</b>			Glinco	John Kennedy	760
Emu Park	Hudson & Colsworth	2,516	Merryganowery	John Lynch	2,020
Boomanoomana	W. Hay & Sons	48,365	Burley Trekey	John Lynks	660
Collendina	W. Hay & Co.	24,011	Pack's Grant	George Lockyer	1,400
Pleasant Hill	Charles Knight	1,350	Glenlogan	John Martin	1,150
Graunville Park	Fred. Beasley	1,450	Cowra	Alex. Middlemas	950
Monomuth	Joseph Howell	2,132	Sloanes	W. M'Innes	1,532
Narrow Plains	R. & J. Ramsay	8,000	Valamore	Gregory Nicholas	700
Bellevue	Prosper Sandra	800	Bangaroo	Hamilton Osborne	22,145
Wangemong	Sanger J. Mildred	9,500	Horsegully	Patrick O'Brien	550
Woodlands	Richard Kirkham	3,193	Grant's Corner	Daniel O'Brien	600
Bull Plain	Hon. Charles Young	17,123	Jack's Creek	John Paull	1,200
Twelve-mile Run	Simon Levi West	1,002	Canimbla Creek	John Paton	800
Greenbank	George Willis	796	Belubula	John Power	1,000
Sand Hill Farm	Thomas Clifton	1,385	Clifden	W. M. Rothery & Sons	21,384
Vermont Vale	John Baker	506	Shiel	W. & T. Rankin	2,500
Woodside	Mrs. George Howard	792	Bald Hills	Theodore Regant	828
Brocklesby	Horace Leighton	601	North Logan	T. J. Sloan	13,823
Quat Quatta	John Wallace	21,902	Canomindie Creek	G. D. Sherwin	7,000
Collendina	Joseph Webster	1,200	Bangaroo North	John Smith	650
Pine Grove	William Clifton	950	Bell's Grove	Edward Witty	900
Sandy Ridges	Gray & Neill	43,003	Milburna Creek	John Whitty	920
South Mahonga	John Francis	950	Wattamandora	Elizabeth West	2,000
Brocklesby	Alexander Anderson	9,779	Farlie	Victor Watt	5,000
Pine Farm	James Goodwin	1,500			184,318
Collendina	Joseph John Knight	2,800	<b>Crookwell.</b>		
Burraja	Mrs. Agnes Eclois	15,482	Funny Hill, Binda	Henry Cair	15,000
Mahonga	Edward Evans	1,500	Tea-tree, Crookwell	H. E. Palmer	1,100
The Oaks	H. H. Howard	903	William's Springs, Laggan	Patrick Barrell	805
Momolong	Robertson, Booth & Co.	50,900	Grant's Spring, Laggan	James Williams	1,027
South Mahonga	John Alexander	1,952	Springwood, Laggan	Thos. Vaughan	1,000
Eagle's Nest	John Howard	2,522	Currons Creek, Crookwell	Ezra Harvey	672
Hill Farm	Henry Moras	1,940	Flowerdale, Laggan	Elizabeth Purchess	750
Long Plain Farm	George Sedgwick	600	Crossing Creek, Laggan	Donald McKenzie	1,690
Happy Valley	Edward Dixon	700	Crookwell	Patrick Lyons	530
Coreen	Hon. William Wilson	71,650	Reedy Creek, Laggan	J. D. Larkham	500
Collendina	Michael Regan	804	Fairfield, Fullerton	Alex. McKenzie	745
Nully Nully	Henry Oeding	753	Middle Creek, Crookwell	George Armstrong	1,102
Collendina	Thomas Regan	1,608	Rosemont, Laggan	George Lamb	550
Hillside	Henry Arthur Hough	1,890	Roslyn, Laggan	Henderson Bros.	1,960
Collendina	Thomas Coffey	625	Woodhouselie	Thos. Willoughby	550
Brocklesby	Denis Hallahan	554	Binda	Alex. Mackintosh	790
Coreen	W. T. Green	1,288	Reedy Creek, Laggan	William McDonald	1,003
Clear Hills	Arthur Berry	600	Yarranoo, Crookwell	Throsby Robertson	4,756
Brocklesby	W. T. Monahan	1,131	Green Creek, Binda	Wm. Gillford	970
Mahonga	Robert Rand	35,419	Bigga	John Hailstone	630
Forest Vale	Edward Fitzgerald	1,145	Wheeo	Thos. Frost	2,000
Fernhill Farm	Thomas Tenny	850	Wheeo	John Crow	780
Victoria Park	John O'Brien	600	Wheeo	Patrick Sullivan	900
Handley	George Anstey	2,624	Wheeo	Jno. Loughnone, junr.	1,600
South Mahonga Forest	Robert Rand	18,515	Woodville, Binda	G. D. Hay	12,000
Bell Mount	Samuel Nixon	537	Wheeo	Jas. Christie	701
		422,178	Norrawa	Michael Watson	1,320
<b>Cowra.</b>			Bigga	Geo. M'Guinness	4,000
Nageon	W. R. Alford	1,200	Bigga	William Picker	900
Milton and Binnie	S. G. Alford	10,000	Wheeo	R. J. Gilman	4,600
Pine Grove	John Anderson	880	Wheeo	Patrick O'Neill	1,000
Brown's Valley	James Brown	1,500	Binda	E. A. Webster	1,000
North Island	P. J. Begley	532	Binda	James Marsden	5,700
Wattagumbic	Michael Brien	700	Julong	J. G. R. Oakes	2,400
Binnie Gap	William Butler	970	Julong	Brenson Brothers	4,500
Lagoon Gully	Denis Breen	1,300			79,531
Spring Vale	Robert Bridecake	1,000	<b>Dandaloo.</b>		
Mogong	Howard Cook	695	Terranyan	Barton Bros.	8,195
Cudgelo	G. E. Campbell	10,239	Tyrie	Bishop Lyne	15,300
Coota & Cowra	J. Campbell	5,160	Tabratong	John Reid	20,400
Cudgelo	City Bank, P. G. Ormsby	13,500	Woodlands	Moss & Fergio	2,979
Townsdale	Stephen Chandler	1,090	Orange Plain	Osborne & Co.	15,602
Bulubla	A. W. Collis	1,500	Waterloo	W. Matthews	1,440
Liscomb's Pools	Thos. Donnelly	958	Alagala	G. Gordon	2,500
Jack's Creek	M. Dorley	635	Derribong	McKinnon and Crellin	42,400
Tilga	Alexander Ferguson	1,800	Albert Waterhole	G. Bloomfield	600
Belubula	John Grant	14,100	Burdinda	Hunt Bros.	4,300
Merryganowery	John Grant, junr.	1,000	Dandaloo	C. H. Martel	10,000
Edgecombe	Thomas Foot	3,732	Wallen Billen	John Robinson	1,150
Mulyan	John Fagan	7,000	Wallen Billen (West)	S. Phillips	4,426
Chatham Hill	John Grimshaw	1,205	Calubrie	Armstrong Bros.	17,620
Oak Farm	John Ginty	800			46,712
Merryganowery	G. D. Grant	2,500			
Gladstoneberry	Louisa Hart	1,350			



Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Deniliquin.</b>			<b>Deniliquin—continued.</b>		
Wanganella	Austin and Millier	15,491	Glenavon, Mathoura	Donald Sinclair	1,746
Booabula	Blackwood & McNeenan	20,723	Yallakool	Shannon & Sons	1,000
Myall Flat	James Bolger	2,120	Surry Side, Murray Hut	Hezekiah Simmons	1,249
Morago	William Bell	20,000	Bap	Patk. Smyth	1,950
Branston and Willerco	Charles W. Brown	1,414	Morago, Wanganella	James Stewart	650
Pine Lodge	William Ballantyne	2,787	Weral	Hugh Stitt	17,610
Hartwood	Executors of the late R. Blackwood	44,161	Rankeilow (Cochrano Creek) Deniliquin	Thos. Smith	3,250
Carrigan (Deniliquin)	Charles Bailey	1,426	Puckawidgee (Conargo)	P. Tracey	3,500
Sea View	Mrs. William Cooper	605	Blue Gum Lodge	Alex. Tohnie	608
Riverside	John Cust	2,716	Conargo	Tripp Bros.	1,520
Cobran, Thule, and Cotha	Sir W. J. Clarke	77,071	Tuppall	John Tomkins	2,318
Pallaboona	John and W. H. Crowe	2,000	Pine Park	Charles Uphill	1,170
Puckawidgee	Currie and McKinnon	21,837	Mathoura	Robert Vagg	1,212
Monimaile	R. H. Cheriton	1,000	Thurgon	W. R. Virgool	50,059
Box Green	Crowe Bros.	640	Caloola (Moama)	W. Watson	620
Tula	Jeremiah Cronin	1,131	Tuppall	Andrew Wall	824
Wamboota	George Clarke	606	Chowar and Beremegad	Thomas Whelan	604
Redbank	Robert Crump	600	Narama (Deniliquin)	Thomas Wragge	39,500
Caroonboon	John and James Dickson	24,783	Perricoota	J. L. Waters	1,900
Chowar	Anthony Daly & Sons	1,525	Greenhill	Robert Gunn	631
Dixie (North Tuppall)	Louis W. Delboux	1,500	Wattle Valley	Mrs. W. M'Connell	650
Hartwood and Deniliquin	Edward Derham	695	Cochrane Creek	Wm. Burns	602
Emu Plain Farm	Patrick Daly	618	Moama	W. Faulks	4,000
Willow Vale	Alexander Dalglish	1,000		W. H. Turner	970
Quamby	B. W. Doyle	1,000			
Ballinan	Lawrence Fallon	8,200			923,376
Boonoke	F. S. Falkiner	21,005			
Moira	Topham Forge	754	Baloro	David Mason	720
Woodstock	William Greggery	797	Digilah Tucklan and Baloro	Patrick & Sons	4,722
Wattle Vale	William Gibson	959	Mogemill	John Lynch	2,000
Wonnue	Alexander A. Gurn	800	Cobbora	William Hurcum	2,500
Minster Grange, Wanganella	H. V. Harrison	1,936	Meratherie	Mrs. G. P. Bowman	8,550
Hartwood	Richard Hart	1,010	Beamesfield	Frederick Beames	1,925
Woodside, Mbrago Run	Thomas Hetherington	2,135	Mumbadah and Bothero	Henry Nevil	2,533
Belubla	E. Hillson	13,799	Old Castle	Martin Hobbs	1,000
Brassi Park	Richard Holmes	4,620	Denison Town	William Hanley	1,400
Kangaroo Park	William Holmes	4,000	Moreton Bay	William Waterford	1,965
Glentworth	Hennessy Bros.	1,408	Baloro	James Nott	703
Gort-on-Tuppall	Hamilton Bros.	1,500	Old Castle	John Nott	670
Hudley Park	Hawkins Bros.	600	Baloro	Christina Cameron	782
Woodled	Robert Irving	633	Baloro	James Yeo	1,400
Tuppall Park	Thomas Irving	2,990	Pine Ridge	G. H. Cox	12,775
Norward	James V. Ingram	500	Baloro	Charles New	500
Springs, Moira	Alexander Joss	903	Denikimmi	George Num	1,900
Prudhoe Grange, Tuppall Run	Thomas Clarke Jameson	1,000	Burradale	Alexander Stevenson	850
Finley, Murray Hut	Christopher Kearney	654	Merrygoen	Jane Richardson	5,600
Deniliquin Run	Laudale Bros.	42,100	Biamble	John Richardson	2,900
Langlands Conargo	John Lang	3,160	Mungroubly and Baerhean	David Luckie	2,600
Hill Plain	Thomas Leatham	4,540	Bloomfield	John Hannam	5,532
Banasca Toorangabby, Wambo	Archibald Leitch	1,050	East Breelong	Thomas Harrison	600
Wopprina, Wallandue, Tuppall Run	James Leckie	650	Old Biamble	Alexander M'Ewen	1,800
Compony's Plain	Murt Looney	600	Mickey Gannegal	Duncan Loudon	3,500
Moama	Peter Mitchell	4,994		Francis Conder	2,350
Murgah	Frank Mack	17,869			27,632
Coree	E. M. Marshall	950			
Dunoogan	S. Macaulay and Sons	2,812	Martindale	Edward White	600
Bundylumbah	David Moore	9,500			
North Wakool	John Murch	10,400			
Wensley Dale	Mrs. Eliza Metcalfe	1,900	Burroway	R. M. Scott	24,060
Retreat, Murray Hut	F. H. Maygen	900	Bongcabong	Thomas Brentnall	9,142
Tuppall	McDonald Bros.	550	Medway	Elirt Bult	2,200
Moroca	Executors of the late Alexander McLaurin	18,876	Bully Green	Francis Todhunter	11,033
Woorooma and Wandouran	Lachlan McBean	42,040	Kurowedah	Ryrie & Alexander	1,500
Myrtle Park, Murray Hut	John McAllister	1,500	Nevertire	" "	41,000
Coree	McCaughy Bros.	79,500	Weenabah	" "	9,500
Calimo (Deniliquin P.O.)	James M'Cræ	19,930	Buddabuddah	" "	950
Greendale	John M'Millan	1,529	Ford's Creek	Richard Reeves	1,900
Yallakool	Peter M'Donald	1,984	Upper Boomely	William Stanford	1,603
Hazel Park	James M'Kees	500	Corodgery	J. H. Stewart	9,440
Pine Grove (Conargo)	Denis Nash	3,627	Canboogle, Combong, and Willandra	Francis Smith	8,000
Harborne	Joseph H. Nixon	834	Myall Camp	Henry Stagg	3,000
Mount Pleasant	Wm. Nash	2,408	Dragon Lake	Patrick Welsh	319
Tholobin	Wm. Nisbet	2,050	Upper Bundigor	Ernest Wheble	7,013
Zara	Wm. Officer	24,000	Elong Elong	Thomas Yeo	960
Quiamong	F. L. Parker	11,000	Cobborah	James Yeo, senr.	890
Ibelong, Hartwood	Asa Pearse	1,965	Bungeboomar	George Rouse	2,477
The Willows	Richard Rundle	906	Marthagyny Creek	Richard Rouse	8,300
Barratta, Cornalla, and Aratula Runs	Henry Ricketson	65,760	Denmi	Harry Hall	1,900
Hazeldean (Conargo)	David Rogers	550	Wambangalang, Wallabi, and Cullenburawang	John A. Court	630
Warprana (Tuppall)	Thomas Rae	508	Beni	Edwin Hurst Lane	12,000
Perricoota	Wm. Ripper, jun.	701	New Curbin	William Shaw	1,200
" and Toorangabby	Robertson, Wagner, & Co.	47,311	Dundullinal	John Marchant	3,000
Willow Glen (Conargo P.O.)	Ewan Robertson	520	Gingalara	Thomas Baird	1,400
Warbreccan	Shanahan & Jennings	36,600		John Edgar	1,201
Selma	Peter Sinclair	1,513			

**Denisontown.****Denman.****Dubbo.**

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Dubbo—continued.</b>			<b>Forbes—continued.</b>		
Bingegalong	Richard Humphries	1,000	Cardiff	Stuart H. Croaker	947
Spicer's Creek	Patrick Farrell	1,180	Eugowra	H. Clements	6,500
Goonoo	Thomas Reid	2,000	Wowingragong	James Clark	1,993
Binelong	John Tink	1,530	Mumbigil	Joseph Collets	1,204
Coonhill	Patrick Fitzpatrick	750	Wangar Vale	William Chandler	845
Edith Vale	Samson Harvey	520	Gunning, East	C. and F. Culgan	2,300
Bundulla	D. M. Irving	9,000	East Tregalana	Jas. Cunningham	4,000
Carwell, Marian, Back Merigal	John Jones	13,800	Oma	John Dent	14,400
Conibong	John Jones, junr.	4,600	Lake Cowal	J. D. Donkin	12,000
Merigal	Thomas Jones	5,300	Enoch's	Reginald Dowling	10,640
Boebong Swamp	Alexander Jones	1,400	Grove Hill	Joseph Elliott	610
Binda	Edward Flood	38,856	Burrawang	Thos. Edols	91,134
Bundemar and Terramun-gamine	F. E. Body	40,400	Lynburn	Alfred Fell	1,290
Boomely	J. & G. J. Blakemore	2,500	Towyal	G. M. Fox	10,980
Collebarl	Henry Stirling Burns	1,800	Weelong	Govan, Gilchrist & Co.	14,152
Woodvale	John Bonnington	1,500	Tregalana	A. Gibson	12,500
Dundullimal	Thomas Baird	800	Yauaville	John Hammond	697
Bowen Park	William Bowen	5,000	Gunning Bland	Horsley and Sherwin	9,259
The Springs	David Donald Baird	3,187	Grawlin	Louisa Hay	1,000
Narran	Morgan Bryant	2,000	Timpot	William Hadercroft	750
Mundooran	John Allan Cameron	1,050	Cadwo	Edward Jones	5,170
Spicer's Creek	William Crick	1,000	Wanoo	Lachlan Kennedy	2,813
Barbital	Walter Raine Cornish	4,300	Belmore Park	John King	1,026
Willan Park	Thomas & George Connell	900	Blink Bonnie	Thomas Leslie	2,785
Old Mundooran	Thomas Diggs	1,142	Troff's	Thos. Laidley	9,611
Murrungandy	George Davidson	8,000	Melunggaloo	John Geo. Lackey	4,000
Gidgeonboyne	W. Egan	2,000	Walla Walla	Philip M'Cormack	900
Eurobla	Robert H. Firth	3,550	Wanoo	C. M'Phillamy	4,000
Travelling	C. Featherstonchaugh & Co.	13,000	Pinacle	New Zealand, Loan N. A. Co.	10,449
Box-tree Hole	Thomas Foran	3,000	Nanima	Jeremiah O'Brien	700
Ellengerah and Ganalgang	John Andrew Gardiner	13,500	Geeron	William H. B. Onions	4,194
New Lawn, Gilgandra	John Gaydon	1,445	Walla Walla	W. Porter	3,000
Armatree and Ilumigalla West	Jane Harvey	9,000	Wongagong	Charles E. Pearson	5,132
Edithville	E. G. Harvey	1,000	Boyd Creek	George Quinn	700
Brewer Station, Talbragar	John Kilfoyle	550	Carrawobity	James Rawsthorne	4,000
Ewenmar	T. W. Knyvett	1,525	Moobong	Robert Speck	1,212
Old Man Creek	Arthur Knyvett	1,000	Boyd	Suttor & Co.	4,596
Euroka	Herbert Landers	1,170	Mungery, West	Shahon Bros.	12,200
Budgery	A. H. M'ulloch	4,000	Crudgery	Jeremiah Smith	613
Colane	John M'Keown	3,000	Bundabuna	J. J. Strickland	4,500
Bringimerin	Executors of Estate of D. M'Killop	20,000	Walla Walla	Jas. Thomson	4,950
Timbreabongie	W. H. M'Ilveen	2,500	Green Hills	C. E. Thatcher	970
Dragon Cowell	J. W. Markey	500	Droubalgie	James Twaddell	850
Mountain View	M. E. Maher	17,000	Ovelbar	C. R. Walkden	700
Narrowmine	Joseph Nield	500	Gannan's	W. T. Woolley	1,000
Mergon	Joseph Penzer	500	Nanima	Major West	6,800
Yarrandale	Rokes & Larkin	6,000	Silvenow Farm	Joseph West	500
Myall Park	Mary Ann Read	1,200	Bolyganny	John Wallace	996
Bobberah and Morbi	Mary Ann Read's Estate	800	Billabong	Scott and Davidson	6,024
" Merrigal "	John Maxwell Irving	9,800	Dundee Farm	Henry Ricketson	25,080
Ballygreen	James Bryant	1,120	Bandon	Charles Stevens	700
Morner Swamp	Alexander Jones	1,400	Lower Droubalgie	Newell Bros.	2,500
Woodlands	Robert Webb	1,500		J. L. Witmill	1,300
		468,918			347,546
<b>Eden.</b>			<b>Germanton.</b>		
Bondi	Bank of New South Wales	2,540	Selections, Rock View	Francis Morgan	710
Yaclama	John Grant	550	" Mountain Creek	T. and D. Nyhan	3,984
		3,090	" Kelvin Grove	Barbara Flinn	1,970
<b>Emmaville.</b>			Humula	James Snodgrass	1,430
Deepwater	John Keernan	800	Berrimberringong	T. and M. Phelan	3,033
Rose Vale	Donald M'Lean	1,105	Copabella, and Four-Mile Creek	James B. Crowe	2,850
Wellington Vale	R. R. C. Robertson	40,103	Selections, Jerra Jerra	Rial Bros.	17,150
Castlereagh Swamp	William Stillbard	1,009	Round Hill	James R. Murphy	2,000
Deepwater	Emanuel Barrett	1,400	Kirndeen	James Balfour	28,610
"	William Barrett	1,900	Buckarginga	Francis Ormond	20,000
"	W. T. Cadell	32,841	Woomargama	E. and A. Westby	25,000
Strathbogie and Rocky Creek	Hugh Gordon	25,014	Selections, Henty	L. A. Splatt	22,220
Oakly Y Water	Thomas Hutton	1,200	" Germanton	Aubrey Ayliffe	1,052
Vegetable Creek	John Lennon	403	Spring Vale	James Bruce	612
"	William Bowd	421	Maracket	John King	7,321
		106,226	Selections, Greendale	Isabella Strachan	2,806
<b>Forbes.</b>			Hermitage, Mullingandra	T. E. Hudson	933
Grawlin Plains	John Barns	1,020	Thugga	William S. Cheshire	2,723
Tomanbil	Dalgetty, Blackwood & Co.	8,620	Morven	Edward Culhane	3,997
Chesta Farm	Mitchell Brown	500	Selections, Hills Dale	George Matchott	4,300
Wheoga	John D. Breuner	800	Billabong	James Pike	2,700
Bogabigal	John Craven	4,026	Yarrara	G. W. Scrivener	9,000
Prarie Lands	Michael Comans	1,408	Burke's Creek	J. and W. Armstrong	8,800
			Mountain Creek	F. and J. Keane	12,996
			Selections, Mountain Creek	William Morrice	6,000
			" Cocook	Michael O'Connell	3,525
			" Ravenswood	James Post, jun.	658
			Dora Dora	David Roach	1,126
			Troyford	J. H. Davey & Co.	14,500
			Selections, High Mount	Henry Howard	4,200
				Robert Hovenden	1,400

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Germanton—continued.</b>			<b>Glen Innes—continued.</b>		
Back and Lanky's Creeks	Denis Byrne	4,000	Callert	John Cameron	880
Selections, Rose Vale	William Humphrey	1,651	Kangaroo Hills	Lachlan N. McKay	877
Jerra Jerra	John Burns	4,600	Rockfield	Wm. Carr	851
Yarra Yarra	James M'Laurin	45,233	Fairmeadow	Wm. Cole	850
Carabobala	Elliot Heriot	13,334	Clarevaux	S. P. Bagan	850
Selections, Fairlight	Edward Mitchell	875	"	Wm. Delaney	832
" Mountain Creek	John Wanklin	1,700	Janefield	Jas. Mitchell	830
Benambra	William Wood	14,033	Riverview	Thos. Ellis	810
Ravenwood	Francis Walker	1,992	Hellabalbo	George Carr	771
Woodlands, Cookardina	William Bunyan	3,376	Westfield	Wm. Ross	751
Kinross	Ross Bros.	10,220	Clarevaux	H. Hembrow	700
Carabobala	H. J. Aubin	600	Grainfield	Wm. Krauss	699
Kilroan	Michael Kerin	1,000	Durke's Creek	Wm. Walters	686
Cookardina	A. T. Medcalf	1,995	Mayfield	Berd. Gallagher	650
Carabost	W. B. Gibbs	13,234	Rock Vale	Jas. O'Brien	616
Hillside	Fred. Gibson Manning	7,150	Silent Grove	Jos. Coombes	600
Little Billabong and Falis	William H. Williams	9,000	Ward's Mistake	Wm. Ellis, junr.	562
Cookardina	E. and J. Post	3,000	Soldhe	Fred. Hartmann	556
Talmahno and Lunt's Creek	Smithwick and Vyner	4,249	Hogue's Creek	T. T. Winstanley	510
Annaudayle	Samuel Bowler	21,560			
Yambla	Phillip P. Gell	2,643			
Ten-mile Creek	M. and W. Partell	7,920			
Selections, Germanton	James Lawson	1,000			
		391,941			223,258
<b>Glen Innes.</b>			<b>Goulburn.</b>		
Rangers' Valley and Dundee	Oswald Bloxsome	32,911	Whinstone Hill	W. Hawkesley	750
Waterloo	T. A. McIntyre	17,900	Stony Creek	Saml. Cornwall	550
Furrackabad	Duncan M'Rae	16,441	Kippilaw	Chisholm Bros.	20,234
Wellingrove	L. Seton & Co.	12,130	Pejar Hill	A. S. Podmore	2,097
Blair Hill	C. Legh	10,000	Monk's Gully	James Tracey	530
Glendon	John M'Alister	8,843	Gurrunda	Patrick Heffernan	903
Rampsbeck	Henry J. Beresford	7,400	Bungonia	Thomas Blake	811
Severn Farm	T. Sloman & Sons	5,995	Cook's Vale	John Laverty	5,476
Balaclava	John Ross	4,600	Woodhouselee	William White	614
Stonehenge and Graham's Valley	T. T. R. Gibson	4,306	Forest Lodge	John T. Burcher	1,600
Clarevaux	S. O'Hara	4,060	Dry Plains	John Lehane	1,500
Riverside	L. Schwenke	4,000	Jaggan and Mummel	Thomas Marsden	3,795
Barran	J. & D. Fletcher	3,900	Winderrudeen	Robert Beit	3,034
Virginia Clarevaux	Jas. Donnelly, senr.	3,720	Sugarloaf Tarlo	Elizabeth Morgan	881
Bellevue	Arch. Cameron	3,109	Springfield	W. P. Faithfull	11,317
Severn Vale	Thomas Pyewell	2,767	Bangalore	Patrick Cofeman	1,253
Six-mile, Dundee	Fred. Kiehne	2,723	Binda Creek	Charles Hone	785
Caradhu, Aberfoyle, Armidale	John Cameron	2,700	Kerawary	Thomas R. Loschy	1,608
Highfield	John Mitchell	2,700	Pomeroy	Michael Butler	8,950
Williams' Hoigh	Fred. Voss, senr.	2,425	Tiranna	Andrew Gibson	4,500
Grass Vale	John R. Chappell	2,415	Oallen	Samuel Croker	1,300
Woolstone	W. J. Chappell	2,211	Lumby Park	Alfred Chapman	4,500
Glen Nevis	Alex. M'Millan	2,188	Baw Baw	W. C. Harris	600
Whitmore	John Hawke	2,070	Muttbilly	Philip Purcell	906
Othfressen	H. Hartmann	2,030	Wollogorang	John Chisholm	3,400
Dividing Range	Jas. Watson	2,030	Merry Vale	Archibald Nixon	1,004
Mount Pleasant	Jos. Welch	1,780	Lockyersleigh	A. Ranken	2,870
Flatberry	Wm. Sullivan	1,750	Spring Cove	C. Woodhouse	700
Glenmore	Chas. Devlin	1,750	Bronti	A. Roberts	543
Argyle	Colin Fletcher	1,700	Clifford's Creek	John Jones	773
Kent Park	Jas. Martin	1,642	Red Hill, Wingello	J. C. Casburn	1,000
Yarraford	H. Curtis	1,591	Glenalvon	W. Bryant	700
Sunnyside	Robt. Duncan	1,559	Acton Park	Alfred Cady	505
Red Bank	Richd. Richards	1,520	Wayor	Job Gray	1,723
Greenwich	Moritz Seuz	1,500	Pejar	John James Sigg	2,630
Maybole	Geo. M. Henderson	1,480	Red Hills	John Sullivan	806
Two-tree	Susana Miller	1,400	Run of Water	John Tuchin	700
Hesse Cassell	H. Hunold	1,380	Glenroy	R. M'Lachlan	983
Clarevaux	Jas. Cahill	1,370	Clear Hills	Sarah M'Lachlan	2,500
Alfreda	Alex. Stewart	1,287	Borce	James Conlon	2,207
Clarevaux	Sophia Gunn	1,276	Leighwood	A. S. Burcher	6,000
Severn Swamp	H. Walters	1,204	Reedy Creek	W. S. Whittaker	897
Rosefield	Maxwell Hutton	1,135	Arthursleigh	Badgery Brothers	6,500
Hamburgh	Chas. Smith	1,131	Hope Valley	Peter M'Innes	1,040
Gum Flat	John Kneipp	1,078	Mount Wayo	Henry Grey	600
Stanbrook	W. H. Halton Davis	1,052	Stable Creek	Sarah Allport	903
Apple-tree Ridge	H. Smith Wilkins	1,030	Borce	John Marmont	1,910
Bromford	Walter J. Hawke	1,000	Richlands	E. H. Jamieson	1,345
Severn Valley	Wm. Bagen	1,000	Bolong, Fullerton	E. M. Seaman	3,980
Dundee	Edwd. Newsome	1,000	Irish Town	Catherine Toole	704
Spring Grove	Edwd. Grinsell	970	Clare Valley	Bridget Lynch	750
Ward's Mistake	Wm. Ellis, senr.	969	Gundry	J. H. Cooper	1,600
Lichfield	Wm. Kiehne	968	Dairy Flats	John Hannah	1,112
Dundee	Henry Grob	947	Ryan's Vale	John Ryan	2,206
"	Robt. Broadfoot	932	Jerralong	William H. Croker	665
Long Point	Richd. Clibborn	925	Windellima	John James Croker	569
Farley	John M'Cutcheon	923	Cross	Robert J. Whip	555
Bushy Park	Jos. Rees	920	Big Hill Farm	George Phillips	865
Hanover	John H. Kiehne	918	Arthursleigh	A. W. Holt	7,088
Rangers' Valley	Sullivan & Ramsay	911	Long Reach	Jane A. Jamieson	5,410
Whitmore	Wm. Marden	905	Glenrock	Estate of John Morrice	5,916
Cherry-tree Farm	Geo. Every	900	Bolong Levell	John Sharwood	2,262
			Kingsdale and Gundry	C. & H. Dunn	13,950
			Kingsdale	F. Shepherd	1,352
			Roslyn	Alex. M'Innes	1,050
			Cogenburgh	A. D. Badgery	2,534
			Jerrala, Bungonia	Edward Tickner	1,395



Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Gundagai—continued.</b>			<b>Gunning—continued.</b>		
Jugiong	F. Lloyd, junr.	4,000	Woodpark	John Byrnes	2,000
Clarendon	Robert McDonnell	593	Mount Pleasant	Lucy Collett	840
Jugiong	Alex. McAlister	3,166	Clear Hills	Patrick Clancy	4,500
"	W. Sullivan	3,000	Gundaroo Road	William A. Cobban	600
Gundagai	P. Gavin	1,820	Merrill	Martin Clancy	1,300
Jugiong	W. Coggan	2,700	Fell Timber Creek	Robert Dowling	622
"	Thos. Coggan	1,000	Bloomfield	Thomas Dowling	1,000
"	J. W. Coggan	750	Callarin Creek	Michael Foley	860
"	P. and J. W. Coggan	2,000	Black Springs	Patrick Filand	970
"	S. Billingsly	800	Stoney Point	Robert Fisher	750
"	John Lloyd	2,500	Old Wheeo	Thomas Walford Groyann	1,000
			Rose Hill, Callarin	Thomas Gannon, junr.	770
		408,472	Paddy's Creek	Daniel Gillespie	1,600
<b>Gundaroo.</b>			Byalla	John W. Gray	927
Stoneville and Bairnsdale	Charles A. Massey	15,900	Post Office, Wheeo	Mary Glennan	1,750
Bywong	Patrick J. B. Donnelly	3,953	New Line Farm	Stephen Granger	660
Nelangio	George Elliott	960	Jerrara Creek	Michael Glennan	677
Upper Gundaroo	James Coles	660	Narragalong	Edward Hallam	2,000
Windcradeen and Tillygrog	Alexander Dyce	978	Collingwood	John H. Hume	6,000
Willow Farm	Arthur Leary	2,000	Scrub Valley	William Hookway	765
Greendale	Peter Millyu	547	Frankfield	E. B. Hume	5,986
Willow Grove	Thomas Booth	1,321	Stoney Creek	Henry Kensit	700
Sugarloaf	William Blewitt	1,000	Fish River	John Kelly	1,000
Spring Flat	George Reid	1,400	Little Meadows	Patrick Kennedy	600
Wattle Grove	Hugh Reid	850	Toll Dale	Lyell Bros.	3,000
Jerribiggery	Thomas Flanagan	2,000	Lade Vale	John S. Lade	570
Everton	Jacob Lees	700	Mount Pleasant	John Lawton	940
One-troc Hill	Patrick Cavanagh	1,400	Oolong	Thomas Mooney	580
			Garway	George Medway	1,400
		33,669	Spring Creek	James Medway	500
<b>Gunnedah.</b>			John's Creek	Thomas Millane	1,200
Burburgate	The Namoi Pastoral Co.	89,216	Oak Hill	John Nowland	1,300
Red Nob	Ethelbert Clemesha	520	McCrystal's Selection	W. Noble, junr.	500
Boooloala	William Wilmott	3,300	Oak Vale	J. E. Norris	1,200
Quia	Adam J. Wightman	2,580	Cullerrin	Alfred Noble	1,100
Gunembene	Charles J. Woodward	1,310	Deadman's Creek	John O'Brien	600
Annadale	Adam Westerveller	800	Narrawa	Mary Penning	600
Tulcumbah	Irving Winter	42,000	Wattle Vale	Anthony Paterson	850
Weetalibah	T. P. Wills-Allen	46,000	Burrawinda Creek	William Rodger	500
Red Nob	Jacob Westerveller	1,480	Hart's Creek	Thomas Roche	700
Barney Springs	Benjamin Shaw	1,200	Ryalla	William Roche	1,250
Rosemount	Sidney Perrott	3,500	Fish River & Blakney Creek	Winifred Roche & Michl. Moore	4,000
Goran Lake	Alexander McIlveen	700	Bowryong	John S. Sands	7,937
Trinkev	William Vivers	11,200	Reidsdale	John Smith	1,900
Mystery Selection	James Linord	622	Allendale	Eliza Starr	1,600
Belona Red Creek	William Keys	996	Byalla	Patrick Tully, senr.	2,000
Derwent Park	Andrew Jackson	3,921	Tea-tree Spring	Michael Tully, senr.	1,000
Moredevil	R. E. Jenkins	8,700	Killnamella	Martin Tully	2,000
Bullum Bulla	L. Frederick Iredale	38,000	Byalla	Michael Tully, junr.	700
Curlewis	John Hawthorne	1,700	Flowerdale	James Whittaker	1,000
Emerald Hill	Michael Hussey	1,000	Alton	W. H. Wheatley	2,900
Cowmore	Noble Glass	300	Jangalla and Stoney Holes	H. C. Wheatley	3,000
Rookwood	Donald Gillies	1,162	Meadow Creek	James Waye	1,000
Wondooba	John Gill	15,083	Waggallalah	Josiah T. Wheatley	500
Calala	Alexandar Gollan	2,823	Mount Pleasant	Wm. Collett	1,000
Bloomfield	William J. Ford	2,000	Byalla	Joseph Long	640
Rockvale	Hugh Frazer	1,800			102,342
Killala	J. & James Ellicott	850			
Pullaming	John Brown	8,753			
Gullendaddy	John Deman	840	Willerang	John Campbell	2,000
Fairfield	John Donaldson	2,000	Dairy Lands	Ebenezer Read	1,163
Carroll	Dight Brothers	27,570	Clarke's Creek	William Evens	510
Rosfield	Alexander Donaldson	1,503	Meroo Creek	M. J. Faulkner	510
Maryville	M. E. Cunningham	4,620	Tryanbil	Morgan and Reid	670
Mary's Mount	Patrick Clonan	2,838	Wallerawangh	A. A. Suttor	2,886
Mount Pleasant	John Cochrane	1,458	Waurdong	John Pilley	845
Long Plain	John Cock	1,996	Barraudong	John Blunden	6,163
Breeza	Cliff Brothers	46,700			14,756
Albion	W. G. Baker	2,000			
Bando	James Bowen	1,000			
Broadwater	Robert C. Baldwin	800			
Goran	Thomas H. Brown	700	Canoon	Austen and Millear	18,124
Wallhollow	Australian M. L. & F. Co.	48,790	Pimpampa	Austen and Millear	13,151
Piallaway	" "	56,129	Benduck	Robert McK. Ayre	33,241
Carroll	George Weakley	1,300	Andrewville	Andrew Stewart	650
Basin Plain	Robert J. Nowland	10,110	Wardry	John Alston	600
Gunnedah	Thomas A. Johnston	11,000	Toganmain	Peter Bell	1,000
Glenmore	Malcolm Gillies	1,800	Bemremba	Thomas Baillie	61,500
		514,670	Glencore	James Blair	1,000
<b>Gunning.</b>			Conargo	Currie and M'Kinnon	19,958
Murrumla	Alexander Abbey	2,000	Goodview	Samuel Campbell	1,270
Deabigh	C. E. Armytage	2,500	Toganmain	James Chard	1,100
Gunning	P. A. Best	600	Mulberrygong	James Campbell	1,500
Pine Hill	Thomas Bayley	1,100	Nynigay	P. B. Curtain	7,712
Homewood	William Buist	6,300	Warwilla	Hon. Wm. Campbell	23,615
Byrneville	Chas. Byrnes	4,000	Dunmore	Isaac Collins	1,200
			Clifford	Joseph Curran	900
			Toganmain	Thomas Coutts	900

**Hargraves.**

John Campbell	2,000
Ebenezer Read	1,163
William Evens	510
M. J. Faulkner	510
Morgan and Reid	670
A. A. Suttor	2,886
John Pilley	845
John Blunden	6,163

**Hay.**

Austen and Millear	18,124
Austen and Millear	13,151
Robert McK. Ayre	33,241
Andrew Stewart	650
John Alston	600
Peter Bell	1,000
Thomas Baillie	61,500
James Blair	1,000
Currie and M'Kinnon	19,958
Samuel Campbell	1,270
James Chard	1,100
James Campbell	1,500
P. B. Curtain	7,712
Hon. Wm. Campbell	23,615
Isaac Collins	1,200
Joseph Curran	900
Thomas Coutts	900

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Hay—continued.</b>			<b>Hillston—continued.</b>		
Moalbondg	Dale and Barton	43,447	Trida	Williamson & Co.	70,780
Wahwoon	William Davis	1,000	Woorandarie	Thomas Lang	2,416
Telangerin West	Mrs. Susan Darchy	21,600	Narringa	John Gibson	3,962
Fairview	Edward English	1,400	Willandra	R. N. Bell	53,291
Elderslic	David Findlay	933	North Merrowie	R. Laidlaw & Co.	30,097
The Pines	Wm. Lee Findlay	900	Booligal	Hon. W. Campbell	43,939
Boyong	C. B. Fisher	10,500	Whealbah	John O'Brien	652
The Four Pines	Thomas Gormley	1,150	Urunaway	Geo. L. Dickson	22,996
Pevensey	F. R. Godfrey	31,678	Tara	Dennis Bros.	23,904
Huntingfield	Horton Bros.	3,000	Earatha	R. M'Farland & Co.	22,000
Illillawa	Illillawa Company	97,000	Coan Down	Melbourne Banking Co.	90,757
Eli Eliwah	Frank Johns	1,950	Moolah	Rbt. M. Morrison & Co.	14,145
Woodside	Kook, Henman, & Sons	740	Mossiel	C. J. Parsons & Co.	89,813
Steam Plains	Lewis Kiddle	21,000	Tichurst	M. & E. Keunedy	42,840
Groongall	T. & S. Learmouth	146,669	Hunthawang	Loughnan & Sons	43,150
Willurah	John Lamb	57,561	Merri Merrigal	Brewer & Hines	57,000
Miranda and Thilaka	David Moore	11,665	Coombie	Thos. F. Uampbelly	25,000
Mardry and Wardry	Mills, Neilson, and Smith	42,525	Yallock	Chadwick & Thomas	11,000
Theralgerin East	A. McFarland	17,400	Wangaron	M. Beven	6,000
Culpatara	"	36,490	Yathong	Henderson Bros.	24,869
Singorambah	Samuel M'Caughphey	7,555	Tom's Lake	Alex. Moffit	17,130
Goolgumbra	"	48,847	Merungle	W. Tully & Co	81,000
Illillawa, C.P.	M'Lelland & Co.	3,589	Boondara	Howatson & Strachan	51,675
South Thononga	Molesworth and Ware	73,532	Moolbondg	Dale & Barton	43,866
Quondong	J. and J. Moore	1,900	Gunnage	Mrs. M. B. Hines	603
Gelam	David Moore & Co.	15,000	"	Michael Minogue	907
Kerabury	Macleay and Clark	89,150	Rose Hill	J. H. Pearson	600
Gum Creek, Toganmain	Robert Nelson	2,000	Wangaroo	James Beven	8,000
Ulonga	T. F. Patterson	106,200	South Merrowie	Hastings, Cunningham & Co.	8,990
Moonbria	H. B. Patterson	28,943			
Toogimbie	Parsons and Dill	42,745	Kajiligula	Bepon, Armstrong & Co.	31,087
" C.P.	Patrick Prendergast	1,030	Willow Glen	John Corbett	1,400
Booorooban, C.P.	Samuel Porter	1,000	Merungle	Alex. Finch	1,550
Eli Eliwah	J. & G. Russell	32,812	Moulmein	Eli Crossley	4,000
Wargum	W. & J. Robertson	22,205	Hyndra and Murrin	Eli Crossley	30,450
Rosevale Farm	E. Roset	1,400	Narallan East	M'Innes & M'Kinnon	31,190
Howlong	Rudd Bros.	31,000	Erribenderry	Edgar Bros.	16,650
Togonmain	Thomas Robertson	142,564	Euabalong	M'Lean & Frew	8,320
Riversdale	Richard Rivers	2,808	Whoey	Christopher Davies	603
Merool Creek	Ranken and M'Gregor	10,000	Nangerihone	Pearson M. Wilson	16,122
Eunanbrenan	Skeone Bros.	4,511	Wooyco	Duncan M'Kellar	44,000
Murigadel	C. W. Simson	41,937	Mt. Boothumble	M'Vicoll & Bayley	13,000
Woodoondool	Stewart & M'Gee	23,150	Yaddra	Thos. Leemon	1,068
Rudd's Point, C.P.	Thomas Terry	600	Selection Enabloug	John Gray	658
Bolaga	Susan Tyson	1,800	Malonga	Kuller & Gilliss	10,928
Tupra	James Tyson	89,000	Booberoi	A. T. Haley	22,200
Geraway	Emma A. Tyson	1,008	Wirchellaba	Wellinball & Denis	48,198
Tarwong	P. & J. Tyson	79,115	Bimbalingel	James Cooper	500
Walgiers	"	16,000	North Euabalong	M. Welsh	8,841
Warriston	Walker & Christian	1,000	Yandembah	Lavinia Burnett	16,200
Toganmain, C.P.	James Waldron	992	Ulonga	T. F. Patterson	66,200
Wardryhun, C.P.	Thomas Wood	600			
Burrabogie	E. Wentworth	123,200			
		1,788,222			2,048,004
<b>Hill End.</b>			<b>Howlong.</b>		
Alpha	Caldwell Howard	996	Howling	Alexander M'Vean	15,600
Dun Dun	Thomas C. Colley	983	West Burrumbuttock	James Cogle	10,580
Kinabidgee Creek	John Gale	675	Piney Range	John Riddell	10,000
Hill End	John M'Ewen	706	Arundel	Herbert Bromfield	5,174
Upper Pyramul	William Price	1,991	Howling	M'Vean and Boadle	4,824
East Triamble	James Reid	620	Stony Park	William Turner	3,200
Triamble	T. C. Suttor	1,600	Howlong	James P. Smith	3,000
Posey Hill	Wm. J. Whittaker	800	Thorn Hill Park	Robert Gibb & Sons	2,900
Triamble	John Edwards	500	Bulgandra	John Fagan	2,910
Ullanallah	Bank of New South Wales	1,300	Walbundrie	Pierce Maher	2,300
			Flat Vale	William Howard	2,610
			Hovel	Joseph Vile	1,920
		10,171	Fairfield	Charles D. Howard	1,900
<b>Hillston.</b>			Bungowanmah	Cary Bros.	1,814
Cowl Cowl	M'Kinnon, Dill, & Co.	145,032	Wecho Park	Joseph Dunn	1,745
Willandra	Whittingham Bros.	188,388	Goombargana	F. A. Maxwell	1,697
Conoble	Conoble Pastoral Co.	106,000	Fairfield (Carnsdale)	J. B. Shipard	1,538
Huaba	E. R. Brewer	8,500	Moorwatha	William Hübner	1,405
Uabba	Geo. L. Dickson	23,510	Goombargana	Thos. Semple Banks	1,335
Tibora	R. Broughton	13,800	Howlong	John Hugh Cameron	1,312
Browhannie	H. A. Laird	1,900	Tara	William Maxwell	1,200
Willow Glen	John M'Gill	674	Holyrood	J. H. George	1,165
Willandra	Annie Reynolds	1,408	Teviotdale	John Moffat	998
Roto	Evan Evans	59,289	Silley Grange	F. W. Middleton	900
North Abbotsford	James Martin	22,350	Goombargana	Richard Smith	840
Merri Merriwa	Bourke and Carroll	3,500	Moorwatha	Thomas Hall	836
Selection on Gunbar	Jagsdin Bros.	1,826	Hovel	Charles Hall	723
Kingston Park	Abner Haylock	4,825	Stony Ridges	Martha Palmer	700
Ponderlam Park	Thomas Pearce	1,107	Kincora	Patrick Cosgrove	694
Gunbar	John Armstrong & Co.	154,144	Coolbeggin	Martin Murphy	600
Adelaide Farm	Patrick Matthews	904	Kent Farm	Geo. Walter James	521
Angora	Geo. J. Turner	2,100			
Green Vale	A. J. Nicholson	2,000			86,941

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Inverell.</b>			<b>Louth.</b>		
Newstead	P. W., D. S., & J. A. Anderson	28,300	Marra	Hay, Greaves, & Co.	64,115
Cave Farm	James Culbert	931	Winbar	Naukivell, Loughnan, & Co.	135,200
Paradise	Henry Campbell	1,597	Dunlop	M'Caughy & Co.	177,793
Inverell and Elsemore	Campbell Bros.	26,100	Nelyhambo	Loughnan M'Callum & Co.	62,341
Inverary	P. C. Campbell	1,550	Clover Creek	John Mackay	1,288
Arrawatta	J. A. Campbell	3,400	Toorale	M'Caughy & Co.	280,000
Pindan	P. C. & J. Campbell	4,840	Newfoundland	Thomas Murray	6,620
Dorewood	Chas. Campbell	1,300	Gillett's Selection	Henry Gillett	500
Argyle	R. Cameron	2,908		A. & J. Fitzpatrick & Co.	27,863
Swamp Oak	F. W. Cameron	800			
Woodlands	James Cannons	903			
Inverell	J. R. Coulter	1,000			755,720
Auburn Vale	Theo. Cooper	21,192		<b>Lithgow.</b>	
Swanbrook	James Coggan	4,400	Lowther	Thomas Luxton	850
Byron	A. Cruickshank	12,035			850
Dinton Vale	A. Caldwell	3,412			
Paradise Farm	Robt. Cameron	1,150			
Homesville	Frank Cogan	1,490		<b>Manilla.</b>	
Eddy Park	P. B. Eddy	800	North Brook	D. E. Veness	1,684
Paradise	Geo. Ferguson	800	Woodlands	Geo. L. Dowe	2,600
Nulamanna	Campbell Fraser	2,500	North Cuorindi	R. D. Allen	6,500
Rose Valley	J. & D. Fraser	882	Boxwood	Hugh Cameron	980
Gladfield	J. R. Frazer	760	Broomielan	Robert Bell	707
Paradise Creek	James Graham	893	Mundowey	John Rollings	1,787
Swaubrook	William Henderson	750	Klori	H. T. Gordon	3,687
Summerville	David Hoey	1,080	Carmarthen Glen	William Hill	1,806
Oakwood	Jacob Hunt	1,244	Clydesville	Donald M'Donald	1,270
Wattle Farm	James Hunt	745	Glen Oak	John Geddes	1,508
Elen Valley	W. M. Kennedy	970	Oaky Creek	John Nixon	1,022
Sunnyside	John Kerr	842	Upper Manilla	A. & B. Jiffa	1,000
Castle Farm	Edwd. Lansley	788	Diaswarindi	Charles Baldwin	7,422
Swanbrook	Saml. Little	780	Woodville	Thomas Bowman	751
Jura	M'Leod & Scott	2,074	Manilla and Glenriddle	A. W. Harden	9,000
Dunstallnag	John M'Gregor	2,430	Ukolan	R. G. Higgins	4,923
Contin	Geo. M'Lenan	662	Melview	Pierce Cullinane	590
Ivor's Glen	D. M'Kenzie	705	Inlet	Henry M'Donald	650
Strathfillan	H. M'Callum	1,100	Keepit	R. T. Blaxland	18,800
Ivor's Glen	Duncan M'Kenzie	1,500	Wongo	T. B. Rodd	3,064
Glencoe	Geo. M'Lean	6,138	Loury Creek	T. A. Cain	810
Dunlaine	Margaret M'Intyre	2,900	Oakvale	James Greer	1,600
Woodburn	John M'Kenzie	655	Wongo Creek	John Gardner	957
Cashill	John M'Rae	718	Clarafield	John Wheeler	952
Rye Green	Sam. Mopham	1,903	Wongo Creek	Joseph Cochrane	701
Brodies Plains	Thos. Mitchell	696	Invery	A. M. Farquharson	7,000
Paradise	Anne Mungie	8,956	Borah	Geo. Winter	12,827
Swanbrook	John Miller	1,216			
Bannockburn	Andrew Murray	17,798			
Lovely Bunk	P. M. O'Sullivan	1,990			
Ferndale	W. J. Parr	650			
Paradise	J. W. Pitkin	2,279			
Swanbrook	H. Paterson	600	Back Creek	Jesse Boxhall	354
Stirling	Andrew Ross	2,800	West Bland	A. E. French	20,000
Tingha Forest	Geo. Schuman	700	Back Creek	M. A. Jamieson	9,595
Kangaroo Camp	William Stevy	2,155	Moora Mora	Thomas McCormack	1,012
Glen Archie	Donald Swan	1,620	Hiawatha	Lewis & Canter	7,000
King's Plains	William Vivers	33,319			
Kangaroo Camp	Thomas Wilson	900			
Prairie Park	Edwin White	4,812			
Bukkulla	Hugh Wyndham	13,399			
Kulki	Alward Wyndham	7,336			
Karoola	Wright Wyndham	2,412			
Wecan	Michael Walsh	670			
		256,325			
<b>Jerilderie.</b>			<b>Marsden.</b>		
South Jerilderie	Messrs. Peterson and Sargood	35,937	Back Creek	Jesse Boxhall	354
Selection on Gum Swamp and Waananurak Ruus	James Connell	907	West Bland	A. E. French	20,000
Currah	Samuel Wilson	2,023	Back Creek	M. A. Jamieson	9,595
Coree	William Cunningham	1,000	Moora Mora	Thomas McCormack	1,012
Yathong South	James Irvine	950	Hiawatha	Lewis & Canter	7,000
South Yathong	William Rawlings	14,650			
Springfield	Fulton Brothers	2,075			
Selection Four Corners, Gum Swamp	James Monahan	984			
Myall Plains	John O'Brien	3,350			
Yathong South	George Knight	750			
Gum Swamp	James Mallon	1,313			
Yathong South	Joseph Lane	1,454			
Prospect	William Innes	1,840			
		67,133			
<b>Jerry's Plains.</b>			<b>Menindie.</b>		
Montrose and Box Hill	Robert W. Doyle	950	Poolamucca	R. E. Brodrigg	48,790
Redbank and Great Lodge	Holden Bros.	900	Point Providence	William Goodlad	500
		1,850	Menindie	H. B. Hughes	160,000
			Mount Gipps	McCulloch, Sellar & Co.	97,000
			Tolaro Selection	D. McLeod	800
			Corona	H. Patterson	68,750
			20-miles Yard, Tolaro	J. Owen	1,937
			Albemarle	J. J. Phelps	149,980
			Tintinallogy Selection	C. Podgers	716
			Tintinallogy	Horn, Reid & Harvey	30,920
			Tolaro	Ross, Reid & Co.	149,567
			Wenterriga	G. & J. Riddock	112,557
			Behmore	George Walker	845
			Tandora Point	Ellis Palmer	1,700
			Mulchio, Tolaro Run	Donald Gillis	607
			Sturt's Meadows, Mt. Gipps	A. Wallace	52,553
			McGregor's Point	C. Power	1,000
			Tenjurua	Wynne, Hudson & Co.	143,519
			Langawerra	T. McFarland	46,400
			Menindie Common	William Maiden	1,000
			Speculation Lake	John Crossing	993
			Nulla Culla Netley	Catherine Medlicott	894
			Mundi Mundi, Barrier Ranges	Horn & Sterling	38,739
					1,109,787
			<b>Merriwa.</b>		
			Brindley Park	J. B. Bettington	40,284
			Cullingral	A. W. Blaxland	7,400
			Lorimer Creek	Thos. Burke	1,000
			Terragong	Jos. Cooper	12,457

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Merriwa—continued.</b>			<b>Molong—continued.</b>		
Ringwood	W. T. Collins	1,080	Burrawang	Francis Lord, senr.	10,000
Cavan	Pk. Cronin	1,802	Water-hole, Moura	D. M. Logan	3,842
Dairy Farm	Benjn. Cowan	958	Cardington	John M'Nevin	2,000
Lorimer Park	Js. Hall	650	Byrmedura	Messrs. M'Callum Bros.	14,500
Ridgeland	F. C. Hall	7,998	Gumbra	J. C. M'Lachlan	3,416
Flying Billy	Sl. Hunt, senr.	1,020	Manildra	Jacob Miller & Sons	1,600
Killoe	Edwd. Kennedy	500	Spring Creek	William Mayne	2,000
Valance Arm	John Knight	923	Rocky Ponds	G. F. Millgate	1,500
Tara Hall	James Lawler	4,020	Cherry Hills	C. H. Packham	700
Meaduligila	William Leard	2,980	Bochoble	J. F. Parslom, senr.	620
Dry Gully	Michael McNamara	1,368	Garra Creek	John Rabie, junr.	1,200
Merrivale	Farquhar McCallum	1,050	Delga and Carlson	William Ross	6,400
Worondi	John McNaught	640	Two-mile Creek	Thomas Sloane	600
Mountain Station	Christopher McRae	1,860	Gamboola	John Smith	11,866
Cogan	John Mead	631	Do	Wallace A. Smith	2,275
Green Arm	Bridget O'Brien	700	Toogong	F. Jago Smith	10,353
Allandale	Edward Potts	797	Mindellyan	Claude Smith	3,901
Dunkeld	John Reid	2,327	Boree Cabonne	Lance N. Smith	9,745
Dry Creek	Thos. Roach	1,000	Norwich Farm	Henry Sherringham	1,100
Eden Grove	William Roberts	1,600	.....	Mauris Thomas	610
Kelhek	John Simmons	680	Dundoo	Charles Vincent	600
Sunny Side	Thomas Tracey	960	Davy's Plains	Henry C. Wall	6,525
Rock Hall	Nathaniel Wicks	800	Nanima	Wall & Waddell	7,540
Mountain View	Edwin Whalan	700	Ganill	John Wynne	877
Dry Gully	Patrick Costigan	800	Burimbla	Alexander Williamson	650
			Chelworth Park	Joseph Wren	550
		37,844	Vale Head	Henry S. M. Betts	5,040
<b>Moama.</b>			Maryland	T. and N. Quirk	750
Bumaloo	Wm. Anderson	1,410	Charlemont	D. L. Dalziel	800
Stirling Park	David Spottiswood	998	Inglewood Farm	Thomas Byrne	618
Barham	Wilson & Dougharty	22,551	Quarry Station	Charles Reynolds	740
Moirs	Sir John O'Shanassy	31,976	Sisters' Rock	Isaac Bates	550
Gully Plain	Henry Engelbert	2,447	Red Bank	Matilda Draper	1,300
Bama	Albert E. Kinsey	997			185,607
Wambo	John Rogers	524			
Toorangabby	John J. Santilla	850			
Marmion	Malcolm Sinclair	1,460	Barmedman	Lachlan Robertson	10,800
Tamar	Henry Horschier	520	Narraburra	F. J. Keane	10,000
Gladfield	Thos. Parkinson	956	Morangarell	D. C. M'Gregor	6,100
Green Vale	James Skelly	1,978	Moonbucca	William Caldwell	5,500
	Wm. Preston	901	Lower Balabla	Steel Caldwell	4,121
Perricoota	Edwin Ripper	550	Trungley	John Rutherford	3,000
Woodfield	Michael Weldon	2,014	Curraburrama	William Neill	2,218
Devonleigh	Wm. Maynard	988	Julian Spring	Denis O'Keefe	1,540
Twenty-mile Farm	Josiah Pitty	796	Curraburrama	James Grant	1,400
	James McKindlay	1,272	Mayors' Point	Henry Pearse	1,400
Perricoota	Henry Arthur Preston	718	Curraburrama	William Regan	1,387
Perricoota	Rapkins & Collins	500	Do	Thomas M'Namara	750
Yellow Waterholes	George Dorward	2,550	Frankfield	Thomas Carr	700
Perricoota	Wm. G. Freeman	523	Waterview	William M'Keown	600
Green Gully	Thos. F. Robinson	1,200			49,516
		78,679			
<b>Molong.</b>			<b>Morangarell.</b>		
Oakley	David Archer	1,051	Welbon	A. A. Adams	20,000
Mount Pleasant	James Aubrey	674	Sandholes	John Arundell	8,500
Keenan's Bridge	Neil Angus	620	Verbena, Tellaraga	A. T. Allen	620
Bald Hills	Henry Ashcroft	753	Yarawa	Bucknell Bros.	29,153
Garra	Edmund Brooks	620	Kelvin Grove	Anna Bruen	1,400
Loombah and Catombal	George Bruce	7,500	Keytah	J. J. Conroy	9,000
Burgoon	John Bruce	3,200	Lairdo	A. W. Carrigan	5,706
Jumper's Hill	James Boaden	1,070	Edith Ville	Thos. Carnody	768
Doughboy Creek	Luke & Archibald Connolly	550	Moman	James Duff	2,300
			Whaland	E. & J. Doyle	27,389
Auburn Vale	W. H. Couch	2,300	Tycannah and Wallanoll	Samuel Gall	20,976
Waverton	J. G. Chureh	956	Clifton and Gwydirfield	Gall Bros.	6,524
Beri	E. C. Cousins	906	Bumble	James Halse	1,170
Mandagery	George Cockram	4,525	Woollena, Whalan	William Hitchins	900
Heytisbury Park	W. H. Cousins, senr.	590	Moomin Creek	William Hamilton	3,000
New Barn	David Dengate	700	Bullerana and Berrigal	John Jurd	2,504
Peradah	Thomas Durack	580	Wondah	Wm. Kendall	1,830
Dark Corner	David Dengate	800	Wirrah	J. R. Lomax	28,000
Gumble Flat	John Delaney	2,226	Calloden	D. M'Kenzie	930
Rock Station	Henry Draper	1,083	Weebollohollo	A. G. F. Munro	30,700
Spring Vale	William Egau	980	Booloroo	J. D. Moloney	970
Lisgray	John Fogarty	550	Mungie Bundic	John M'Donald	32,500
The Downs	Richard Gosper	540	Booloroo	John M'Donald	22,854
Avondale	Elizabeth Gant	660	Bumble	Moloney Brothers	10,574
Willindra	James Holden	1,220	Sunnyside	Thomas Pitman	904
Gowan Green	Mary A. Hannelly	1,260	Kelso	John Pitman	650
The Plains	Joseph Irvine	2,265	Meroc	George Parry	1,305
Cheeseman's Creek	Thomas Keenan	10,300	Wellbondungah	T. Parnell	18,200
Do do	Richard Keenan	1,700	Cambadello	D. P. Rodd	800
.....	Timothy Kelly	800	Tellaraga and Midkin	Robertson & Co.	54,623
Bowan Park	John Kearney	630	Terrella	W. Scott & Co.	8,616
Kite's Swamp	William Kite	4,407	Combaddello	A. F. & J. Smart	10,500
Larras Lake	James Lee	14,000	Garley	John Simson	119,798
Brook Vale	John Leary	870	Combaddello	Salter & Fleming	1,751
			Boronga	F. Wyndham	17,449



Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Moree--continued.</b>			<b>Murrumburrah--continued.</b>		
Garah Run	William Watkins	1,200	Naul Gwyllan	Charles Tindale	1,200
Boonaldoon	W. Wood	2,600	Garangala	William Macnash	8,000
Blair Athol	Wilson & McLeod	2,745	Irish Jack's Creek	Michael Kenny	520
Goonal	Watt & Co.	23,362	Bowyer	John S. Fulter	7,000
Conington	B. J. T. B. Warner	7,700	Big Hill	Robert Hutchinson	500
		37,607	Red Bank	John Martin	1,000
			Graham Hill	Neville Graham	2,084
<b>Moss Vale.</b>			<b>Murrurundi.</b>		
Elleston Park Cross Roads	G. J. Morrice	904	Warrah	Australian Agricultural Company	107,702
		904	Hammond's Springs	R. H. V. Alhnutt	850
<b>Mudgee.</b>			Glen Dhu	J. A. & G. Arndell	10,950
Oakfield	Alexander H. Cox	600	Dry Valley	Edwin Buckmaster	785
Trofoil Flat	Charles Wilson	600	Apple-tree Point	Thomas Blacker	900
Campbell's Creek	William Hundy	620	Yarraman	Elizabeth Blacker	2,215
Oakey Creek	John Lawson	620	Yarraman Creek	John P. Blacker	800
Woodville	Harriet James	626	West Mooki	Richard Binnie	7,790
Kemp's Valley	George Baker	645	Rocky Vale	Alex. Brodie & Son	1,500
Cudgegong	Joseph Pitt	660	Mountain Vale	James Bourne	1,000
Meroo River, Merron Ice	Quong Long	675	Box Vale	R. W. Boland	946
Bara	William Meers	724	Mount Sion	Samuel Clarke	900
Cullenbone	J. D. Cox	814	Yarraman	Cumron Brothers	6,200
Dexter Springs	Ann Maher	850	Do.	Mary Cameron	2,612
Bruce's Creek	James George Golden	1,171	Glen Nevis	John Campbell	3,600
Puttaluca	C. W. Lawson	1,224	4 D. Grant	J. B. Christian	2,179
Piambong	James Butler	1,338	Oakland	Thomas H. Crothers	514
Deadman's Creek	George Stott	1,461	Glenalvon	Campbell Bros. & Co.	12,498
The Lagoons	John Swords	1,602	Webland	R. B. Dixon	1,150
Windeyer	W. Mulholland	1,990	Cattle Creek	F. W. Darby	9,300
Murroo	Alexander M'Donald	1,992	Hampden Hall	John Dick	816
Grattai	Reeves Brothers	2,500	Mooki Springs	Dangar Bros.	20,900
Merrendee	C. B. Lowe	2,700	Wallabadah Rock	James Donohoe	748
Guntawang	Richard Rouse	3,310	Kickerbil	Robert Geo. Higgins	8,470
Wallinga	F. & A. Cox	3,583	Rocky Water Holes	Thomas Harrison	1,700
Mullanuddy, Tanabutta, and Frome Sea	Ann Catherine Calell	3,986	Middle Island	Mrs. E. Hall	1,003
Berriwa	J. D. V. Lamb and P. Roberts	4,500	Webland	Thos. R. Hutchings	814
Dalmingah	Samuel Alfred Blackman	6,733	Taylor's Creek	Thomas Holmes	1,700
Tucklen, Grattai, Avisford	James Atkinson	9,086	Pump Station	Edw. Seirl Holmes	1,620
Burrundulla	George Henry Cox	10,030	Oakland Vale	Daniel Harkin	1,600
Biraganbil and Beaudesert	George Rouse	11,590	Bloomfield and Scott's Creek	Bernard Haydon	5,011
Havilah	Henry C. White	13,912	Winkil	Philip Hartmann	1,600
Stoney Creek	George Henry Arnold	2,756	Wallabadah	Alfred Kelly	533
		92,901	Colley Creek	Andrew Loder	25,000
<b>Mulwala.</b>			Coomoo Coomoo	Messrs. Lamb & Roberts	18,276
Kilnyana	Robert Alexander	529	Auburn	George Lawrence	1,002
Terrania	Peter Aitken	812	St. Helena	James Mittam	1,609
Lalattee South	H. F. H. Budd	2,159	Yurraman Creek	John McColl	1,950
Warmatta	W. E. Creed	1,980	Miller's Creek	The Mercantile Bank	15,995
Terrania	Patrick Dunn	4,550	Wallabadah	J. M. L. Macdonald	21,300
Bull Plains	T. D. Dicker	3,688	Glen Moan	J. C. Manchee	12,356
Bull Plains	Charles D. Dicker	900	Spring Creek	A. E. Mitchell	806
Nangunia	Henry Godfrey	16,201	Spring Ridge	W. H. Miller	900
Savernathe	John Gorman	3,700	Black Creek	Henry Merser	670
Bull Plains	E. S. Hensman	1,993	Whelan's Creek	Denis Murphy, senr.	950
Terrania	James H. Hillas	1,496	Green Creek	Denis Murphy	1,434
Terrania	Samuel Lee	1,175	Wurlund's Creek	J. J. McGiving	1,000
Kilnyana	M'Gooch Brothers	1,500	Warrah Ridge	George Nowland	2,000
Terrania	John M'Donald	1,130	" "	J. J. Nowland	1,800
Terrania	R. Murchison	1,300	" "	Robert Nowland	990
Collendina	Neil M'Donald	1,552	" "	Alex. Nowland	1,450
Collendina	Richard Mankin	1,600	Woodlands	John O'Neil	550
Nangunia	Michael O'Dwyer	2,166	Yarraman Park	John Pinfilley	2,300
Mulwala	Alexander Sloame	38,000	Salisbury Park and New St. Helena	J. S. Pinfilloy	2,000
Collendina	Walter Spry	1,355	Mount Parnell	Martho Poole	2,400
Terrania	Henry T. Whitty	25,700	White Rock	Grayson Porter	1,000
Collendina	Whitty and Groves	7,050	Evergreen	John H. Porter	2,427
		120,536	Borah	J. Plunket	1,000
<b>Murrumburrah.</b>			Spring Ridge	William Roberts	2,200
Cunningham Plains	G. & W. Salting	42,000	Black Creek	J. & E. Rowland	2,950
Demondrill	William Hooper	1,000	Currajong	W. H. Rooney	951
Spring Flat	James Borsell	1,400	Warrah Ridge	William Thos. Squire	925
Meadows	Alfred G. Keith	1,700	Bobadil	John Seivl	6,200
Demondrill	D. G. Jelliman	600	St. Helena	John Steel	1,200
Cunningham Creek	Ward Brothers	1,500	Spring Gully	John Sidney	643
Galong	Margaret Shea	900	Rocky Mountain	James Sterritt	537
Derry Mow	Timothy Dwyer	3,000	Yarraman	James Seivl	2,805
Kalanghan	A. D. Middleton	9,000	Doughboy Hollow	Geo. Wm. Sterritt	850
Willow Creek	William Phillips	600	Black Gully	Henry Seaton	500
Water Vale	J. Rumble	1,713	Barsham	John L. Snelking	10,086
Collingwood	Edward Murphy	5,000	Campbell's Creek	Geo. Wm. Sterritt	800
Teverton	Rd. H. Roberts	6,000	Splitter's Creek	John Shanahan	570
Glan Taggart	James Drummond	641	The Glen	Joseph Taggart	2,015
			Green Creek	Joseph Tinsey	755
			Quirindi	Edward Underwood	1,800
			Springfield	Samuel Wilmoth	1,200
			Fairview	Robert Wilson	1,500

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Murrurrundi—continued.</b>			<b>Narrabri</b>		
Yarraman Flat	James Wood	3,800	Abbey Green	James Anthony	800
Quipolly	Charles Wheeler	1,700	Garranbal	Robert Baird	600
Doughboy Hollow	John J. Walsh	500	Killarney	W. T. Buchanan	8,300
Coogah	L. E. Wiseman	3,380	Mollie	Chambers & Co.	19,358
Rocklands	John Wheelihan	1,300	Harperarie	George Carter	500
Bickham	Philip W. Wright	6,989	Spratten Farm	Joseph Clay	1,820
Rosedale	W. A. Wilson	546	Millie	James Duff	2,660
Timor and Harben Vale	R. F. White	27,663	Malaraway	Eckford Bros.	23,000
Abbott's Leigh	Benjn. Abbott	4,991	Deep Creek	Constantine Egan	700
Rocky Gully	Frank Loder	765	Baan Baa	Thomas Ether	1,000
			Baan Baa and Cooma	D. M. Fraser	14,000
		426,546	Boolcarrol	Fletcher, Hamlet, & Co.	65,731
<b>Muswellbrook.</b>			Thornfield	Samuel Goldman	3,000
Balmoral	W. Bowman	2,908	Baan Baa	R. A. and J. Goodyer	1,950
Dry Creek	S. Bray	2,670	Middle Creek	David Grapsen	1,000
Overton	George Blunt	3,880	Newley Park	Jacob Hunt	2,140
Jerry's Plains	J. Bowman	690	Pinnacle View	Cleristen Hansen	1,048
Negoa	J. H. Cox	1,382	Hilburn Dale	Hall Brothers	2,500
Dartmouth	C. E. Doyle	845	Therriki	C. E. Jacques	12,639
Springfield	Jos. Daniel	1,200	Willowdale	Wm. Leard	3,132
St. Hilliers	E. H. Hall	7,000	Tibberecnah	James Moseley	11,396
St. Hilliers	A. S. Hall	3,900	Glenarvon	Darald M'Farlane	1,600
Bengalla	John H. Keys	4,610	Bunna Bunna	John H. Murphy	3,973
Callitoota	Pauline Nowland	600	Gundemaine	The Namoi Pastoral Co.	14,000
Sandy Creek	Jno. Soles	632	Galathera and Edgeroi		72,000
Coal Creek	William Soles	950	Galathera Road	T. E. Picton	840
			Terriaro	Pirrie & Lloyd	30,853
		31,267	Elphin	L. Starkey	1,800
			Myall Vale	Shanahan Brothers	3,000
			Dobiken	John Taylor	21,428
			Oakwood	John Thompson	740
			Apple-tree Clump	Joe Wall	1,000
			Long View	Chas. Wall	1,300
			Springville	John Whiteman, junr.	1,857
					332,065
<b>Narandera.</b>			<b>Nundle.</b>		
Berembed	John Andrews	5,600	Ranger's Valley	Alfred Swain	1,325
Caddell	John Armstrong	1,710	"	Patience Swain	748
Cowpara	John Armour	3,000	"	Edward Swain	1,800
Grong Grong	Thos. H. Bear	27,000	Woolomin	Williams and Hole	2,588
Conapaira	A. G. Brook	26,187	"	John Morgan	663
C. P., Tubbo	N. Bornholt	750	Womburamurra	Theophilus Cooper, Anvil Creek	5,273
New Parks	Brown & Branyon	900	"	William Heyman, Nundle	1,050
Woodlands	R. C. A. Cummings	800	Woodlands	Andrew Doyle, P., Woolomin	603
Chantichier	A. Chant	1,400	Belfield	Alex. M'Clelland, Executors of late	870
C. P. Buckingham	A. Cameron	912	Davies Town	Matthew Kenniff	750
Zanco	H. & C. Douglas	76,000			15,670
C. P., Gillenbah	M. Doyle	1,200			
Midgeon	E. Flood	56,691	Black Bess	Michael Cosgrove	1,202
Colinraby, Bent Hills	A. Faviell	2,000	Long Range	Michael Clayton	2,000
Berembed	John Flaviell	9,000	Fish River	Daniel Fitzpatrick	900
Woodlands, C. P., Tubbo	J. J. Fallon	1,400	Stoney Hill	James Falls	935
Ballandry	Henry Ghinn	14,980	Shaving Holes	Ann Hogan	1,464
Mumbletool	J. & E. Holloway	37,025	Middle Creek	George Humphries	904
Gogeldrie	Hebden & Sons	53,000	Honest Dodge	Thos. C. S. Mutton	800
Barallan	R. Hamilton	31,632	Blucham and Mutton's Falls	J. and W. M'Canley	4,150
Buckingbong	P. Jenkins	54,000	Long Swamp	Henry J. Vincent	2,000
Boree Creek	John Jackson	7,000			14,355
"	H. Jackson	500			
Avenue, C. P.	Kook & Sons	1,833	Obella Park	Hunt Bros.	5,250
Binya	Wm. Leonard	63,000	Buckinbah	Thomas M'ulloch	11,495
Yarraba, C. P.	Monks Bros.	1,200	Wandoo Wandong	John Strahorn	10,500
Clover Hill Farm	D. S. De Mauriel	912	Bulgandramine	Dight and Mackay	2,250
Cata	J. & W. McGaw	86,880	Goonoo	Hon. Francis Lord, M.L.C.	4,289
North Gegeldrie	G. B. McKinnon	10,054	Tullandry	R. and R. Glasson	6,000
Big Plain	George Muir, junr.	500	The Meadows	Margretta J. Rorke	2,828
Bulah	Hy. Morgan	2,000	Goodwood	William Job	1,100
Byndidjarie	R. Mitchell & Co.	7,900	Gundongs	David Harper	1,743
Warri	A. M'Millan	5,800	Baldry	Thomas Foran	600
Mordon Hill, C.P.	J. Murray	2,611	Mount Aubery	James Aubery	724
Cuba, C. P.	J. Matchett	1,000			46,779
Yalgogrin	J. Osborne	14,200			
Tubbo	John Peter, Exrs. of late	98,091			
Brewarrina, C.P.	Henry Rogers	2,500			
Yanco Downs	A. Rowone	2,609			
Berrembed	Thomas Ryan	673			
Yarrobee Park	A. Robertson & Bros.	77,600			
Browley	Swift & Hann	750			
Somerset Park	J. H. Spiller	1,250			
Billonbah	J. E. Warby	6,549			
Grong Grong	Henry Waugh	900			
Cuba, C.P.	Thomas M'Callrey	603			
Banandra	Jas. Smith	2,000			
Buckinbong, C.P.	Jas. Coote	1,450			
Waddai	D. Fraser	1,000			
Darlington	P. J. Firth	1,496			
Bolen Block A.	Hum & Collins	2,000			
Ringwood	John Lauder & Co.	3,000			
Narah	J. A. Lewis	32,500			
Warri	A. M'Nullan	959			
Uley	E. Nicholls	10,000			
Merool Creek	Rankin & M'Gregor	7,000			
Bygoo	J. Stewart	550			
Buckingbong, C.P.	Jas. Thomas	1,000			
" C.P.	Allen M'Pherson	864,544			
			Rose Hill	J. B. Lane	3,000
			Molong Creek	Richard C. Amos	660
			Shepherd's Creek	S. and L. Smith	4,195
			Bosh's Creek	Michael Corby	1,000
			Annerdoun	James Dalton	1,797
			Calenla	Elias Cohen	540

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Orange—continued.</b>			<b>Queanbeyan—continued.</b>		
Pendarves	Wm. Hawke	2,446	Burra	James Gibbs	1,547
Springfield	Trustees in the estate of the late T. G. Webb	9,900	Horse Park	John Gillespie	1,734
Clarendon	John Wallace	1,000	Walker's Flat	Michael McNamara	512
Cadia	Josiah Holman	2,752	Reedy Creek and Acton	John Jas. Wright and J. Wright	2,200
Ophir	George Slater	1,800	Bedulluck	James Rolfe	650
Spring Valley	John Grannall	946	Yarralumla	Frederick Campbell	11,549
Nubrygan	Charles Tom	1,541	Duntroon	Trustees of the late George Campbell	21,616
Guyong	Richard Glasson	4,745	Woodstock	George Webb	564
Tremeorne	Alfred Stevens	546	Yarra	William Henry Pollack	645
Treganowan	Frederick Trewake	9,980	Cohen	John McInnes	800
Kangarooobic	John B. Rotton	3,448	Gold Creek	Edmund Rolfe	2,111
Gosling Creek	New South Wales Frozen Meat Company	750	Rossi Billy Billy and Briart	Thomas Shanahan	13,000
Bell View	James Bell	800	Urila	Peter Naylor	1,300
		51,845	Burra	Catherine McDonald	900
			Well Station	Archibald McKeahine	2,390
<b>Parkes.</b>			Burra	John A. Badjery	4,450
Bunbury	Henry Davis	950	Gungahleen and Charwood	Edward K. Grace	15,500
Coradgery	John Kilpatrick	5,000	Jerrabomberra	Pemberton C. Palmer	1,356
Genanagie	Blomfield, Lamb, & Co.	13,098	Lanyon, Taggernong, Tidbin-billy, Cingwarra & Freshford	Andrew J. Cunningham and James Cunningham	25,000
Blowclear West	R. G. Treweeke	4,000	Waterhole Creek	Thomas Commint	1,700
Bartley's Creek	Thomas Tom	5,179	Rose Run	James Cooper	600
Coohang	Ross and James Ramsay	6,950	Waterholes	Donald Cameron	2,360
Nashville	Joseph Nash	655	Dunn's Flat	John Owent	520
Brolgan	William Davies	830	Brown's Flat	John Gallagher	1,764
Nowra Creek	Thomas Hamelton	843	Yarralumla	Philip Hardy	800
Flagstone Creek	Branlik and Klotz	1,900	Normgo	Thomas Rouch	700
Brolgan	Caleb Nash	1,900	Western	Cornelius Grady	600
Bulgandraminc	Dight & M'Kay	4,600	Gundaroo	Samuel Bingley	750
Warreberry	James Gallagher	1,100	Burra	John McNamara	4,000
Curra	S. F. Close	1,350	Gininderra	Angus Cameron	550
Warrigal	John A. Griffiths	2,553	Mugga Mugga	John Sheedy	600
		51,000	Dumandra	James Cotter	1,000
			Woodbury	John Cartwright	4,506
			Bulger Creek	William Moore	904
			Green Hills	Richard Moore, junr.	858
Lewinsbrook	Robert Park	1,100	Cuppacumbalong Naas Valley	Leopold Fanc, DeSalis	24,000
Bingleburra	John Busby Kelman	800	Urila	Thomas Dwyer	3,810
		1,900	Salwood	William Sullivan	600
			Rock Forrest	James Lawler	927
			Googongs	William Neagan	2,009
			Syring Valley	William Kelly	1,400
			Mount Allan	Thomas McLernan	1,000
					236,942
			<b>Rockley.</b>		
			Triangle Flat	Jacob Barnes	2,000
			Dunn's Hall	James and Joseph Barnes	1,130
			Brian Park	W. Brownlin, senr.	7,000
			Dunn's Plains	W. Brownlin, junr.	2,906
			Wattle Park	George Barnes	1,000
			Triangle Creek	Mary Barnes	500
			"	John Burns	700
			"	Thomas Burns	600
			Main Ridge	John Baker	1,000
			Crystal Hill	Alfred Cunhurst	1,286
			Bluey Hills	Charles Corry	700
			Foster's Valley	George Colborne	670
			The Valley	Thomas Cheney	1,600
			Campbell's River	Cornelius Dwyer	1,130
			Jumper's Flat	Charles Doulnan	760
			Rockburn	William J. Golsby	1,850
			Three Brothers	Edward Golsby	1,872
			Rockley Farm	Henry Hocky	2,982
			O'Brien's Creek	John Jones	1,000
			Three Brothers	R. D. Jones	550
			Caloola	Donald Larnach	3,500
			Grant's Creek	John McLellan	600
			Campbell's River	Donald M'Rae	1,000
			Brownlea	C. R. Macphillamy	2,000
			Kangaroo Swamp	Edward Moran	682
			Campbell's River	John Mackay	650
			Bunremayn	McIntosh and Oakes	7,669
			Cherry-tree Hill	D. Nightingale	891
			Kangaroo Creek	Daniel O'Neile	630
			Long Gully	Denis O'Neile	985
			Triangle Creek	Davie Press	1,250
			Saw-pit Flat	James H. Patterson	1,400
			Brownlea	James Paton	840
			Dunn's Hall	Francis Press	740
			Bath Creek	Thomas Quin	1,000
			Kerr's Creek	Richard Reynolds	1,606
			Three Brothers	George Reynolds	1,268
			Claremont	Joseph Sewell	2,864
			Soapy Creek	James Sewell	1,712
			Main Ridge	Henry Sewell	881
			The Swamp	Charles Skinner	1,100
		135,902			
<b>Queanbeyan.</b>					
Springs	Frederick Schardt	2,300			
Uriarra and Middle Cotter	Joseph & William Webb	5,902			
Rob Roy	John Bull	611			
Willeroo	R. C. Cooper	8,500			
Uriarra	McDonald and Morton	878			
"	John McDonald	4,825			
Bumbalong	Archibald Peden	850			
Majura	James Darmody	2,000			
Blackheath	John Seery	654			
"	Maurice Sheehan	1,174			
Carwoola	Thomas Rutledge	12,615			
Gidleigh	"	19,961			
Fell Timber	George Sparrow	1,000			
Booroomba and Orrolal	Charles H. McKeahine	2,230			
Belconou	Charles Campbell	5,960			
Googong	John Brown	5,000			
Long Gully	John Dunn	700			

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Rockley—continued.</b>			<b>Scone—continued.</b>		
Brisbane Valley	Daniel Sewell	700	Glencg	John M'Khee	900
Gilmandylie	Annie Selby	1,200	Glen Murray	Hugh Brien Murray	.....
Summerhill	Charlotte Shepherd	958	Tamborough	James Pinkerton	720
Ferndale	Noble Wilson	3,885	Gonna Flat	William Pinkerton	705
Eagle Vale	Alfred J. Warby	766	Gibber Gunyah	Thomas Quinn, junr.	920
"	Elizabeth Warby	850	Glassmullen	Mary Ann Ring	1,300
Stony Creek	Thomas Cash	600	Mount Tyrrell	Thomas Saunders	1,200
King's Creek	John E. Hope	950	Kars Springs	G. B. Schytrampf	1,350
Baker's Farm	John Collins	620	Spring Gully	Maria E. Schytrampf	1,200
		79,536	Bellevue	David Stevenson	.....
<b>Rydal.</b>			Sophia Creek	Michael Quinn	.....
Rock View	James T. Dobbie	1,200	Mount Pleasant	John Joseph Walsh	1,150
Mutton's Falls	William Taylor	720	Sandy Flat	T. S. Walsh	1,115
Fern Grove	Thomas Greenhalgh	850	White Rock Springs	J. G. Weber	1,994
		2,770	Belltrees	J. and H. C. White	91,521
			Tooologan	Ellen Worrad	2,000
			Wellstone	George Vine	1,600
<b>Rylstone.</b>					236,244
Rawden, Capertee & Brymair	Edward King Cox	15,236	<b>Singleton.</b>		
Lue	V. J. Dowling	9,522	Rothbury	E. V. C. Mayne	9,000
Dabee	R. M. Fitzgerald	7,789	Neotsfield	W. J. Dangar	1,060
Bylong and Barragon	E. and H. Tindale	6,000	Maryville	John Alford, junr.	1,805
Bingman and Umbiella	E. W. Cox	5,000	Oaklands	Alexander Bowman	6,714
Warrengee	William H. Jamison	2,648	Archerfield	Mrs. G. P. Bowman	2,500
Waverly	T. H. Fry	2,200	Maison Dieu	A. D. Browne	500
Bogie	R. T. Ashe	2,500	Dochra	James W. Collins	2,610
Airly	James Gallagher	2,000	Pringle's Hill	Richard Campin	1,330
Glen Alice	Mrs. McLean	1,940	Bridgman	George L. Tethbridge	1,911
Bandenora	William Corlis	1,900	St. Clair and Abbey Green	George Loder	1,560
Cow Creek	Thomas Sullivan	1,123	Ravensworth	D. F. Mackay	14,268
Brymair	William Farrar	1,000	New Freugh	J. C. S. M'Donnell	2,680
Rockville and Oakey Creek	Abel White	1,000	Greenmount	Simon Richards	840
Crooked Corner	Thomas Nevell	1,000	Rosedale	William Nowland	1,000
Combre Melon	John Lloyd	1,000	Chain of Ponds and Davy's	Joseph Whitten	930
Tea-tree Flat	Andrew Dunn	920	Creek		
Tryallion	Charles Davis	800	Glenridding	Mrs. E. A. Fawcett	500
Bara Creek	Norman McLeod	800			
The Crown	Donald McLean	770			49,208
Camboon	William Keech	704			
Ginghi	John Davis	602			
Vincent's Hole	John Farrar	600	Oak Glen	John Smeed	2,890
Bogie	Elizabeth Ashe	600			
		67,654	<b>Sofala.</b>		
<b>Scone.</b>					
Wingen, Glengarry	W. E. Abbott	12,000	Dean's Mountain	Anthony Bur	738
Daffodil, Sparkes Creek	John Ashford	800	Nomby Vale	William G. Baker	1,200
Dunwell	Barling Bros.	3,000	Nerrigula	Daniel Coward	1,560
Tinagroo	James Barwick	950	Myall Park	Samuel Donaldson	2,320
Milgarra	Hon. Archibald Bell	6,050	Plain Camp	John Donaghu	1,470
Granpian Hills	Mrs. G. P. Bowman	7,000	Calula Plain	James Handshaw	620
Tamborough	Donald Cameron	.....	Plantation	Thomas Haydon	965
Little Yarrundi	Matthew Collins	1,300	Springfield	Donald M'Pherson	1,150
Black Mountain	W. T. Collins	.....	Prairie Vale	James L. Smith	1,652
Puen Buen and Junction	John Henry Davies	8,700	Bomera	Andrew Town	26,241
Glenmore	Kenneth Cameron	670	Bando	J. F. and H. C. White	44,955
Bosley's Gully	Alexander Codrington	800	Merriyilla	A. A. Wightman	2,266
Invermion and Woodlands	J. H. Doyle	1,149			85,137
Kaywell	Dodd J. J.	1,200	<b>Tamworth.</b>		
St. Aubyns	W. A. Dumaresq	10,200	Bullingullin, North and South	Executors R. Pringle	44,290
Stony Creek	A. R. Fremlin	8,000	Goona Goona	Peel River Company	136,674
Thornthwaite	G. B. Finlay	6,800	Smmerhill	H. McCarthy	1,159
Cuen Creek, Redbank	John Flannagan	1,500	Blythwood	Blackall Bros.	1,548
Rosc Vale	William Irving Gardner	3,300	Tuleumlah Corroll	George James Huddle	2,000
Mount Goodman	Thomas Goodman	1,000	Timble	J. H. Tassall	3,700
Mount Tyrrell	Bateson Goodworth	.....	Dead Horse Gully	Walter Ahearn	2,000
Upper Wybong (Mount Tyrrell)	J. W. B. Goodworth	2,207	Carroll Gap	John Renniff	508
Gundy (Nectar Bank)	P. V. Hayne	900	Forest Farn	T. H. Maunder	600
Gundebri and Dartbrook	M. H. Hall	6,800	Quipolly	Charles Wheeler	1,600
Dartbrook	Mrs. Thomas Hall	2,636	Pine Hills	James Huddle	2,400
Cressfield	D. and G. Hall	3,000	Summerhill	Robert F. Doyle	2,000
Blairmore	G. P. Hall	1,705	Sumerton	William Condon	900
Ridgeland	Fredk. C. Hall	.....	Gala	Thomas Scott	1,300
Crooked Valley, Wybong	William Hayward	740	Dead Horse Gully	Paul Irish	1,100
Crooked Valley or Spring Valley, Wybong	Richard Holder	1,000	Quipolly	Adam Gros	1,598
Middle Creek	G. Hopper, junr.	1,010	Dungowan	Thomas Newman	650
Dalvey	Donald Kennedy	.....	Roscdale	Charles Watson	787
Rossgole	John J. Keys	3,618	Pleasant Plain	Mrs. H. Daly	600
Ten-mile Station	Peter Kiley	800	Mary Ville	F. Studle	750
Guan Gua	Charles Knee	.....	Rose Hill	Thomas Beedle	806
Spring Vale	John Lettice	1,660	Doeri	John Daly	850
Glencoc	Donald Robert Kennedy	1,600	Rose Hill	L. J. Doyle	11,917
Coun Creek	Donald Macintyre	23,780	Moonbi	John Gill	10,711
Whissonsett	Allan M'Donald	1,844	Leyburne	William Alderton	710
Mary Villa	Philip M'Gregor	850	Sugar-loaf	E. Whitten	700
			Wemo Creek	Michael McMahon	805
				A. G. Shanahan	1,000



Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Tuena—continued.</b>			<b>Uralla—continued.</b>		
Markdale	Edward Wells	1,200	Church Gully	John Blanch	2,732
Cookshale Creek	Phillip Hogan	2,000	Balindine, Salisbury	Henry Bourke	1,536
Wickwack	John Wells	2,000	Summerhill, Uralla	Patrick Bourke	1,100
Flowerburn	Kenneth M'Kenzie	600	Red Hill Farm, "	Eliza Bullen	1,105
		42,470	Palace Hill, Salisbury	Edward Cahill	1,204
<b>Tumberumba.</b>			Salisbury Plains, Uralla	Andrew Carlan	513
Newmeramang	Henry Ricketson	28,500	Yarrowyck	S. C. Cooper	1,200
Tooma and Nuragh	MacArtney & Co.	32,917	Foxwood	J. T. Crapp	3,800
Spring Grove	Michael J. Bryan	700	Underwood	William Crapp	900
Manus	Robert M'icking	15,000	Gostwyck	Dangar, Bros.	59,690
Rosewood	George H. Mohr	1,032	Frankfield	Francis Donoghue	1,020
Tumberumba	Thomas Mate	1,100	Clifton, Bullala	James Doran	1,300
Ourimi	Richard Chant	866	Manuka Farm, Uralla	W. J. & J. C. Dorrington	1,170
Coorabira	Edward Ashcroft	3,000	Chilcott Swamp	Wm. Dorrington	698
Burra	Donelly and Cox	6,000	Wattle Gully, Boorolong	Lottlieb Dratsch	1,180
Greg Greg	John C. Mahon	644	Greylands, Rocky River	Wm. Fearly	1,425
Coorabira	D. and J. Livingstone	1,400	Kentucky, Uralla	John Fletcher	26,000
Munderoo	Benjamin Bell	873	Daisy Hill Farm, Kentucky, Uralla	William Harn	735
Ourimi	Cobb & Co.	10,000	Salisbury Plains, Uralla	Michl. Heffernan	700
Rosewood	Walter Mott	954	Spring Paddock, Miln Creek, Uralla	William House	1,500
Watergang	Thos. Whitehead	1,264	Balala, Uralla	Richd. Hudson	17,200
Ickory Grove	William Oakman	2,821	Yarrowyck, Uralla	J. B. Lillcrap	600
West Pinebegan	Adam Setherland	3,000	Longhill	Patrick Long	700
Tumberumba	Henry Dersiel	600	Uralla	Mrs. H. M'Crossin	790
Coorabira	Adam S. Livingstone	1,825	Summerville, Carlisle Gully	Allan M'Donald, Junr.	1,126
Toolong	Donelly Bros.	17,000	Enmore, Uralla	Rainey MacKay	5,346
		129,496	Frida, Yarrowyck, Uralla	John Manuel	1,380
<b>Tumut.</b>			Yarrowyck	Manuel, Bros.	4,700
Gobragandra	John Auckland	660	Tullisker	C. M'L. Marsh	4,450
Long Plain	Austin and Milliar	30,000	Winterslow	P. G. Marsh	1,550
Eurobin	James Brennan	1,700	Riverside	H. G. Marsh	2,239
Tumut Plains	Brown and Harris	4,900	Springburn, Rockwood	John Menzies	700
Minjang	Laurence Connell	1,000	Kevin Grove	Saml. Munsie	1,992
Mount Horeb	Andrew Crain	5,000	Cornhill	Hannah M. Munsie	750
Mount Adrah	Thomas Crain	5,000	Miln Creek	James Nay	590
Ferndale	Ralph Cottam	600	Turkey Creek, Balala	Saml. O'Dell	2,000
Cherry Hill	James Day	2,000	Elm Grove, Rocky River	Richard Roberts & Eliza-Skewes	644
Bago	William Denson	2,700	Mountain View, Uralla	Joseph Roberts	1,100
Woomona	Philip Deunin	1,950	Athol Yarrowyck	John Robson	1,800
Lemington	Darlow and Son	1,597	Rosedale, Uralla	Mrs. Riley	1,000
Springs	James Fitzgerald	600	Kentucky	Wm. Rooney	750
Brungle	Henry French	1,350	Spring Farm	John Ryan	500
Brungle	French, Bros.	650	Wattle Hill	John Ryan, Senr.	650
Yarrangobilly North, Talkingo South, Pinteyan East	James Gibb and Son	6,000	Kentucky	James Ryan	760
Wyangle	Patrick Geary	1,250	Harlow Park	Patk. Shanahan	600
Brungle	Charles Guy	1,850	Agden Green	Charles Smith	2,196
Goeup	Samuel Gordon	3,600	Green Valley	Amos Smith	1,600
Toomowama, Jeremiah	Francis Garner	3,400	Terrible Vale	Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. Blainfield & Marsh owners in charge	19,100
Lacmalac	Francis Halloran	1,300	Prospect	F. G. Taylor	3,615
Yarrangobilly	Henry Harris	2,000	The Mount	Louisa Taylor	4,140
Wall's Creek	W. H. Hargreaves	900	Gracemere	Archibd. Turnbull	1,501
Middle Adelong	Albert Hogan	1,750	Wood Lawn	Richd. Vickers	1,393
Lacmalac	Jeremiah Kennealley	950	Mill Park	James Vickery	1,118
Red Hill	Patrick Kieley	17,000	Rockwood	F. R. White	12,900
Gilmore	John Linnane	2,460	Stockgrove, Balala	John Yates	1,888
Talbingo	Sarah Lampe	2,477	Lake Farm, Uralla	James Young	1,270
Bombowlee	Robert Lowther	1,000	Enmore,	John Tobin	1,315
Adgindilly	Geo. Wm. Last	1,908			222,130
Shaking Bog	Fred. Gibson Manning	3,000	<b>Urana.</b>		
Bangadang	John Melrose	2,000	Brookong	Michael O'Connell	500
Lindhurst	George Paynter	2,000	Idiwell	William Warhurst	500
Ellershe	Peterson and Sargood	16,981	Brookong	Andrew Mathews	600
Wondalga	Charles Purcell	3,800	Urangelinc	Donald M'Donald	1,415
Chidowla	John Roche	3,400	Oakleigh	Francis B. Elliott	1,174
Bombowlee	Angus Rankin	16,000	Flowerdale	George Mitchell	1,800
Bago	Sheldon C. Smith	1,600	Urangelinc Creek	John Clancy	1,000
Blowenrig West	Mathew Sawyer	2,000	Urana	Thomas Newton	10,700
Middle Adelong	Morcer Todd	2,000	Emu Plains	Robert J. Drummond	1,200
Yellowin	Wilkinson and Son	2,400	Long Plain	Angus Cameron	2,500
Bangadang	Joseph Woodlands	600	Fern Bank	William Thompson	3,000
Shaking Bog	Mrs. Walter Kittle	1,000	Bank Side	Thomas Kennan	930
Snubber	Swift and Hann	8,700	Old Govee	John Carroll	1,000
Brush Plain, Jeremiah	Thos. Bell	1,500	North Goonambil	Allan Knox Buckley	801
Sandy Creek	Danl. Herlihy	900	Brookong	William Goldsmith	1,600
Kalagat and Upper Adelong	Chas. Baker	1,200	Matonga	Robert Rand	52,892
Green Bank	James Browse	900	Norundah	Thomas Richards	800
Threc Brooks	Sheldon C. Smith	1,600	Brookong	Archibald Crawford	2,419
Wyangle	Mrs. E. Murphy	650	Hamilton	James Hamilton	880
Jeremiah	Wm. Kinguill	500	Old Goree	Thomas W. Ball	1,100
		180,293	Coonong	Samuel M'Caughey	18,100
<b>Uralla.</b>			Goolgumbula	John Blain	1,640
Winter Villa, Uralla	George Adams	1,166	Colombo	James Innes	800
Wollim, "	C. R. Blaxland	5,603	Orange Grove	Joseph M'Culloch	2,700

Stations or Runs	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Urana—continued.</b>			<b>Wagga Wagga—continued.</b>		
Kulki	Thomas Woods	750	Cowabee	David Hannah	21,670
North Goonambil	G. B. M'Kennon	17,126	Doona, Yeerong Creek	S. S. Boyd	1,700
Argoon	Ross Brothers	8,900	Murrigalderie	William Abbott	3,019
Kulki	Thomas Tranter	900	Mundawadera	Charles Eaghill	21,450
Yanko Creek	Martin Brennan	900		New Zealand & Australian Land Company	13,589
Glenlivet	Murdoch M'Kenzie	1,000	Humala	William M'Callum	1,300
Terrabona	Robert M'Dowell	1,929	Spring Vale	James Dempster	1,900
Widgiewa	James Cochran	38,200	Mount Blake	William Farrell	510
Belle Vue, Emu Plains	Jeremiah L. Quinn	2,700	Goblagombalin	John Lloyd	500
Burrangong	Phillip H. Gell	14,000	Mittagong	George J. Mulholland	23,000
Myall Grove	Wallace Brown	1,950	Oura	C. F. Bolton	2,700
Fairview	Andrew Brown	1,600	Moorong	E. W. and A. A. Westly	25,000
Goonambil	William O'Brien	1,000	Pullitop	George M'Donell	36,000
Bingagong	William M'Kinnon	1,824	Murruntall	Edward Ashcroft	7,000
Colombo	William Grant and Son	11,125	Tootal	John Rawson	800
Brookong	Messrs. Johnson & Thomas	730	Mittagong	Abraham Booth	50,508
Flowerdale	Daniel Clancy	1,750	Goblagombalin and Tooyal	Joseph Rebello	10,000
Cocketgedong and Urana	Watt and Thompson	32,108	Lower Mithal Creek	Richard Cox	23,000
Nowrami and Bullabong	Lyell and Simpson	35,000	Marrar	M. A. Donnelly	47,500
Urangeline Creek	Francis J. Kirby	3,999	Borambula	M. A. Donnelly	6,440
Colombo Plain	John and Isaac Rudd	14,988	Retreat	E. H. Clemson	987
Brookong	W. H. Smith	996	Tarcutta	E. C. Pearson	23,000
Emu Plains	Joseph J. Wakely	10,765	Sandy Creek	Executors J. J. Donnelly	22,850
Hogarth	William C. Quinn	5,300	Junee	J. W. Dennis	18,720
Yamma	Charles M. Lloyd	27,516	Mittagong	Harvey Welman	22,000
Brookong	William Halliday	160,000	Ariah and Bungamtill	Walter Langton	1,000
Jerilderie	John Dalgleesh	1,600	Ganmain	John Egan	2,000
Green Park	W. Ryan	1,950	Houlaghan's Cecek	Robert Beaver	2,000
Goree	Hugh Finn	1,600	Lower Tarcutta	Alick Smith	18,000
Kulki	W. H. Mate	3,643	Keyamba	George Wilson	29,000
Kenilworth	John Sparks, junr.	950	O'Brien's Creek	John Cox	14,000
Spardon	John Williams	800	Mangoplah	P. Hann	21,000
Butherwah	Sumner and Faid	21,225	Mimosa West	John Buchanan	2,308
Argoon	John M'Keown	933	Argyle Farm	John King	12,360
Shamrock Vale	Richard J. Taaffe	900	Hanging Rock	C. D. Bardwell	30,343
Widgiewa and Bingagong	James Cooke	1,150	Oberne	Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company	40,000
Jerilderie	Evan Jones	2,000	Eunmanareyha	Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company	19,452
Kulki	James Walker	1,875	Feenora	Robert Tresilian	1,640
Turkey Plain	Nicholas Flynn	2,000	Murrigalderie	Thomas H. Mate	22,000
Durrobin Park	David Munro	1,700	Unautbee Tongue	John Dillon	1,400
Bundure	New Zealand and Australian Land Co. (Limited)	66,000	Junee	John Harding	960
Yanko	James M'Donald	2,023	Stone Wall	T. Jones	1,780
Yanko	John Ryan	1,915	Ganmain Park	John Cutler	800
Yanko Plains	Thomas Russ	2,000	Kindra	James M'Geachie	785
Yanko	William Robertson	1,000	Berry Jerry	John H. Spiller	7,742
Thurrowa	John Mitchell	2,000	Yarragundry	William Devlin	853
Argoon	Thomas Beveridge	1,828	Ganmain Kolkibitoo Dolla	Devlin & Co.	74,748
Jerilderie	Edward Killen	5,310	Dulla Derry		
Woodburn	Alexander A. M'Kenzie	3,281	Pomingolarna	Mackay and Copland	28,780
Spring Plains	C. V. Maal	950	Fairfield, Oura	Robert Dunn	3,780
Argoon	Alexander Ross	8,630	Coursing Park	John M'Farlane	3,200
Yanko	James Cahill	1,000	Greenhill Farm	Henry Taylor	1,650
Pine Grove, Kulki	John Pierce	1,715	Brucedale	Basil Bennett	2,830
Wood Park	James Williamson	2,500	Gregadoo	Charles Nixon	4,000
Wellhill	Hugh Arthur	2,850	Egan Creek	William Love	12,285
Hogarth	Johnson Quinn	3,450	Ganmain	Gottlieb Halbisch	1,810
Willow Bank	W. S. Thatcher	1,800	Rosedale	John Swan	850
Woodside	Peter Robertson	1,600	Mittagong	Michael Flynn	562
Summer Glen	Angus M'Phee	1,400	Livingstone's Gully	Joseph Cox	1,400
Yanko	William Moreland	600	" "	William Cox	1,000
Springbrook	James Kirwin	650	Yeerong Creek "	Catherine Costigan	1,000
Benrigg	Charles Elliott	1,956	Ganmain	Thomas Jones	1,800
Yanko	Sir S. Wilson	64,337	Woodburn	David Cox	1,010
Bellfield	William Arnold	660	June Reefs	Robert Sproule	4,050
Yanko	Thomas L. Hogan	1,066	Glen Mary	A. M'Kinnon	3,000
Fairlie Grange, Argoon	William Jackson	3,940	Shathmore	Murdoch M'Kenzie	636
Urangeline Creek	John M'Isaac	750	Blake Mount, Sandy Creek	Wm. John Blake	2,000
North Yathong	Thomas M'Farland	7,700	Shoekaroo	R. S. Douglas	3,800
Argoon	James Anderson	2,000	Pomingolarna	Daniel O'Keefe	600
Brookong	Thomas Claxton	600	Teatree Creek	Lawrence Cox	1,400
Mahonga	William Day	1,500	Livingstone	Cox Brothers	1,530
		745,964	Harefield	William M'Nickle	3,940
			Grubbin and East Mangoplah	Oliver Cox	20,200
			Yarra Gundry	John Mulcare	630
			" "	Gilbert M'Gall	800
			Mundowey	Duncan Cameron	1,600
			Greegadoo	John Nixon	5,300
			Wallace Town	Charles James Redman	1,524
			Erinvale	Thomas Fitzpatrick	6,500
			Woodlands	George Bardwell	5,849
			Junee	Thomas W. Hammond	20,053
			Farefield	William Patterson	1,000
			Eringoera	Stephen Farrell	8,000
			Mimosa	William Rudd	1,200
			Wagingoberrunbee	James Joseph Rudd	10,014
			Kilday	J. W. Cunningham	11,700
			Mimosa	William Payne	500
<b>Wagga Wagga.</b>					
Belmore	Samuel Croft, senr.	3,000			
Berry Jerry	Geo. M. Gennings	775			
" "	Richard Heymann	890			
Clear Hills	P. Heffernan	17,000			
Mimosa	George M'Kinley	1,000			
Dun Robin	John Robert Cooke	2,500			
Mundowey Berry Jerry	Ewen Cameron	2,032			
Kindra	John Stinson	8,000			
Berry Jerry	Anthony Stinson	6,000			
Gumly Gumly	John Lockett	2,055			
Bullenbong	Alex. Davidson, senr.	33,400			
Mandamah West	Alex. Davidson, senr.	7,000			
Book Book	Edward Ingram	16,000			
Opossum Plain	John Chenery	2,466			





Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Warialda—continued.</b>			<b>Wentworth—continued.</b>		
Brimstadt	Mathias Koina	730	Polia	John Pile	75,511
Roddy Creek	Allan Kennedy	775	Wondinbro	Charles William Porter	635
Balmain	Dennis Lowe	4,000	Rimgall	James Reid	574
Long Plain	Richard Lockery	870	Blenathen	Ross, Reid & Co.	3,280
Oregon	Ann M'Millan	10,523	Boundary Run	Robertson Bros.	1,500
Croppa Creek	John M'Master	8,160	Calvra	William Seward	550
Rockwell	Mott Bros.	5,980	Balcatherine	James Thomson Smith	579
Yagobie	Elijah Maidens	930	Mallee Cliffs, Tapalin and Ki	Tapalin Pastoral Company	48,301
Graman	Peter O'Gorman	629	Cal Lal	Mary Thomas	798
Wallangra	Russell and Black	33,226	Bingo	Thomas Funkin	1,213
Pearby Hall	John Rogerson	4,243	Lake Victoria	Robert Tully & Co.	115,213
Allandale	Allan Stevenson	4,020	Moarara	C. H. Wreford	82,991
Boggaineldi	W. R. and C. Scott	88,000			
Bulgaria	Job Salway	720			
Milford	Thos. Smith	1,000			
Eden Grove	Jas. B. South	543			
Rocky Waterholes	Henry Timmins	1,100			
Glenceoe	J. and R. Wetherall	5,800			
Mountain View	Thomas Wells	1,000			
Highland Plain	Robert Wethered	550			
Harrina	Michael Ryan	1,240			
Boggabilla	John Newlands	535			
		530,150			951,094
<b>Warren.</b>			<b>Wellington.</b>		
Reddenville	Patrick Reddan	1,600	Wiandra	J. Brophy	850
Emu Park	Daniel M'Alary	2,650	Newrea	C. W. Ashe	1,000
Enaweena	Learmouth and Gillespie	23,894	Dull Pether	Ferguson, Bros.	500
Gillendoon and Umangla	George Rouse	6,000	Greendale	J. Williamson	702
Wambandry Plain	Robert Fuller	2,500	Gobolon	J. A. Gardiner	900
Dooran	David Robertson	331	Round Bend	J. M'Leod	535
Peter Duffity	John F. Egan	5,985	Peach Trees	J. Douglass	800
Ewenmar Angle	George Hubbard	400	Sheep Station Point	R. Charlton	1,000
Wombobbie and Wambandry	H. R. C. Bird	44,322	Euingala	H. Fletcher and G. W. Johnston	550
Wambandry	Francis A. Byrne	1,000	Muckerawa	P. Marning	700
Borridge	Henry Beinhard	115	Maryland	T. and N. Quirk	750
New Park	John Barrie	600	Finch's Flat	C. Williamson	700
Long Corner	Samuel Hubbard	79	Loury Flat	J. Dart	830
Bemudel Creek	Patrick M'Manus	803	Warree	C. Hamelly	1,020
Collingily	Samuel Meers	3,000	Beri Creek	H. Horton	1,300
Collmarine	Mrs. Ostler	1,188	Cooper's Creek	J. Lyons	1,400
Mara	J. F. O'Brien	1,606	Nubrigyn	C. Brazier	1,700
	D. M'Calman & Sons	1,943	Burrandong	T. Campbell	2,000
		98,016	Bundarler	R. Hubbard	1,096
			Warree	C. Brady	2,057
			Baabudgeric	H. Fletcher	2,200
			Burrandong	J. Sloane	2,400
			Narroogal	E. A. Smith	4,000
			Bolangora	J. Rodda	4,000
			Guroba	G. W. Johnston	4,150
			Curra Creek	Vecch, Bro.	5,000
			Katella	E. B. Sutter	5,000
			Narroogal	W. C. and M. E. A'Beckett	6,438
			Gunnegaldrie	W. Martin	7,400
			Yamble, Gellinghall	C. B. Lowe	7,456
			Apsley	R. T. B. Gaden	8,500
			Geurie	Messrs. Chambers & Co.	13,450
			Nanima	J. Aarous	24,000
			Garryowen	P. Quirk	612
					114,996
<b>Wee Waa.</b>			<b>Wilcannia.</b>		
Merah	George Loder	16,960	Cultowa	Booth, Oakden & Co.	30,637
Drildool	Thomas Cook	17,000	Billilla	Thomas Chernside & Co.	74,248
Wee Waa	William M'Kenzie	12,000	Outer Netallia	Messrs. Desaily & Broughan	27,850
Panc Creek	W. F. Shearer	1,590	Gnalla	E. W. Donnelly & Co.	50,000
Hollywell	J. P. Doherty	1,600	Morden	Gayer & Hamilton	31,327
Pine Grove	Samuel Harris	2,500	Goonalgal	Edward Hine	2,000
Burren	Mathew Moore	6,000	Clifton Farm	Frances Jones	2,530
Bonney Hill	James Russell	1,440	Nuntherungee	W. & C. Kennedy	4,270
Burren	T. & R. Button	500	Wornaminto	R. H. Kennedy	19,250
Boo Boo, Weeta Waa Run	W. F. Mitchell	1,520	Caalpaulin	Lachlan M'Bean	36,700
Weeta Waa	Walter J. Falcombe	3,922	Bootra	The Rev. A. M'Kean	6,700
Merah	Thomas Wall	1,100	Momba and Mount Murchison	Momba Pastoral Company	200,000
Burren	Hocken & Co.	6,000	Salisbury Downs	W. Lockardt Morton	36,356
Panc Creek	Cornelius Kelaher	2,000	Menamurtie	Harvey Patterson	42,135
Bumblemeir	Knight Bros.	7,000	Yancannia	Reid & Shaw	88,051
Weeta Waa	Andrew Thompson	2,000	Dry Lake	George Thomas Smith	1,100
Panc Creek	James Radford	900	Menamurtie	J. Shaw and Capt. Davies	71,185
Moleen	Andrew Hamilton	2,000	Kayhennera	W. J. Wren & Co.	5,000
Trenufield	John Lehean, senr.	1,699	Mount Poole	Duncan M'Bryde & Co.	11,673
		87,731	Green Vale	John M'Keena	500
			Coolidge	O'Donnell & Ryan, Bros.	1,520
			Mount Stuart	W. O. Thomson	3,000
			Warretta	Elias Andrews	4,440
			Whitabramnia	Scott, Bros.	5,240
			Glenlyan	Andrew M'Gregor	16,500
			Mount King, East	A. Croxon	5,300
			Mrisino	Sir S. Wilson	700
			Elsinora	E. and W. W. Killen	5,100
			Baden Park	Swift and Mann	32,530
			Tarella	Quinn & Co.	43,407
			Mount Manara	John Hay	32,000
					867,749
<b>Wentworth.</b>					
Mallara	Charles Barritt	15,477			
Tapio	Arthur Thomas Brooke	58,278			
Moarna and Bunnerungie	William Crozier	61,721			
Avoca and Popilah	D. and D. H. Cudmore	96,831			
Arumpo and Burtundy	Thomas F. Cumming	48,940			
Tarcorla	Mrs. D'Archy	74,900			
Netley	John Dunn	70,359			
Rupus Creek	Joseph Goldsworthy	1,758			
Culpra	James Grace	1,040			
Bengalaw	John Grace	850			
Frenchman's Creek	John Hammas	1,000			
Salt Creek Islands	Thomas Higgins	560			
Para	John Hope Executors of	54,448			
Willows	Joseph Lush and Harry Wright	2,100			
Burla	W. M'Gregor & Co.	18,000			
Timpunga	Alfred Nichols	830			
Buchalaw	F. L. Parker	23,000			
Cuthero	James Pile	89,857			

Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.	Stations or Runs.	Names of Owners.	No. of Sheep and Lambs.
<b>Wollar.</b>			<b>Yass—continued.</b>		
Wallara	Alexander M'Donald	593	Dick's Creek	George Worthy	580
		593	Couridge	Samuel Wilson	1,000
	<b>Yass.</b>		Mullion	Frederick Walker	2,000
			Sugar Loaf	A. Wade	1,300
					221,189
Ewralie	F. W. Hume	9,500		<b>Young.</b>	
Kenelworth	H. M. Terry	3,063	Cap View	Frederick Pring	804
Taemas	Joseph T. Jones	3,000	Memagong	William Neil	16,476
Douro	Mrs. E. S. O'Brien	12,200	Little Burrangong	E. J. Allen	8,900
Greenwood	Thomas Armstrong	1,930	Bank Side	Samuel Fowler	1,527
Charterville	John Boulding	850	Warrangong	E. A. Bowler	16,141
Hawthorne	Joseph Buckmaster	1,000	Crowther Creek	Joseph Woodbridge	586
Throsbey's Creek	Samuel Best	500	Stoney Ridge	Henry Chew	8,040
Green Hills	Andrew Bullman	2,300	Mountain View	Mrs. W. Sutherland	2,200
Waroo	Mrs. Ann Brassie	4,600	Danabilla	John Chew	11,400
Waroo	John Brassie	900	Top Creek	E. Fowler	4,000
Goodradigbee	Henry Barber	6,000	Rise Wood	E. Fowler	1,000
Humewood	Alfred Barber	4,523	Coolagong	John Marrooney	3,736
Kangarra Narrawa	P. and T. Besnard	37,700	Sandy Creek	Samuel Garrard	2,100
Cavan	J. F. Castle	6,000	Bribara Creek	John Tudeman	1,150
Dowahills	James Connell	2,500	Crowther	John Pring	13,500
Rocky Water-hole	J. R. Creagh	2,000	Marengo	John Beaumont	7,345
Gum Flat	J. W. Carey	1,120	Jandra	George H. Green	19,128
Reedy Flat	William Carnell	500	Combaning	David Blair	11,080
Ricc's Flat	James Collinson	2,000	Berthong	James Gibb & Son	36,072
Three Oaks	Edward Clarke	800	Calabash	Samuel Tout	7,530
Cheswick	Edwin Davis	800	Irish Jack Creek	John Tout	3,600
Boggy Creek	Andrew Davis	850	Grogan	Telford & Rutherford	27,000
Spring Flat	William Davis	850	Park Ville	Ann Parkman	2,716
Little Plain	Timothy Daly	2,000	Dundoo Hills	Richardson & Parkman	8,080
Taemas	James Duffy	1,000	Wallendbeen	Alexander Mackay	4,602
Yeumburra	Edwin Davis	970	New Memagong	James Mackinnon	3,200
Sutton	William Davis	1,399	Rose Vale	Moses Brown	1,848
Mundoonan	James Davis	560	Balabla	Ann Wells	600
Yeumburra	James Duff	1,000	Sandy Creek	John Baker	5,549
Wargalia	Michael Delancy	1,800	Six-mile	Joseph Taylor	850
Goungau	George Davis	1,997	Brigg's Farm	Frederick Gordon	600
Wargalia	William Eager	900	Mohylon	W. R. Watt, junr.	7,100
Brimbulla	George Franklin	4,000	Wombat	Bruce Prayter	900
Middle Station	John Grace	600	Moppity	Thomas Mayoh	1,397
Cavan	John Griffiths	500	Ten-mile	David Taylor	1,728
Bango	Matthew Grieves	2,420	Bunamunda Troy	Hugh Roxburgh & Co.	6,770
Fox Down	Joseph Goodwin	1,000	Bloomfield	George Webb	1,406
Sawyer's Flat	W. J. Grogan	2,000	Upper Coolagong	Job Fowler	9,000
"	Wm. Grogan, senr.	600	King Vale	Henry King	4,000
Wall Grove	E. Garner	2,700	Burrangong	M'Kenzie Bros.	6,300
Vale View	John Garner	2,600	Moppity	Carlo Mareno	12,687
Waroo	Thomas Hind	5,000	Rose Hill	Edward Taylor	2,800
Yeumburra	Charles Hall	2,000	Wombat	George Wells	650
Marchmont	William Sydney Hall	2,800	Tumbleton	Thomas Birmingham	1,000
Cooradigbee Cave Flat	John Hannam	6,920	Mountain View	Andrew M'Gill	1,505
Jeir	R. P. Johnston	16,000	Rose Vale	William Whybrow	1,210
West Yeumburra	Mary Kaveney	700	Nubba	Lackey, Wall, Mills	18,155
"	Patrick Kaveney	800	Wombat	Patrick Connell	500
Gum Flat	Nathaniel Lucas	550	Everleigh	Thomas Downey	1,700
Sheep Station Creek	John Loomes	560	Balabla	Alexander Murray	805
Marchmont	John Leonard	3,600	Spring Park	James Tunney	3,012
Mullion	Ledger Bros.	5,000	Alowrie	Irwin Smith	800
"	Thomas Lecond	1,000	Bendickmorell	Joshua Beatson	950
Wantagong	Thomas J. Lucas	700	Glenmire	John Carr	650
Allandale	George Lucas		Marengo Flats	Cornelius Cullen	500
Retreat	Edwin Lucas	600	Green Bank	John Watson	6,500
Ravenswood	George Merriman	1,850	Englewood	William Pike	530
Mill Town	Thomas Maloy	900	Bendickmorell	Rowland Woodbridge	600
Good Hope	Argyle M'Callum	5,800	Wombat	Charles Lewington	2,000
Haske's Creek	Patrick M'Inery	900	Mount Hope	Patrick Harrold	2,213
Derrengullen	Henry M'Kay	500	Jandra	William Holt	600
Black Range and Weigasper	M'Bean Bros.	17,000	Stoney Creek	Samuel James	2,500
Dam Creek	Thomas Madden	2,220	Berthong	Phillip Dwyer	700
Gooder's Creek	Daniel Morrison	700	M'Henry's Creek	Thomas Quinn	760
Bowning	Patrick Minehan	5,300	Happy Valley	John Forbes	1,240
Sawyer's Creek	William Mills	640	Marengo Flats	Patrick Kearnes	2,410
Spring Field	Jeremiah M'Auliffe	1,300	Mandamar	E. O. Donkin	2,700
Little River	Charles O'Neil	1,000	North Berthong	John Jenkins	14,200
Fox Down	Sarah Pegram	750	Upper Balabla	James Caldwell	6,150
Murrumbateman	Thomas Prior	500	Marengo	Richard Crew	1,800
Derrengullen	Dennis Ryan	3,000	Millong	Thomas Whiteman	800
Boamblo	Andrew K. Roche	3,800	Bank Side	Samuel Fowler	2,527
Murrumbateman	David Ramsay	1,200	Curraburrama	James Grant	1,400
Wargalia	William Robertson	3,800			
Cordra Vale	Mrs. S. Ryrie	7,000			
Wargalia	John Smith	3,000			
Mountain Brook	John Thomas Thatcher	2,500			
Majurigan	Robert Thompson	650			347,118

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.  
(STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH.)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1883.

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 July, 1884.*

TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, ESQ., M.P., MINISTER FOR  
MINES, &C., &C., &C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1883, and to invite attention to the Appendix 2 which has been prepared in accordance with your directions, and contains a large amount of useful details not published in previous Reports.

From the information contained in the Report it appears that the effect of the recent drought had not very seriously affected the number of stock up to the end of last year.

The clip of wool for 1883 shows a very satisfactory increase.

During the year efforts were made to secure better provision for travelling stock, both as regards grass and water. The drought however seriously retarded the work of constructing tanks, &c., as well as the selection of suitable sites and the inspection of works. Nevertheless a large amount of useful work has been performed by the Inspector of Tanks and Wells during the year, as will be seen by reference to his Report and schedules as contained in Appendix 1.

The search for water along the stock routes by boring has been rendered more difficult and expensive, and in some localities has been entirely prevented, by reason of the drought.

The rabbit pest, which was dealt with under the Pastures and Stock Protection Act until the end of April, 1883, and subsequently under the Rabbit Nuisance Act, 1883, increased the work of the Branch to such an extent as to tax to the utmost the zeal of the Chief Inspector, and it was only by his untiring energy and the diligence of the officers under him that the accumulation of arrears was prevented.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary for Mines.

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 30th June, 1884.

[1,365 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £241 14s. 9d.]

## The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 April, 1884.  
I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Report on the working of this Branch, for the year ending 31st December last, which is as usual based very much upon Inspectors' estimates, the owners still showing very little inclination to furnish data.

## I.—INSPECTORS AND THEIR WORK.

1. *The Inspectors.*

There are now forty Inspectors, having charge of fifty-four Sheep Districts.

2. *The inspections made.*

The inspections made during the year were as follows :—

Of Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,326
Of Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,309
Of Pounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
Of Pastures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,704
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,621

This would give an average of 611 inspections made by thirty-seven Inspectors.

3. *Horses, Cattle, and Sheep inspected.*

*Horses.*—The number of horses inspected during the year was 49,291, by thirty-seven Inspectors, and in the remaining districts no inspections were made.

*Cattle.*—The number of cattle inspected during the year was 475,883.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep inspected during the year was 19,247,757. This is an excess of 806,318 on last year's inspection.

4. *Distance travelled by Inspectors during the year on duty.*

The total number of miles travelled by thirty-seven Inspectors was 147,662, being an average of 8,990 each per annum.

5. *Prosecutions and Convictions.*

The prosecutions instituted during the past year were as follows :—

Under Sheep Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
„ Lands Act, trespass on reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Brands Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Pastures Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386

The number of convictions were—

Under Sheep Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
„ Lands Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Brands Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Pastures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315

## II.—HORSES.

1. *The number.*

By returns the number of horses in the Colony during the twenty-three years previous to and including 1883 was as follows :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	251,497	1872	304,100
1862	233,220	1873	328,408
1863	273,389	1874	334,462
1864	262,554	1875	357,696
1865	284,567	1876	366,703
1866	282,587	1877	328,150
1867	278,437	1878	336,468
1868	280,201	1879	360,038
1869	280,818	1880	395,984
1870	280,304	1881	398,577
1871	337,597	1882	328,026
		1883	326,964

This shows a decrease during the year of 1·062.

2. *The different breeds.*

*Draught.*—The number returned under this head is—Ordinary, 66,413; thoroughbred, 10,403; total, 76,816.

*Light harness.*—The number returned as ordinary is 76,976; thoroughbred, 9,726; total, 86,702.

*Saddle.*—The number of ordinary is given as 149,005; thoroughbred, 14,441; total, 163,446.

## 3

3. *Horses introduced.*

*From other districts.*—The number of stud horses introduced is 139, and stud mares, 239; ordinary mares, 249; and horses, 550.

*From other Colonies.*—The number introduced by sea was—Stud horses, 51; stud mares, 67; and ordinary, 30 mares, 37 horses.

The number introduced overland was 175 stud mares and 292 stud horses, and ordinary 52 mares and 91 horses.

*From England and other Countries.*—The numbers introduced under this head was 33 stud mares and 32 stud horses, and ordinary, 21 mares and 35 horses.

4. *Horses fit for sale.*

The number returned as being fit for market during the present year is 7,226 draught, 9,261 light harness, and 14,721 saddle.

Of this number it is estimated that 3,847 are really first-class animals, and specially suited for the India and China markets.

There were sent from three districts 380 horses to be shipped from Sydney, and from two districts 220 horses for Melbourne for Foreign Countries.

5. *How Horses are kept.*

The number kept in paddocks is given as 174,137; running at large, 42,137; and kept both ways, 47,567.

6. *Increase and decrease.*

In sixteen districts the horses are increasing in number, but to no great extent; the reasons given are—Improved value, greater demand, and breeding for exportation.

In fourteen districts the number has decreased considerably; the reasons given are—Drought, starvation, ceasing to breed, sheep pay better.

In six districts horses are returned as stationary, and from remaining districts there are no returns.

7. *Improvement.*

In thirty-two districts the horses are said to be improving; the principal reasons given are—Introduction of superior stud horses, breeding from choice mares, and more attention to the rules of breeding, and better prices obtainable. In three districts breeding of horses is, so far as regards improvement, reported as stationary, and no returns from remaining districts.

8. *Diseases.*

In thirty districts the horses are reported to be free from any disease; and in ten districts there were slight cases of strangles.

9. *Losses*

The losses from drought, starvation, wire in chaff, and other accidents as reported, amount to 2,834.

10. *Wild Horses.*

The number of wild horses in the Colony is estimated at 15,439, which shows a decrease on the previous year of 827.

## III.—CATTLE.

1. *Number.*

The returns of cattle in the Colony during the twenty-three years ending 31st December, 1883, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	2,271,923	1873	2,794,327
1862	2,620,383	1874	2,856,699
1863	2,032,522	1875	3,134,086
1864	1,924,119	1876	3,131,013
1865	1,961,905	1877	2,746,385
1866	1,771,809	1878	2,771,583
1867	1,728,427	1879	2,914,210
1868	1,761,411	1880	2,580,040
1869	1,795,904	1881	2,597,348
1870	2,195,096	1882	1,859,985
1871	2,014,888	1883	1,640,753
1872	2,287,660		

This shows a decrease during the year of 219,232.

2. *Different Brands.*

*Shorthorns.*—The number of pure-bred and stud shorthorns is estimated at 45,412 ; and ordinary, 751,148 ; total, 796,560.

*Herefords.*—Pure and stud, 16,000 ; ordinary, 134,399 ; total, 150,399.

*Devon.*—Pure and stud, 5,216 ; ordinary, 27,132 ; total, 32,348.

*Black Polled.*—Pure and stud, 65 ; ordinary, 510 ; total, 575.

*Ayrshire.*—Pure and stud, 189 ; ordinary, 1,370 ; total, 1,559.

*Crosses.*—Pure and stud, 2,804 ; ordinary, 655,098 ; total, 657,902. The crosses are estimated as follows :—Shorthorn and Hereford, 405,847 ; Shorthorn and Devon, 65,439 ; Hereford and Devon, 30,140 ; Shorthorn and black-polled, 152 ; the balance, 156,324, being unrecognizable.

*Alderneys.*—Pure and stud, 80 ; ordinary, 333 ; total, 413.

*Cross-bred Alderneys.*—197 ; Shorthorn and Hereford, 800.

3. *Stock introduced.*

*From other districts.*—Stud bulls, 15 ; stud cows, 261 ; total, 276 ; store cattle, 20,000 ; fat stock, 5,000 ; total, 25,000.

*From other Colonies by sea.*—Stud bulls, 5 ; ordinary bulls, 144 ; ordinary cows, 97 ; total, 241.

*Overland.*—Stud bulls, 6 ; ordinary bulls, 351.

*From England and other Countries.*—Stud bulls, 26 ; stud cows, 15 ; total, 41.

4. *Increase and decrease.*

In nine districts the cattle are reported to be increasing slightly—in two districts 10 per cent. In two districts they are said to be stationary, and in the other thirty districts they are decreasing as follows :—In eight districts slightly ; in three districts, very much ; in four districts, considerably ; in one district, 20 per cent. ; in another, 40 per cent. The principal cause assigned for the decrease in the remaining districts is that owners are clearing off cattle and substituting sheep on their runs. The decrease is also attributable to the drought and severity of the winter, which carried off large numbers in several districts.

5. *The "cast" of fat and store cattle.*

The estimated "cast" of fat cattle to be sent to market during the coming year is 178,140, and store cattle, 158,930. From ten districts the fat cattle are principally sent to Melbourne ; from two districts they are principally sent to Adelaide, and the remaining districts supply the markets of Sydney, Maitland, Mudgee, Bathurst, Orange, and Tamworth. The principal demand for store cattle comes from Victoria, and for breeding stock from Queensland and the far north, where new country is being taken up.

6. *How kept.*

The number of cattle kept wholly in paddocks is returned as 1,006,319 ; on open runs, 366,378 ; and the balance, 93,653, are depastured both ways.

7. *Improvement and deterioration.*

In twenty-three districts the cattle are said to be improving ; in nine districts they are stationary ; in eight districts are deteriorating. The principal reasons given for the improvement are—Introduction of good stud stock, care in selection, and in culling and keeping in paddocks. The reasons given for the deterioration are—Inattention to breeding, owners getting rid of cattle, and substitution of sheep for cattle.

8. *Their diseases and ailments.*

In fourteen districts, on sixty-five runs, the cattle were affected slightly with pleuro-pneumonia ; and in twenty-one districts the cattle are reported as being free from that disease.

In eleven of the infected districts the disease was caused by contagion, in two districts its cause could not be traced.

On eight stations out of three infected districts it is reported inoculation checked disease ; on six stations, in two districts, with satisfactory results, and on one station effectual cure.

The number of owners in favour of inoculation is given as 2,045 ; against, 464 ; undecided, 929 ; and for the balance, 681, their opinions are not known.

The number of owners in favour of compulsory inoculation in the case of infected herds is given as 2,062 ; against it, 511 ; undecided, 705 ; and the balance, 1,019, are not known.

9. *Losses from disease.*

The number of cattle reported to have died from Cumberland disease is 106 ; from blackleg, 30 ; from swelling in jaw or throat, 1,840 ; from ophthalmia, 512 ; total, 2,493. From starvation 8,009 are reported to have died, and cancer has been very prevalent.

## IV.—SHEEP.

1. *The number.*

The number of sheep in the Colony during the twenty-three years ending 31st December, 1883, stand as follows :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	6,119,169	1873	18,990,595
1862	6,550,896	1874	22,797,416
1863	7,169,126	1875	25,353,924
1864	9,082,463	1876	25,269,755
1865	9,650,106	1877	21,521,662
1866	11,644,593	1878	25,479,484
1867	15,066,377	1879	30,062,910
1868	16,000,090	1880	35,398,121
1869	16,848,217	1881	36,591,946
1870	16,218,825	1882	36,114,814
1871	16,766,012	1883	37,915,510
1872	17,873,696		

Return

## Return of Sheep to Petty Sessions.

The number of sheep in the Colony at 1st January, 1884, as returned to the several Clerks of Petty Sessions for 1883, and the increase or decrease for the year is as follows:—

Districts.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1883.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.	Districts.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1883.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albury	28,970	381,984	53,014		Hartley	6,971	6,123		848
Armidale	11,970	280,181		131,789	Hay	1,788,222	1,598,685		189,637
Ashford	14,222	8,421		5,801	Hill End	10,171	17,450	7,279	
Araluen					Hillston	2,048,464	1,242,937		805,527
Adelong		9,930	9,930		Howlong	86,941	91,995	5,054	
Balranald	1,608,915	1,501,745		107,170	Inverell	256,325	279,803	23,478	
Baradine	154,116	79,974		74,142	Jerilderie	67,133	176,896	109,763	
Barmedman		9,946	9,946		Jerry's Plains	1,850	1,310		540
Barraba	90,063	86,523		3,540	Jugiong		2,000	2,000	
Ballina					Kempsey				
Barrington		267,177	267,177		Kiama				
Bathurst	138,520	135,084		16,564	Lambton				
Bateman's Bay					Lismore				
Bega					Liverpool		2,000	2,000	
Bellinger River					Lithgow	850	9,271	8,421	
Bendemeer	24,449	51,035	26,586		Louth	755,720	928,880	173,160	
Berrima	6,161	9,305	3,144		M'Lean				
Binalong	77,278	91,778	14,500		Macleay River				
Bingera	158,690	167,711	9,021		Maitland				
Blackville		55,914	55,914		Manilla	94,598	160,132	65,534	
Boat Harbour					Marsden	37,961	101,104	63,143	
Boggabri	86,960	71,770		15,180	Menindie	1,109,787	706,267		403,520
Booligal	67,846	132,499	64,603		Merriwa	99,003	121,262	22,259	
Bombala	317,342	421,277	103,935		Michelago				
Bourke	1,625,556	1,509,081		116,475	Milton				
Braidwood	25,768	37,856	12,088		Moama	78,675	142,759	64,084	
Branxton	9,600	7,848		1,652	Mogil Mogil				
Breewarrina	1,159,378	1,022,969		136,409	Molong	185,607	209,126	23,519	
Broke	1,400			1,400	Montreal				
Bundarra	107,009	102,709		4,300	Morangarell	49,516	80,468	30,952	
Bulla delah					Moree	534,469	616,897	82,428	
Bungendore	40,203	80,683	40,480		Moriya				
Burrowa	231,668	228,850		2,818	Mossvale	904	9,110	8,206	
Camden	1,474	7,255	5,781		Moulamein				
Campbelltown					Mt. M'Donald		6,425	6,425	
Cannonbar	542,566			542,566	Mudgee	92,901	109,444	16,543	
Carcuar	145,926	145,245		681	Mulwala	120,536	204,248	83,712	
Cassilis	144,652	190,090	45,438		Murrumburrah	95,358	111,930	16,572	
Casino		1,000	1,000		Murrurundi	432,192	442,316	10,124	
Cessnock					Muswellbrook	31,267	30,855		412
Clarence Town					Nambucca				
Cobar	1,267,437	1,400,338	132,901		Narrandera	864,544	1,083,283	218,739	
Collector	15,626	16,634	1,008		Narrabri	332,065	357,657	25,592	
Condobolin	575,788	680,974	105,186		Nelligan				
Copeland N.					Newcastle				
Coolah	163,954	182,622	18,668		Nimitybelle				
Cooma	807,213	838,150	30,937		Nundle	15,670	17,562	1,892	
Coonabraban.	255,242	312,389	57,147		Nyngan		186,341	186,341	
Coonamble	999,396	859,734		139,662	Oberon	14,955	30,737	15,782	
Cooranbong					Obley	46,779	118,699	71,920	
Cooranundra	177,560	217,964	40,404		Orange	51,845	72,589	20,744	
Corowa	422,178	415,292		6,886	Pambula				
Cowra	184,318	208,258	23,940		Paterson	1,900	1,000		900
Crookwell	79,531	96,678	17,147		Parkes	51,000	98,469	47,469	
Cudgen					Parramatta				
Dandaloo	146,712	242,788	96,076		Penrith		9,293	9,293	
Delegate					Pictou				
Deniliquin	923,376	983,465	60,089		Pooncairie				
Denison Town	72,777	77,065	4,283		Pt. Macquarie				
Denman	600	1,150	550		Pilliga	135,902	148,046	12,144	
Dubbo	467,508	417,882		49,626	Queanbeyan	236,942	225,936		11,006
Dungog					Raymond Terrace				
Eden	3,090	964		2,126	Richmond				
Euston					Rockley	79,536	74,476		5,060
Eurobodalla					Rydal	2,770	5,469	2,699	
Emmaville	106,226	97,418		8,808	Ryde				
Forbes	347,546	473,878	126,332		Rylstone	67,654	99,210	31,556	
Foster					Scone	236,224	260,990	24,766	
Germanton	391,941	457,903	65,962		Shoalhaven		1,540	1,540	
Glen Innes	223,258	234,371	11,113		Singleton	49,208	51,854	2,646	
Goodooga					Sofala	2,890	2,000		890
Gongolgan					St. Alban's				
Goulburn	198,333	221,685	23,352		Stroud				
Gosford					Seymour				
Girilgambone		4,000	4,000		Stoney Creek				
Grafton					Sydney				
Grenfell	165,048	162,759		2,289	Tambaroora				
Gulgong	17,019	36,160	19,141		Tamworth				
Gundagai	408,472	443,882	35,410		Taralga				
Gunnedah	514,670	634,637	119,967		Springs	85,137	53,891		31,246
Gunning	102,342	123,325	20,983		Tamworth	307,794	393,840	91,046	
Gundaroo	33,669	32,370		1,299	Taree	42,216	42,216		
Grabben					Tenterfeld	90,980	63,346		22,634
Greta					Temora		22,920	22,920	
Gloucester					Tingha	34,530	33,827		703
Hargraves	14,756	20,694	5,938						

Districts.	No. of Sheep 1st January, 1883.	No. of Sheep 1st January, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.	Districts.	No. of Sheep 1st January, 1883.	No. of Sheep, 1st January, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Toocunwall ...	169,722	176,643	6,921	.....	Waratah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toongong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wee Waa.....	87,731	22,027	.....	65,704
Trunkey's Creek.	41,713	48,903	7,190	.....	Wellington ...	114,996	177,816	62,820	.....
Tueña .....	42,470	55,368	12,898	.....	Wentworth .....	951,094	904,073	.....	47,021
Tumberumba.	129,496	139,384	9,888	.....	Wilcannia ...	867,749	1,320,080	452,331	.....
Tumut .....	180,283	251,432	71,149	.....	Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tweed River...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wingham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulladulla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wilson's Downfall	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uralla .....	222,130	221,179	.....	951	Woodburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urana .....	745,064	750,132	4,168	.....	Wollar .....	593	2,890	2,297	.....
Wagga Wagga	1,080,263	1,485,009	414,746	.....	Wollombi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walcha .....	311,052	334,205	23,153	.....	Wollongong...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walgett .....	1,685,086	1,456,546	.....	228,54	Yass .....	248,952	228,491	.....	20,461
Wallabadah...	.....	.....	.....	0	Yetman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallerawang.	7,188	9,481	2,293	.....	Young .....	353,645	360,998	16,353	.....
Wallsend .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lots under 500	614,871	716,650	101,779	.....
Wanaaring ...	289,510	354,650	65,140	.....					
Warialda .....	530,150	634,064	103,914	.....		36,114,814	37,915,510	4,990,915	3,190,219
Warren .....	98,016	360,486	262,470	.....					

## Increase and Decrease.

This shows an increase of 1,800,696. In nine districts the increase varied from 100,000 to 400,000; in twelve districts from 30,000 to 80,000; and in seventeen districts from 5,000 to 20,000. Whilst ten districts show a decrease from 100,000 to 800,000; fifteen districts from 15,000 to 50,000; and thirteen districts from 3,000 to 10,000.

The increase 1,800,696 is considerably under the ordinary increase, and is to be accounted by the severe drought in some of the western and north-western districts, and the severity of the winter in the upland districts.

## Sheep in lots under 500.

The number of sheep registered under section 42 of the amended Sheep Act as belonging to owner of less than 500 was 716,650.

## 2. The different breeds.

## (1) Merino.

## Superfine Combing.

Description.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and stud ...	42,024	164,785	87,203	88,821	382,833
Ordinary ...	105,732	2,580,786	2,055,035	1,222,500	5,964,053
					<u>6,346,886</u>

## Medium Combing.

Pure and stud ...	52,063	1,957,366	1,310,502	600,755	3,920,686
Ordinary ...	122,460	3,933,400	3,905,007	1,896,470	9,857,337
					<u>13,778,023</u>

## Strong Combing.

Pure and stud ...	33,388	583,414	267,125	491,863	1,375,790
Ordinary ...	61,541	1,147,132	1,297,055	796,576	3,302,304
					<u>4,678,094</u>

## Total, Combing Sheep...

Superfine Clothing.					
Pure and stud ...	14,580	152,877	44,040	65,952	277,449
Ordinary ...	25,524	792,435	625,628	381,281	1,824,868
					<u>2,102,317</u>

## Medium Clothing.

Pure and stud ...	8,982	339,575	175,144	120,198	643,899
Ordinary ...	64,287	2,668,683	1,777,806	824,106	5,384,882
					<u>5,978,781</u>

## Strong Clothing.

Pure and stud ...	11,554	184,861	72,475	102,874	371,764
Ordinary ...	76,137	1,588,179	972,600	632,824	3,269,740
					<u>3,641,504</u>



(2) Lincoln.					
Description.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and stud ... ..	3,904	34,504	215,093	15,771	269,272
Ordinary ... ..	6,484	26,581	207,374	7,854	248,293
					517,565
(3) Leicester.					
Pure and stud ... ..	1,226	5,877	91,260	2,834	101,197
Ordinary ... ..	3,521	7,281	6,172	4,294	21,268
					122,465
(4) Downs.					
Pure and stud ... ..	459	4,865	2,560	4,040	11,424
Ordinary ... ..	967	23,250	7,707	19,503	51,427
					62,851
(5) Romney Marsh.					
Pure and stud ... ..	32	80	30	60	202
Ordinary ... ..	301	1,197	1,092	640	3,230
					3,432
(6) Crosses.					
Pure and stud ... ..	220	21,300	5,576	15,000	42,096
Ordinary ... ..	2,704	278,411	252,310	108,041	641,496
					683,592

## (3) Sheep introduced.

From other districts.—Stud, 32,201; ordinary, 733,962; total, 766,163.

From other Colonies by sea.—Stud, 5,848; ordinary, 35,026; total, 40,874.

Do do overland.—Stud, 16,369; ordinary, 55,013; total, 71,382.

From England and other countries.—Stud, 470; ordinary, 258; total, 728.

## 4. Long-woolled Sheep.

Amongst the long-woolled sheep the Lincoln is said in a large majority of the districts to give the best returns in wool and in weight of mutton, the crossed-bred sheep being second.

## 5. The "cast" of fat and store Sheep.

The annual "cast" of fat sheep for the ensuing season is estimated at 2,395,281, and store sheep, 3,820,496.

## 6. How Sheep are kept.

Paddocked ... ..	32,296,190
Shepherded ... ..	4,429,786
Both ways ... ..	1,189,534
	37,915,510

## 7. Condition of the flocks.

In thirty-three districts the sheep are said to be improving; the principal reasons given being—Careful breeding and paddocking, introduction of high-class rams, and more careful classing and culling.

In two districts they are said to be stationary, and in five districts they are deteriorating. The reasons given are—severe drought, bad season, and bad management.

## 8. The lambing.

The general average for paddocked sheep is returned by inspectors at 64 per cent., and shepherded sheep at 57 per cent.

With the exception of four districts the lambing was very low, the reasons given being—Previous bad season, drought, and starvation.

The paddocked sheep show an increase over the shepherded sheep of 7 per cent.

## 9. The clip.

*Lambs.*—The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 4,833,437; the number washed, 83,241; total lambs shorn, 4,916,678.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 30,075,145; hot water and spout, 317,375; creek-washed, 2,156,874; and scoured, 149,468.

The

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows:—

	Lambs.		Sheep.	
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
Grease ... ..	1	14	5	2
Washed ... ..	1	6	—	—
Hot water and spout ... ..	—	—	3	0
Creek-washed ... ..	—	—	3	0
Scoured ... ..	—	—	2	12

#### Condition of clip.

In twelve districts the clip is reported as good and sound; in three districts poor and wanting in yoke; in six districts light, but sound; and in the remaining districts fairly grown and sound.

#### Average per sheep.

The total clip in the Colony for the year 1883, according to the number of sheep, would be 30,075,145 sheep, shorn in the grease, average clip 5 lbs. 2 ozs. per sheep = 154,135,118 lbs.; 317,375 sheep, hot water and spout, average clip 3 lbs. per sheep = 952,125 lbs.; 2,156,874 sheep, creek-washed, average clip 3 lbs. per sheep = 6,470,622 lbs.; 149,468 sheep, scoured, average clip 2 lbs. 12 ozs. = 411,037 lbs. Lambs.—1,833,437 lambs, shorn in the grease, average clip 1 lb. 14 ozs. per lamb = 9,062,695 lbs.; 83,241 lambs, washed, average clip per lamb 1 lb. 6 ozs. = 114,456 lbs.; total clip, 171,146,053 lbs.

#### Exportation of clip.

The clip grown in the Colony of New South Wales is exported to England, America, France, and other countries, through the principal ports of the three border Colonies, in addition to our port of Sydney, and is often mistaken as the produce of the other Colonies.

The following is an estimate of the clip shipped at Sydney, and also the proportion sent across the borders and shipped by the other Colonies at Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, for the years 1882 and 1883:—

Port of Shipment.	1882.			1883.		
	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Sydney.....	94,984,110	10,795,261	105,779,371	110,789,090	5,223,804	116,012,894
Melbourne .....	39,538,985	2,901,814	42,440,799	39,664,312	1,018,164	40,682,476
Adelaide .....	12,652,620	450,000	13,102,620	13,899,151	.....	13,899,151
Brisbane .....	350,000	37,500	387,500	551,532	.....	551,532
	147,525,715	14,184,575	161,710,290	164,885,335	6,241,968	171,146,053

#### Classing the clip.

In nineteen districts the clip is reported as being well classed, and in the other districts it is not considered so, the reasons being that owners do not think it pays, and the difficulty of obtaining competent woolsorters.

#### Wool-presses.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used; those most in favour are Williams and Robinson's; rack, screw and pinion, are also used, and there is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially by small owners.

#### Woolpacks.

The woolpacks used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 ft. 6 in. × 2 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft 3 in., and the weight from 10 to 12 lbs.

On twenty-three stations the wool is dumped before leaving.

#### Ear-marking.

In nearly all the districts the system of ear-marking sheep is now properly carried out, and nearly all the owners approve of it.

#### Tattoo-marking.

This system of marking is mostly used by owners of stud sheep, but where used in the general flocks it has been found to act as good preventive to sheep-stealing.

#### 10. Diseases in Sheep.

No scab or catarrh has been reported during the past year.

#### Foot-rot.

In four districts the sheep have been slightly affected with foot-rot during the year, the reasons given being too much wet, rich low country, country not suitable. The remedies principally used were arsenic and blue-stone, with satisfactory results.

Fluke.

**Fluke.**

In eight districts the sheep were affected with fluke—six slightly, and the other two to a considerable extent; the reasons were—a want of salt herbage, unsound country, dry season, and partly inherited. The remedies used were salt, tar and turps, sul. iron, and salt and sulphur, with good results.

**Worms.**

In four districts the sheep were slightly affected with worms. The causes given were—Bad and sour feed, too rapid growth of pasture, wet lands. The remedies used were salt, tar, and turps, with favourable results.

**V.—TRAVELLING STOCK.****1. *Trespass on the Reserves.***

In twenty-nine districts the reserves and driftways for travelling stock are reported to be frequently trespassed upon by the neighbouring squatters and selectors. In seven districts they are free from trespass; and from four districts there are no reports. Inspectors suggest various remedies, viz., fencing in the Reserves, and the adoption of more stringent measures, resumption of more land for reserves, and the appointment of caretakers, &c.

**2. *Grass on reserves and driftways.***

In eighteen districts the Inspectors report that as a rule there is not sufficient grass on the reserves and driftways in their districts to enable fat stock to reach the markets in good condition; in nine districts there is only sufficient in good seasons; in one district, generally; in eight, as a rule, there is sufficient grass; and from four districts there is no report.

**3. *New roads for travelling Stock.***

In nine districts new roads for travelling stock are required; in twenty-four districts they are not required; and in the remaining seven districts the Inspectors report that there are no Crown Lands available.

**4. *New reserves for travelling Stock.***

In ten districts new reserves for travelling stock are required; in twenty-five districts there are sufficient; and in the balance there are no more Crown Lands available.

**5. *Travelling charges for Stock.***

In eleven districts travelling charges for stock have been collected on eighteen separate occasions the total amount collected being £951 4s. 8d.

**6. *Laws relating to travelling.***

In thirty-seven districts the Inspectors report that the provisions of the Amended Sheep Act relating to travelling stock are working well, and have almost put an end to loafing.

**7. *Sheep travelling for grass and water.***

Sheep to the number of 2,169,770 passed through twenty-one districts in search of grass and water. Of this number, 157,000 were described as loafing sheep; the balance, 2,012,770, were compelled to travel on account of the drought.

**VI.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.****1. *Brands registered.***

The number of horse and cattle brands registered up to 31st December, 1883, is 49,485. The number of brands registered during the year 1883 were:—Horse brands (alone), 376; cattle brands (alone), 292; and horse and cattle brands, 833; making a total of 1,501 applications,—being a decrease of twenty applications on the previous year (1882).

**2. *Brands transferred.***

The brands recorded during the year 1883 as transferred were:—Horse brands, 6; cattle brands, 12; horse and cattle brands, 58; total, 76.

**3. *Brands cancelled.***

The brands cancelled (horse and cattle) in 1883 were 13.

**4. *Addresses changed.***

The number of addresses of owners changed in 1883 was 55.

**5. *Compliance with the Act.***

In thirty-seven districts the provisions relating to registration and other requirements of the Act are reported as being fairly carried out; from three districts no returns were received.

**6. *Benefits of the Act.***

In thirty-seven districts the Inspectors report that the Brands Act prevents "duffing," facilitates identification, and otherwise is a great protection to stockowners.

## VII.—POUNDS.

1. *Number and Inspection.*

There are 314 pounds in the Colony, some of which have been closed for want of poundkeepers. The whole of the pounds are inspected periodically by the various Inspectors of Stock.

2. *State of yards.*

Forty-three of the pound-yards are reported to be old, some very bad and require renewing; the remainder are said to be in fair and good condition.

The supervising and seeing that the yards are kept in good order rests with the local Benches of Magistrates.

3. *Keeping and depasturing Pound stock.*

The provisions made for the proper sustenance of impounded stock, according to the reports received, are with few exceptions satisfactory. As a rule poundkeepers have now paddocks for the stock.

4. *Management of Pounds.*

The poundkeepers are reported to be performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and the appointment of Inspectors of Stock as Inspectors of Pounds appears to have had a beneficial effect.

## VIII.—NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

1. *The districts in which the Pastures and Stock Protection Act is in force.*

The Act has been brought into operation in forty-eight districts out of fifty-one, and steps are being taken to compel the districts in which the Act is not in force to bring it into operation.

2. *Receipts and expenditure under the Act.*

The amount of assessment paid by stock-owners during the year 1882 was £39,477 Os. 7d., and the amount expended £51,619 19s. 8d. The amount of assessment raised by stock-owners in 1883 was £32,781 14s. 2d., and the amount expended was £44,087 16s. 11d.; the difference being the amount of subsidy granted by the Government to the several Boards.

In seventeen districts full rates were paid, in four districts half rates were paid, and in seventeen districts less than half rates were paid.

3. *Estimated number of noxious animals.*

The returns from the Inspectors estimate the number of kangaroos as 3,822,266, wallabies 2,916,532, and native dogs 24,628.

4. *Increase and decrease.*

The decrease of noxious animals during the past year has been very considerable; in twenty-four districts the decrease is reported as considerable; in seven districts it is slight; in five districts they are reported as increasing; and from four districts there is no return.

5. *Number destroyed.*

The number of kangaroos destroyed during the past year was 750,846, of wallabies 330,109; and of native dogs 7,195.

6. *Steps taken for their destruction.*

In the majority of the districts, hunting with dogs, drives, shooting, and trapping, have been tried with satisfactory results. In a few districts poison has been used, and from four districts no report is given.

7. *Amendments suggested in the Act.*

It is very generally suggested that the Government should administer the Act; that uniform rates be levied; that special officers be appointed; that one rate be fixed for the payment of scalps; and that its provisions be such as to secure general, vigorous, and simultaneous action.

8. *Losses from tame and native Dogs.*

The losses for the past year from the ravages of native dogs were 64,050 sheep, valued at £26,964; and from tame dogs, 64,326 sheep, of the value of £32,724; amongst which were some valuable stud sheep.

9. *The Rabbit Nuisance Act of 1883.*

This Act came into force on the 1st May, 1883, and from the inspections made during the next few months, it was found that the runs and holdings in the south-western portion of the Colony, to the extent of nearly one-third of its entire area, were more or less infested with rabbits.

At the end of the year, although very little land had been wholly cleared (only some fifteen runs which had been infested being reported as clean), the number of rabbits had, with a very few exceptions, decreased on all the runs and holdings, and very fair progress had been made in the work of destruction—considering how recently the Act had come into operation—that during the two to three months shearing operations were going on very little rabbit work was done through the scarcity of men, and that the greater part of the infested country has been suffering severely from drought.

Now that the real state of the runs and holdings is known, and that Inspectors are better acquainted with their districts and duties, it is believed that steady progress will be made, and the Colony cleared of the pest, more especially as the Minister has decided to place Government parties on the runs of defaulting owners at their expense.

## IX.—COMMONS.

1. *Number and extent.*

The number of Commons in the Colony is 120, with an average extent of about 1,250 acres each. The number of temporary Commons is 120, with an average extent of 2,000 acres each.

2. *Number of Commoners, stock, &c.*

The average number of Commoners to each Common is estimated at 210, and the average number of stock kept on each Common is 419.

In fourteen districts the Commons are reported to be used for other purposes than that of grazing Commoners' stock.

## X.—GENERAL.

1. *Artificial Grasses.*

In twenty-four districts artificial grasses have been sown during the year to a small extent, the most successful being lucerne and prairie.

2. *Number and division of Runs.*

The number of open or unenclosed runs in the Colony is 920; the number enclosed is 7,703; the number partially subdivided is 3,707; and the number properly subdivided is 5,634.

3. *Miles of fencing.*

The number of miles of fencing is estimated at 930,000, at an average cost of £50 per mile, making a total cost for fencing of £46,500,000.

4. *Dams, tanks, and wells.*

The number of dams used for stock purposes is estimated at 8,579, at an average cost of £141. Number of tanks, 17,071; average cost each, £232; and the number of wells used for stock purposes is estimated at 2,038, at an average cost each of £194 9s.

Cost of dams, £835,838; cost of tanks, £3,960,472; cost of wells, £428,088; total, £5,224,398.

5. *Noxious plants and weeds.*

In nineteen districts the land is reported as being slightly infested with Bathurst burrs, and in eleven to a large extent; in six the land is not infested, and four districts not stated.

In twelve districts the land is slightly infested with trefoil burr, in fourteen districts to a large extent; in nine districts the land is not infested, and in the remaining five districts no return is given.

In twelve districts variegated thistle is reported to a slight extent, in thirteen to a considerable extent, nine districts are reported as free from it, and six districts are not stated.

In thirteen districts black thistle is reported to a slight extent; in fifteen to a great extent; six districts are reported to be free from it, and from six districts no return is given.

Other noxious weeds are reported to a slight extent from eight districts; to a great extent from eleven districts; eleven districts are said to be free from them, and from ten districts there is no return.

6. *Cost of Clearing.*

The cost of clearing the Commons of noxious weeds throughout the Colony is estimated at £26,375; the temporary Commons, £74,357; the police paddocks, £5,043; the travelling stock reserves, £75,599; and the droving roads throughout the Colony at £60,915; making a total lump sum for clearing the lot of £242,289.

## XI.—PUBLIC TANKS AND WELLS.

The public watering-places constructed by the Government in the dry country are in a fair state of repair, but extensive improvements have been recommended by Mr. Inspector Gilliat, which when completed will greatly add to the efficiency of the works.

Provision has been made for a number of new works, and the construction of them already commenced, and by the end of the coming year it is hoped that at least twenty new works will be either constructed, in the course of construction, or tendered for.

I have, &c.,  
ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

## APPENDIX 1.

## Annual Report of the Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells for the year 1883.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 April, 1884.

I have the honor to hand you herewith my Report for the year 1883.

1. The number of officers on the field staff were the same as during the previous year, viz., one inspector and two overseers.

2. The distance travelled by the inspector during the year is 4,827 miles—an average of 402 miles per month.

3. Twenty-one works were inspected and Reports prepared, with recommendations for the repairs and alterations considered necessary in each case.

*Vide Schedule A.*

4. Reports covering recommendation for the construction of thirty-one new works on the following roads have been submitted for the consideration of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines, viz. :—

Cobar to Wilcannia ... ..	6	Whitton to Euabalong ... ..	3
Byerock to Gongolgon ... ..	1	Parkes to Condobolin ... ..	1
Paddington to Mossgiel ... ..	1	Cobar to Louth ... ..	1
Wilcannia to Thackeringa ... ..	10	Collarendebri to Angledool ... ..	1
Gongolgon to Brewarrina ... ..	1	Bangate to Goodooga ... ..	1
Balranald to Ivanhoe ... ..	2		
Urana to Corowa ... ..	2		31
Jerilderie to Tocumwall ... ..	1		

5. Owing probably to the severity of the drought throughout the north and north-west, only three new works have been transferred from the Department of Public Works, but it is understood several are approaching completion. A dam at Wallace Town, between Junee and Wagga, and another at Hurley's, between Junee and Temora, have also been transferred, making thirty-eight effective works under this Department.

6. Eighteen works have been leased at a total income of £741 sterling, an average of £41 sterling each; this, bearing in mind the severity of the drought during the past year, which has left the principal Stock routes without feed, is not unsatisfactory. Although, when the works are fitted throughout with troughing and machinery for lifting water, the special leases of 200 acres, fenced to include the surface water in the immediate neighbourhood, and the provisions of the Watering Places Bill now before Parliament have been passed, it may be safely anticipated that greater competition will be induced, and better rentals obtained for these works than has been the case hitherto.

7. Departmental arrangements have been made under which in future all repairs and alterations to the Public Watering Places will be carried out by the Department of Public Works, upon requisition from the Hon. the Secretary for Mines. Within the Department the duties of the overseers have been transferred to the local Stock Inspectors, by which means a closer supervision, it is expected, will be practicable, than was the case when only two overseers had this important duty, extending over so large an area to attend to.

8. Arrangements are also being made for testing the rates of evaporation at some of the public watering places in the different districts; this service, it is anticipated, will be in operation during the present year.

9. Three lines of test-borings have been sanctioned during this and the previous year by the Hon. the Secretary for Mines, viz. :—

From Wilcannia to Thackeringa, on the South Australian boundary, 170 miles.

From Bourke via Wanaaring, on the Paroo, to Tippoburra, near Mount Brown, in the extreme north-west of the Colony, 290 miles.

From Collarendebri, on the Barwon, via the Narran, to Barringum, on the Queensland border, about 100 miles. The most important and valuable information may be hoped for in the result of these experiments.

10. Schedule A gives a return of the roads and sites for new works recommended for 1884.

Schedule B, a return of the repairs and alterations recommended at the public watering places.

Schedule C, a return of the tanks, dams, wells, and springs.

HARRY GILLIAT,

Inspector Public Tanks and Wells.

## SCHEDULE A.

*New works proposed for the year 1884.*

I HAVE the honor to submit for the consideration of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines the annexed list of new works recommended for the year 1884.

These works will probably comprise thirty-one, viz., eleven wells and twenty tanks, and these are distributed over fourteen lines of road (it is not possible to give at present the exact number of bores that may be required on any of the roads).

1st. The road between Cobar and Wilcannia, recommended by me in 1880, has been recently surveyed and the plan of that portion from Cobar to Lake Barnato completed; that between Lake Barnato and Wilcannia has not yet been received from the Surveyor-General, but the positions of the new works are approximately given in the accompanying list, and the sites I anticipate defining before the end of the year.

The

These will include on the first portion of the road--

1st. The purchase of Messrs. Dickson and Leslie Bros. station tank between the 6 and 7 mile posts from Cobar.

2nd. A tank near the 23-mile post.

3rd. A tank between the 38 and 39 mile posts.

And for 1884 three other tanks between Lake Barnato and Wilcannia.

On the completion of the proposed railway to Cobar this road will probably carry a very heavy traffic of stock, wool, and supplies, &c. I have no hesitation in urging the attention of the Department of Public Works being called to the importance of clearing the scrub and timber a chain and a half wide from the more heavily wooded portions at an early date.

2. The road from Byerock, on the railway extension between Bourke and Nyngan, to Gongolgon, on the Bogan, connecting there with the T.S.R. to Brewarrina, on the Darling, has not yet been surveyed, but in consideration of the traffic that will take this direct route from the N.W. by Brewarrina to the railway in preference to following the Darling down to Bourke, it is submitted it should be completed without delay in order the site for the proposed tank, about half way between the two places, may be selected in time for its construction early next year.

3. The road from Mossgiel to Paddington connects with that to Cobar, and on being extended to Lake Barnato will join the new line to Wilcannia. It opens up a large area of valuable and well-stocked pastoral country in one of the least naturally watered districts; and the traffic, I venture to think, will be very considerable on the completion of the railway to Cobar.

A large tank is recommended on this line, in the Cowrowra Swamp, Reserve 817, about half way between Paddington and Mossgiel.

I would further recommend this line of road, say from Lake Barnato, via Paddington, Cowrowra Swamp, and Conoble to Mossgiel, being notified as a travelling stock reserve.

4. The road between Wilcannia, via Mount Gipps, to Thackeringa, on the South Australian boundary, is not notified as a travelling stock reserve, although a considerable traffic passes over it yearly to Adelaide. The market there, if not large, is a very good one, and will always attract the attention of our stock breeders west of the Darling.

On this road I recommend a series of borings with a view of testing the question of subterranean water supply both for public purposes and in the interests of the run holders. It is a matter of the greatest importance to this large district, with its low average rainfall.

5. The borings are recommended at an average distance of 15 miles apart.

6. The road between Gongolgon and Brewarrina, T.S.R. 9, connects with the new line between Gongolgon and the railway at Byerock. The site for the tank will be defined at the same time as that on the latter road.

7. On the road from Balranald to Ivanhoe, T.S.R. 299, two tanks are submitted for construction between Clare and Ivanhoe, the sites for which have been previously recommended.

8. The road from Urana to Corowa, T.S.R. 997, a tank and dam at Coreen or Daysdale.

9. On the road between Jerilderie and Tocumwal, T.S.R. 1,214, a tank at the Murray Hut.

10. Between Whitton (late Hulong) Railway Station, on the Murrumbidgee, via Rankin's Springs, and Euabalong, on the Lachlan, T.S.R. 1,167-2,084, three tanks are recommended on that portion of the road between Whitton and the Conaipara Creek.

11. Between Parkes and Condobolin, T.S.R. 934, the site for this tank has not yet been fixed, but will probably be on reserve 1,013, about half way between the two places. It will be inspected and reported on before the end of the year.

12. On the road from Cobar to Louth, near the 64-mile post from Cobar, and about 14 miles from Louth, a tank has been recommended; and I would further submit that the reserve of 2 square miles, marked by Mr. Surveyor Robberds at this point, be notified as a reserve for stock and water.

13. On the road between Collarindabri, on the Barwon, and Angledool, on the Narran, T.S.R. 162, usually known as the 60-mile tank, I have recommended a bore being put down for a well.

14. On the road between Bangate, on the Narran, and Goodooga, on the Bokhira, Reserve 941, in my report of the 11th November, 1882, a bore was recommended at this point, but the Department of Public Works not being informed, have recently let the construction of a tank; under these circumstances I have withdrawn my recommendation for a well and substituted a tank, but I think it important in connection with this line of road to extend the T.S.R. from Goodooga to the Culgoa, and from the Culgoa to Barrington, on the Warrego.

15. On the T.S.R. south, and without the boundaries of the township of Cobar, a tank is recommended for the use of stock and traffic.

#### SCHEDULE B.

##### *Repairs and alterations recommended.*

I BEG to hand you the annexed statement of repairs and alterations recommended as urgent, for the consideration of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines.

I have considered it desirable to urge the application of machinery for lifting water into troughing at all the works. The plan it has been decided to adopt in the construction of future works, and from which great advantages may be anticipated in economizing water, and protection of the tank.

I have to recommend that gauges indicating the depth of water may be placed in all tanks where not already erected.

With

With reference to the fencing of the special leases, immediate action is recommended to secure the leasing of many of the works. I beg leave to submit the following recommendations:—

- 1st. That the fencing should be of a substantial character and sheep proof, posts not more than 8 feet 6 inches from centre to centre. Five wire and a top-rail where timber is obtainable; seven wires, the two top ones of No. 6 gauge, where timber is not obtainable.
- 2nd. That the fencing of the lease should include as much as possible within its limits of the surface-water collecting in the neighbourhood.
- 3rd. That provision may be made for increasing the size of the special leases.
- 4th. That the Surveyor-General may be informed of the importance attached by this Department to the early survey of these leases, both at works now approved for construction by the Secretary for Mines, and at the completed works, where such survey has not yet been made.
- 5th. That the Department of Public Works may be requested to furnish the Surveyor-General with the defined position of new works as soon as convenient after the decision has been made.
- 6th. That the Surveyor-General may be requested to furnish tracings of these surveys when completed, for the information of the Commissioner and Engineer for Roads and Bridges, as well as to this Department.

STATEMENT of the Inspector of Public Tanks and Wells of repairs and alterations recommended as urgent, for the consideration of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines.

South-west Division, Deniliquin to Hay, Sixteen mile—Gum's Tank.

Fitting with machinery for raising water supply tank, troughing, repairing fencing around tank, sheep-proof fencing around special lease.

Hay to Booligal—One-tree Tank.

Fitting with machinery for lifting water, supply tank and troughing, repairing and strengthening fencing around tank, sheep-proof fencing around special lease which should include as far as possible the most lasting surface-water in the neighbourhood.

This work was neglected by the lessees, and from the silting of the connecting-pipe between the main and watering tanks stock were admitted to the former, and have cut up the embankments.

The road has been diverted from the surveyed line, and brought by a considerable detour across the embankment, at the lower end of the tank; if this can be altered without much expense it will be of advantage, preventing stock being disturbed when watering in large mobs around the work to avoid making a thoroughfare through the special lease.

Quondong Tank.

Fitting with machinery for lifting water, supply tank and troughing, repairing and strengthening fencing around tank, fencing special lease, to include as far as possible the surface water collected in the neighbourhood.

As at the previous work the road has been brought across the embankment at the lower end of the tank.

Booligal to Wilcannia—Jumping Sand Hill Well.

Adopting the present sheep-troughing for the use of cattle and sheep, one now bucket, fencing special lease.

Holy Box Well.

My report on this well, with the evidence submitted on the quality of the water, prevents me from recommending any further outlay upon it.

It has little or no use, and was in good order when I saw it in February last.

Boonoonna Tank.

In my report on this work, 26th February, 1883, I state, "As these repairs amount to a reconstruction of the tank it may appear desirable that they should be referred to the Department of Public Works to be carried out." I have not been informed what action has been taken on this report, but if not forwarded at the time I would recommend that a copy should be attached to this statement, for the information of that Department.

Twelve-mile Tank.

Fitting with new machinery for raising water, altering sheep-troughing for the use of sheep and cattle, repairing and strengthening fencing around tank, closing the old high-level drains and bringing wide shallow contour drains in at a low level, with a reduced fall; fencing special lease to include the swamp.

Thirty-five Mile Tank.

Fitting with new machinery for lifting water, altering present troughing for the use of sheep and cattle, about 2½ miles of new wide and shallow drains, enlarging silt tank, fencing special lease.

Forty-eight Mile tank.

Fitting with new machinery for lifting water, fencing special lease.

Balranald to Ivanhoe, Box Creek Tank.

Fitting with new machinery for lifting water, supply tank, altering sheep-troughing for use by both sheep and cattle; fencing special lease.

Yöuhl



## Youhl Plain Tank.

Fitting with new machinery for lifting water, supply tank, altering troughing for use by both sheep and cattle; about 2 miles of additional drains; fencing special lease.

## Til Til Tank.

Fitting with new machinery for lifting water, supply tank, altering sheep troughing, fencing special lease.

## Wilcannia to Hungerford—Copago Tank and Dam.

In my memo. on this work, 19th February, 1883, I recommended that the Department of Public Works might be made acquainted with the state of this tank with a view to constructing a new one at the same site. I am not informed what action has been taken, but if not yet dealt with I should recommend a copy being forwarded for the information of that Department.

## North-west Division—Wilcannia to Hungerford—Peri Sandhill Tank.

This work from its situation close to the numerous springs in the vicinity has never been leased and but rarely used.

The supply from the Springs is so much more reliable and permanent, I cannot recommend any further outlay on the tank. It might be included within a special lease around the springs and one or more of them opened and connected with a supply tank and 300 feet of troughing. The springs could be opened by boring or uncovering and banking up.

## Yentabangee or Nipper's Creek Tank.

Fitting with machinery for lifting water, supply tank, and troughing; strengthening and repairing fencing around tank. Fencing special lease, so as to include as much as possible of the surface water in the neighbourhood.

## Warramurtie Tank.

From its situation about half-a-mile from the Warramurtie water-hole in the Paroo Channel, this tank has not found a tenant, and has been rarely used except by a few teamsters stopping at the adjoining public-house. The water-hole is the more permanent of the two, and I recommend that any further outlay should be made there by fencing the water. Both might be included within special leases, and a tenant having control of the water might then be found.

## Goomboolara Tank.

The Commissioner and Engineer for Roads and Bridge's minute 6/10/83 states that the repairs at this tank have been ordered. I have only further to point out the importance of including the fencing of the special lease which it is considered should embrace all flood water conserved without the tank as far as possible.

## Warrego to Bourke—Ford's Bridge Tank.

Fitting with machinery for lifting water, supply tank, and troughing; substantial sheep-proof fencing around tank; fencing special lease.

## Bourke to Cobar—Two Water-holes Tank.

Same as previous work.

## Corilla Tank.

Same as previous work.

## Curraweena Tank.

Same as previous work.

## Tindarie Tank.

Same as previous work.

## Nullamut Tank.

Same as previous work.

## Cobar to Louth—Cuttygullaroo Tank.

Same as previous work.

## Cobar to Nyngan—Booroomugga Tank.

Machinery for lifting water, supply tank, and troughing; fencing special lease; gates to present fencing.

## Muriel Tank.

Machinery for lifting water, supply tank, and troughing; fencing tank; fencing special lease.

## Hermitage Tank.

Machinery for lifting water, supply tank, and troughing; fencing special lease.

## Cobar—Town and stock Tanks.

With reference to these works I have no reason for altering the recommendations in my report of the 4th December, 1882, for the construction of a stock tank at the site marked on the T.S.R. without the town and vesting these works in the hands of local trustees for the use of the stock of the inhabitants.

In my memo. 10/10/83 I have pointed out what appear to me the objections to utilising the new reservoir for the town for stock purposes; should these objections be upheld by the Hon. the Secretary for Mines, a copy of my report might be forwarded for the information of the Commissioner and Engineer for Roads and Bridges.

## Walgett to Wilby Wilby—Bunghill Tank.

Fitting with machinery for lifting water, supply tank, and troughing. I would submit for consideration the advantage to be obtained by completing the embankment around this tank, and admitting the flood water through a flume or sufficiently large inlet pipe; the embankments can then be utilized hereafter for additional storage by pumping in.

Fencing special lease to enclose as far as possible the surface water collected near the work.

Walgett

## Walgett to Bangate—Boro Tank.

Damage was done to this work by the first rain after it was completed. A side of the watering tank and a portion of the embankment fell in and buried the connecting pipe, stopping the supply. The stone flagging on the sides of the watering tank have also silted or been forced by the trampling of large stock into the bottom.

I recommend fitting this work with machinery for raising water, supply tank and troughing, closing the embankment as suggested at the previous work, and fencing the special lease.

## Lightning Ridge Tank.

Fitting with machinery for lifting water, supply tank and troughing, closing embankment and fencing special lease, so as to include the considerable body of water that collects on each side of the tank after rain.

NOTE.—The watering-places at these works will not be used when the main tank is fitted with suitable machinery, so no further outlay is recommended upon them. At the same time when they fill from flood water they may be used as additional silt tanks from which to pump into the embankment.

## SCHEDULE C.

## PUBLIC Tanks and Wells in charge Department of Mines at 1st January, 1884 :—

SOUTH-WEST.		Town Parkes.
<i>Road—Deniliquin to Hay.</i>		
Pine Ridge, dam ineffective. 16-mile Gums, tank.		Bushman's Dam.
		<i>Town Junee.</i>
<i>Road—Hay to Booligal.</i>		Junee, dam.
One-tree, tank. Quondong, tank.		Wallaceton, dam.
		<i>Road—Wilcannia to Hungerford.</i>
<i>Road—Booligal to Wilcannia.</i>		Copago, dam.
Jumping Sand Hill, well. Mossiel, well, condemned. Holy Box, condemned. Waiko or Ivanhoe, condemned. Boonoon, tank. Mount Manara, well, condemned. 12-mile tank. 35-mile tank. 48-mile tank.		<i>Road—Balranald to Ivanhoe.</i>
		Box Creek, tank. Yohl Plain. Til Til.
		<i>Road—Junee to Temora.</i>
		Hurley, dam.
NORTH-WEST.		Narrabri to Moree.
<i>Road—Bourke to Eringonia.</i>		
The Lake, tank, condemned. } Native Dog, tank, condemned. }	Constructed by Survey Department.	Galathera, tank. Boggy Creek, tank.
<i>Road—Eringonia to Culgoa.</i>		<i>Road—Bourke to Cobar.</i>
18-mile, tank, condemned. } Ledknappa, tank, condemned. }	Constructed by Survey Department.	Two Water-holes, tank. Corilla, tank. Currawcena, tank. Tindarie, tank. Nullamut, tank.
<i>Road—Bourke to Wanaaring, Paroo.</i>		<i>Township of Cobar.</i>
Goonery Spring, well, artesian.		Stock, tank. Town, tank.
<i>Road—Wilcannia to Hungerford, Paroo.</i>		<i>Road—Cobar to Nyngan.</i>
Peri Sand Hill, tank. Nipper's Creek, tank. Warramurtie, tank. Goomboolara, tank.		Booroomugga, tank. Muriel, tank. Hermitage, tank.
<i>Road—Dangar Bridge to Wilby Wilby.</i>		<i>Road—Cobar to Louth.</i>
Bunghill, tank.		Cuttygulyaroo, tank.
<i>Road—Walgett to Bangate, Narran.</i>		<i>Road—Bourke to Hungerford.</i>
Boro, tank. Lightning ridge		Ford's Bridge, tank.
SPRINGS.		Road.
<i>Road—Bourke to Eringonia.</i>		
Lila, spring.		Coonbilly, spring, non-effective. Yantabulla, spring, non-effective.
<i>Road—Bourke to Hungerford.</i>		
Youngarrina, spring, non-effective. Warroo, spring, non-effective.		Tambar, spring.

## SUMMARY.

	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.
Tanks .....	28	4	32
Dams .....	3	1	4
Wells .....	2	4	6
Springs .....	2	4	6
Total .....	35	13	48

## APPENDIX 2.

ALPHABETICAL return of the several holdings in the Colony, together with the acreage and the number of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep thereon at 1st January, 1884, as returned to the various Clerks of Petty Sessions and Inspectors of Stock.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Albury.</b>						
Arundel .....	4,724	H. Bromfield .....	14	11	4,737	Howlong.
Avoca Vale .....	1,978	D. and J. Madden .....	6	8	2,000	Albury.
Albury .....	2	Jas. Brougham .....	7	2	1	
" .....	115	Walter Cottrell .....	7	8	20	
" .....	279	C. F. Fraunfelder .....	8	12	260	
" .....	420	R. and J. King .....	8	15	200	
" .....	9	J. H. Matthews .....	7	3	3	
" .....	500	John McDonald .....	9	25	100	
" .....		F. O'Brien .....	4	10	35	
" .....	300	A. W. Walder .....	8	10	100	
Big Wattle .....	1,200	John Barlow .....	6	20	653	"
Bowna and Wagra .....	1,400	Burleton and Peard .....			1,110	"
Bungowannah .....	4,909	Cary Bros. .....	25	200	2,404	Howlong.
Burrumbuttock & Bulgandra .....	30,000	Thos. J. Gibson .....	41	30	18,200	Albury.
Burrumbuttock .....	950	J. M. Greschke .....	8	7	501	"
Bungowannah Park .....	11,000	John Grieve .....	23	992	2,200	"
Bulgandra .....	1,920	Robert Hair .....	8	13	665	"
Bungowannah .....	1,045	Geo. W. James .....	13	4	1,019	Howlong.
" .....	566	J. L. Kelton .....	11	21	587	"
Bulgandra .....	610	Richd. Leahy, senr. .....	8	6	800	"
Bowna .....	6,000	W. J. Lyne, senr. .....	25	150	11,050	Albury.
Brittas .....	1,700	Pierce Maher .....	6	12	2,002	Howlong.
Brown's Springs .....	16,350	Thos. H. Mate .....	18	91	15,460	Albury.
Bungowannah .....	916	Wm. Ridley, senr. .....	16	5	600	"
Burrumbuttock .....	1,090	Wm. Schlig .....	7	8	705	"
Buckaginga .....	28,000	E. and A. Westby .....	20	30	25,000	Germanton.
Bulgandra .....	689	D. Alexander .....	2		350	
Bowna .....	320	A. Baker .....	7	9	25	
Burrumbuttock .....	270	James Carn .....	12	1	200	
Bulgandra .....	410	W. J. Christie .....	3	16	400	
Burrumbuttock .....	840	Thos. Doogan .....	12	15	200	
Bowna .....	1,100	Andrew Hore, junior .....	15	20	316	
" .....	400	J. H. Kirkpatrick .....	16	12	20	
Burrumbuttock .....	1,130	Augt. Linder .....	15	40	445	
Bungowannah .....	220	Mary Muncey .....	7	19	150	
" .....	285	Niels J. Nielson .....	5	2	180	
Burrumbuttock .....	640	Charles Schultz .....	7	4	302	
Bungowannah .....	345	Wm. Shipard .....	4	12	100	
" .....	276	T. W. Shipard .....	6	16	141	
Coolbeggan .....	1,090	Martin Murphy .....	6	5	850	Howlong.
Cumberoona .....	3,000	Catherine Hore .....	25	650		Albury
" and Wagra .....	1,600	Edw. Urband Patterson .....	15	7	1,700	"
Cumberoona .....	420	G. Patterson .....			400	"
Carnsdale .....	590	Robt. M'Gorman .....	11	9	400	
Dight's Forest .....	2,000	Johanna Briese .....	16	40	950	"
" .....	1,000	J. G. Kalms .....	12	19	678	"
Doodle Cooma .....	20,000	T. and J. J. Keighran .....	20	40	17,981	"
Drumwood .....	2,376	Michael Loeman .....	12	20	2,435	"
Dight's Forest .....	1,030	F. Schreiber .....	8	8	800	"
" .....	1,500	Christian Westendorf .....	11	45	500	"
" .....	3,700	Christoph Westendorf .....	52	60	1,700	"
Elgin Farm .....	640	William Gagie .....	13	6	850	"
Eagle's Nest .....	3,892	John Howard .....	17	14	2,383	Howlong.
Elmo Park .....	815	S. R. Shipard .....	5	6	525	"
Flaxvale .....	3,827	Wm. Howard .....	14	22	3,000	"
Fairfield Orange .....	2,100	C. D. Howard .....	6	17	1,934	"
Fairfield .....	1,100	J. B. Shipard .....	7	7	1,289	"
Freeling Farm .....	2,300	W. F. Zweck .....	21	15	1,811	Albury.
Goombargana .....	1,713	Thos. S. Banks .....	13	12	927	Howlong.
Goodwood .....	3,026	John Fagan .....	12	14	1,306	"
Goombargana .....	1,600	C. H. Knight .....	9	12	1,500	Albury.
Glenhope .....	320	Alan Macvean .....	1	5	700	Howlong.
Gerogery .....	22,020	Samuel Watson .....	26	95	23,095	Albury.
Goombargana .....	1,000	John Baker .....	5	6	423	"
" .....	480	James Campbell .....	9	6	130	"
" .....	640	Laurence Doyle .....	5		480	"
" .....	230	D. J. Doyle .....	1		100	"
" .....	475	Joseph Dunn, junr. .....	3	1	350	"
" .....	540	W. R. Ellis .....	10	5	250	"
Gerogery .....	314	John Gorman .....	5	4	250	"
" .....	140	J. C. Greschke .....		1	108	"
Goombargana .....	500	Richard Kenna .....	7	13	400	"
Gerogery .....	600	Wm. Zeppei .....	4		210	"
Howlong .....	1,437	A. O. Boyle .....	130	290		Howlong.
Hermitage .....	3,028	W. S. Cheshire .....	3	20	4,400	Germanton.
Hovell .....	1,800	J. H. George .....	14	12	1,406	Howlong.
Howlong Station .....	17,500	Alexr. Macvean .....	50	115	17,350	"
Hawkview .....	10,000	J. W. M'Kellar .....	11	101	8,464	Albury.
Hill Dale Farm .....	1,251	B. Odewahn .....	12	5	710	"
Hillsdale .....	2,361	James Pike .....	7	47	2,982	Germanton.
Howlong .....	614	Thos. Wyld .....	10	2	580	Howlong.
Hovell .....	340	Thos. Anderson .....	4	9	252	
" .....	500	Richd. Brown, senr. .....	4		350	
" .....	640	Richd. Brown, junr. .....	3	3	160	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Albury—continued.</b>						
Howlong.....	1,000	John Conway .....	8	9	440	
" .....	1,400	S. H. Demamiel.....	12	98	407	
" .....	600	John Dornan, junr. ....	18	14	451	
" .....	59	H. F. Drew .....	24	6	6	
" .....	640	Thos. Dalton .....	6	4	225	
" .....	180	Wm. Doubleday .....	.....	.....	60	
Hovell.....	320	F. M. Edwin .....	1	.....	50	
Howlong.....	226	William Gale .....	.....	.....	137	
" .....	100	Richd. Langford .....	5	.....	101	
" .....	150	Jas. M'Millan .....	3	3	450	
" .....	400	G. P. Smith.....	25	20	200	
" .....	456	Alfred Richards.....	.....	.....	20	
" .....	670	Denis Foley.....	12	4	300	
Jolimont.....	2,138	F. A. Maxwell.....	8	7	1,573	Howlong.
Jerra Jerra.....	2,207	J. R. Murphy .....	.....	.....	1,990	
Jindera .....	1,400	Gottlieb Burdock .....	11	25	350	
" .....	800	John Krause .....	7	15	360	
" .....	390	Gottlieb Noideck .....	.....	.....	240	
" .....	400	Ernst Schulz .....	10	4	150	
Kincord .....	825	Patrik Cosgrove .....	7	6	982	Albury.
Kilna Crott .....	1,300	C. J. Morton .....	20	55	729	"
Kirndeen .....	27,000	Francis Ormond .....	18	5	24,116	Germanton.
Lavington .....	26	Joseph Box .....	.....	2	7	
Mullengandra .....	5,000	Owen Daly .....	5	31	6,989	Albury.
Mundawaddera.....	40,000	Chas. Edgchill .....	25	30	29,372	"
Morebringer .....	1,915	Chas. Hall .....	17	45	1,206	Howlong.
Mullengandra .....	700	Robert Hatch .....	10	8	690	Albury.
Mugwee .....	3,000	Andrew Hore, senr. ....	26	250	900	"
Moorwatha .....	1,800	Wm. Hubner .....	20	30	1,709	Howlong.
Mungabereena .....	800	M. T. Kelly.....	10	15	808	Albury.
Morebringer .....	675	Richard Lealy, junr. ....	8	2	550	Howlong.
Morven .....	5,485	Geo. Matchett.....	18	12	6,450	Germanton.
Mount McEachern .....	1,400	Neil M'Eachern .....	13	13	1,506	Albury.
Mayfield .....	2,500	Jas. M'Intosh.....	7	373	.....	"
Moorwatha .....	482	John Rowe .....	5	.....	660	"
Mullengandra .....	1,000	R. L. Taskis .....	11	20	942	"
Morebringer .....	2,700	Joseph Vile .....	35	25	1,990	Howlong.
Mugwee .....	500	Wm. J. Waite .....	7	.....	1,203	Albury.
Mullengandra .....	200	W. H. Dexter.....	9	16	4	
Moorwatha .....	320	Thos. Donaldson.....	6	1	150	
" .....	408	Wm. Doman .....	8	5	460	
Mullengandra .....	500	John Hore, junr. ....	.....	.....	100	
Moorwatha .....	320	Arthur Maxwell .....	.....	.....	150	
Mullengandra .....	520	Angus M'Donald .....	5	4	450	
Moorwatha .....	320	H. T. Peard.....	14	19	178	
Mullengandra .....	500	George Pitts .....	2	8	300	
Moorwatha .....	764	Michael Ziebarth .....	10	16	300	
" .....	560	Gottfried Lindner .....	9	30	2	
Oakbank .....	1,280	J. H. Cameron .....	4	9	1,692	Howlong.
Oakview.....	1,280	Michael Cleary .....	4	3	1,200	Albury.
Oaks .....	1,171	H. H. Howard .....	6	7	1,134	Howlong.
Piney Range .....	1,600	F. W. Habermann.....	9	14	994	Albury.
Pettiford's Plain .....	3,091	Macvean & Boardle .....	7	13	4,100	Howlong.
Piney Range Station .....	11,000	John Riddell .....	11	3	11,091	"
Rotherfield .....	2,916	Alexander & Co.....	11	5	3,114	Albury.
Round Hill Station .....	34,500	James Balfour.....	52	130	29,797	Germanton.
Renny Lee.....	720	F. Corrigan .....	4	7	1,023	Albury.
Round Hill .....	500	Thos. Phillips.....	1	3	729	"
Spring Park .....	3,000	Jas. Bell .....	21	35	3,092	"
Spring Farm .....	520	Chas. Gray .....	7	6	800	"
Selby Grange.....	1,356	W. F. Middleton .....	16	13	1,308	Howlong.
Spring Vale .....	1,465	D. M'Pherson.....	10	10	2,005	Albury.
Stony Ridges.....	1,615	Martha Palmer .....	9	8	887	"
Stony-hill Farm .....	1,035	Richd. Smith .....	8	.....	1,243	Howlong.
Sunbury.....	5,000	J. P. Smith.....	50	40	5,000	"
Stony Park .....	3,700	Wm. Turner .....	10	20	3,200	Albury.
Sandy Creek .....	490	Geo. Haddrell.....	.....	10	25	
" .....	550	Jas. Tynan .....	12	20	250	
The Olives .....	10,100	Jas. Cogle .....	9	5	10,527	Howlong.
Thugga .....	2,858	Edwd. Cullnane .....	16	12	3,870	Germanton.
Thornhill Park .....	2,860	Robt. Gibb .....	7	1	2,850	Albury.
Tara .....	1,070	Wm. Maxwell.....	3	.....	1,300	Howlong.
Table Top .....	48,000	Jas. Mitchell .....	150	130	41,918	Albury.
Teviotdale .....	1,226	John Moffatt .....	6	2	1,085	"
The Vineyard .....	1,500	Reid Bros. ....	30	80	706	Howlong.
Thurgoona.....	900	George Day .....	20	16	203	
Vine Hill .....	682	John Capron .....	6	18	665	Albury.
Wallendool .....	1,200	Baumgarten & Sons .....	6	22	880	"
Waterfalls .....	1,118	Jas. Chrisp .....	7	9	950	"
Woodstock .....	2,500	G. R. M. Collins.....	20	100	700	"
Walla Walla Station .....	55,000	H. & C. Douglas.....	38	80	48,000	"
Wecho Park .....	2,392	Jos. Dunn .....	9	65	1,881	Howlong.
Wattle Grove .....	380	Thomas Dunlcavey .....	2	11	775	Albury.
Wagra .....	500	Johanna Gair .....	11	36	840	"
Woodside .....	1,263	Sarah Howard .....	7	16	900	Howlong.
Wagra .....	9,000	Jas. Keogh .....	6	70	5,000	Albury.
Walbundrie Station.....	50,490	Kiddle & Balme .....	74	75	44,500	"
Walla Walla.....	925	J. G. Kleinke .....	10	15	580	"
Wallendool .....	.....	J. F. Lieschke .....	4	.....	804	"
Walla Walla .....	1,400	Terry Maguire .....	4	.....	2,105	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Albury—continued.</b>						
Walla Walla .....	1,000	Edwd. Müller .....	5	3	507	Albury.
Wallendool .....		John M'Farlane .....	11	7	645	"
Waterview .....	1,020	John M'Lennan .....	10	14	679	"
Walla Walla .....	1,400	Adolph Piltz .....	13	20	850	"
Willow Park .....	2,700	Thos. Plunkett .....			3,700	"
Wallendool Station .....	55,000	L. Ryan .....	40	50	46,300	"
Wagra .....	1,600	Baker Vincent .....	24	35	1,150	"
" .....	1,800	Charles Waite .....	17	25	960	"
" .....		John Crisp .....				"
Walla Walla .....	760	Michael Wenke .....	6	12	700	"
Wagra .....	700	Wm. Hore .....	13	30	490	"
Walla Walla .....	276	Christiana Kilu .....			200	"
" .....	1,030	Samuel Muller .....	8	5	465	"
" .....	430	Ferd. Schmidt .....	8	14	200	"
" .....	960	Ewd. Scholz .....	8	10	322	"
" .....	178	G. Weisner .....	4	9	1	"
" .....	360	John Wenke .....			340	"
Yambla .....	160	Robert Collard .....			40	"
Yerong Creek .....	640	Edwd. M'Farlane .....	4		380	"
	706,080½		2,389	6,220	593,305	

<b>Armidale.</b>						
Avington Run .....	25,000	William Beard .....	3		350	Bandarra.
Ardour .....		Robert Cameron .....	2		950	Armidale.
Abington .....		M. Currey .....	4		226	Bandarra.
Acorn Hill .....		Mrs. Duffey .....	5		1,315	Armidale.
Aberbaldie .....		B. J. Kendall .....	20	90	1,700	Walcha.
Abington .....	60,000	Morse Bros. .....	50	500	12,540	Bandarra.
" .....		Peter M'Grath .....	6	2	260	"
Aberbaldie .....		James Heaton .....	3	6	400	Walcha.
Argyle .....		D. McIntyre .....	8	53	3,000	Armidale.
Athol (Balala) .....		John Robson .....	4	8	1,750	Uralla.
Abbey Wood .....		Richard Tolly .....	10	26	900	"
Armidale (nr.) .....		John Ince .....	8	4	400	Armidale.
" .....		Mary Fenton .....	5	3	800	"
" .....		W. H. Allingham .....	6	5	1,200	Armidale.
" .....		William Frost .....	8	20	800	"
" .....		Mrs. Fury .....	1	2	250	"
" .....		Conrad Fuchs .....	22	15		"
" .....		— Hilliard .....	6	11	986	"
" .....		Allan McDonald, jun. .....	4	6	420	"
Armidale .....		William Keady .....	2	4	66	"
Alleora .....		Wm. Frazer .....	4	7	530	"
Armidale .....		Thos. Nixon .....	6	3	145	"
" .....		H. Monkton .....	5	14	130	"
" .....		John Watt .....	25	7		"
" .....		Thos. Johnstone .....	15	35	2,500	"
Brisbane Farm .....		Thos. Anderson .....	8	55	1,950	"
Booralong .....		Joseph Andrews .....	2			"
" .....		— Asmus .....	2	5	600	"
" .....		E. Austin .....	6	34	480	"
Beverly, Bandarra .....		C. Berryman .....	4	5	740	Bandarra.
Bergen-op-Zoom .....		E. B. Boulton .....	12	30	17,000	Walcha.
Ballandine, Uralla .....		Henry Bourke .....	7			Uralla.
Beverley .....		Patrick Bourke .....	4	2	1,536	Bandarra.
Bendemcer .....		John Burt .....	8	38	800	Bendemcer.
Bushfield, Bandarra .....		D. L. Brown .....	12	25	1,200	Bandarra.
Beverly .....	50,000	Theo. Cooper .....	27	1,050	4,378	"
Broomfield, Uralla .....		W. H. Cruickshank .....	4	40	560	Uralla.
Black Flat, Rockwood .....		James Dorrington .....	15	14	500	Bendemcer.
Beverley .....		Thomas Doyle .....	8	9	410	Armidale.
Black Mountain .....		Prosper Fleming .....	9	40		Bandarra.
Bandarra .....		James Gaffey .....	4	10	210	Armidale.
Branga .....		Lawrence Harper .....	5	10	600	Bandarra.
Balaclava .....	1,100	Henry Hool .....	8	23	1,540	Walcha.
Bendemcer (near) .....	5,540	John Edgar .....			1,700	"
Black Nob .....		J. R. Hill .....	8	10	2,440	Bendemcer.
Balala .....		Geo. Hogbin .....	6		347	Armidale.
Burying Ground Creek .....		Richard Hudson .....	50	2,000	18,000	Uralla.
Brookfield .....		Mick Keaton .....	20	80	300	Armidale.
Boorolong (near) .....	3,880	James Kelly .....	5	16	1,484	"
Black Swamp .....		J. H. Kemp .....	4	60	1,470	"
Bandarra (near) .....		James Lahcy .....	5	20	300	Walcha.
Bendemcer (near) .....		W. C. Lannen .....	10	6	1,000	Bandarra.
Bandarra (near) .....		Edw. Leidreiter .....	5	6		Bendemcer.
" .....		J. G. Little .....	8	4	720	Bandarra.
" .....		Ptk. Little .....	2	20	660	"
Blenheim, Walcha .....		Wm. Manuel .....	5	14	1,000	Walcha.
Berry Farm, Walcha .....		George Martin .....	30	200	536	"
Bald Creek, Glen Morrison .....		Wm. Morris .....	9	6	1,600	"
Baker's Creek .....		Arthur Muldoon .....	3	8	600	Armidale.
Baker's Creek, Armidale .....		Henry M'Cully .....	20	200	2,750	"
Bessy Hill, Walcha .....		Thomas M'Farlane .....	5	15	529	Walcha.
Bendemcer (near) .....		Fred. M'Ginty .....	6	20	1,300	Bendemcer.
Burial Ground Creek .....		Dan. M'Laren .....	2	5	280	Armidale.
Bloomdale, Kentucky .....		Henry Nelson .....	4	9	800	Uralla.
Boorolong Creek .....		Wm. Nelson .....	3	5	700	Armidale.
Bergen-op-Zoom .....		Ml. O'Brien .....	6	20	550	Walcha.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Armidale—continued.</b>						
Bendemeer (near)		Perry's Estate	30	200	2,680	Bendemeer.
Barley Park, Armidale		John Sewell	10	25	930	Armidale.
Bendemeer (near)		John Smith	9	25	1,210	Bendemeer.
Boorolong (near)		Jabez Smith	6	38	443	Armidale.
Bergen-op-Zoom (near)		M. Sweeny	3	4	538	Walcha.
Boorolong (near)		Charlotte Williams	7	40	1,500	Armidale.
Branga, St. Leonards		Rd. A. Wanch	50	2,000	10,050	Walcha.
Branga Park		James Walsh	5	3	1,000	"
Branxton Park		John Wall	5	10	760	"
Branga, Walcha		John Fletcher	110	6,500	50,000	"
Black Flat, Armidale		Joseph Fraser	10	29	480	Armidale.
Black Swamp		Thomas Hoad		12	450	Walcha.
Bendemeer		Fredk. McGinty	6	20	1,300	Bendemeer.
Blackfellows' Gully		John Schrader	2	13	412	Armidale.
"		Fred. Schrader	2	5	513	"
Black Springs		B. Dignum	5	3	805	Walcha.
Balala		John Yates			1,888	Uralla.
Bendemeer		J. Unoshow	3	6	400	"
Church Gully		John Blanch	11	34	2,640	"
Clerkness		Ed. Brougham	7	11	792	Bundarra.
Camperdown	1,265	John Coventry	10	100	3,500	"
Castle Doyle Creek		Robert Doak	11	50	40	Armidale.
Croft Knowl, Walcha		Wm. Dodds	5	6	366	Walcha.
Chilcott's Swamp		Wm. Dorrington	5	9	780	Armidale.
Comingdale		Kenneth Finlayson	5	40	3,000	"
Chandler's River		John Finlayson	4	50	1,500	"
Cairnie		David Fletcher	17	30	2,080	Walcha.
Charley Field		John Glasson	3	20	1,030	"
Clerkness		Wm. Grills	6	6	240	Bundarra.
Cooptancurripa		J. K. M'Kay	57	2,700		"
Congi		Alex. Mitchell	2	4	2,250	Armidale.
Corn Hill		Hannah Muise	6		750	"
Craigielea, Walcha		Alex. M'Halton	2	16	970	Walcha.
Chandler Creek		Robt. Nill	5	9	1,800	Armidale.
Chummie's Flat		Jessie Pearsall	5	4	440	"
Clerkness, Bundarra	60,000	W. H. Readall	10	40	10,000	Bundarra.
Congi, Walcha		George Scott	6	20	1,050	Walcha.
Carlisle Gully		J. W. Scholcs	7	13	1,700	Uralla.
Craigenna		James Steel	12	7	3,237	Walcha.
Cherry Bank		John Stir	4	6	340	Uralla.
Carlisle Gully		Ch. Swerson	3	8	1,050	Bendemeer.
Duval		Joseph Baldwin	5		870	Armidale.
"		Chris. Cook	4	17		"
"		Mary Deidrick	1		300	"
Deepen Grove		Thos. Frazer	3	12	340	"
Doonville		Geo. Frazer	4	10	225	"
Daisy Hill, Uralla		Wm. Harn	5	25	700	Uralla.
Dobbin's Folly, Walcha		Robt. Lavingston, senr.	14	19	1,640	Walcha.
Daisy Hill		John M'Allister	5	33	1,500	Uralla.
Double Hut Creek		Michael Purcell	8		414	Walcha.
Devil's Pinch		Enos Scott	8	30		Armidale.
Duval		Sophia Sheen	4	12	700	"
Dunmore		John Mitchell	50	100		"
Dieusmont		Watt & Sons	3	15	1,400	"
Eversleigh	20,000	Belfield and Co.			11,000	"
Enmore		Patrick Brennan, senr.	6	15	839	"
East View		Mrs. Craigie	20	17	832	"
Emu Creek		Geo. Robt. Gill	100	500	31,000	Walcha.
Ellerslie	1,280	Hugh M'Kay	10	17	2,410	Armidale.
Eastern Plains		Willis C. and Co.	4	8	800	"
Europambla		C. D. Fenwick	100	300	20,000	Walcha.
Everton Valley		John Frazer	2		800	"
Elin Grove, Rocky River		Richard Roberts	10	15	989	Uralla.
Enmore		P. Brennan, junr.	5	14		"
"		John Tobin	10	40	1,315	"
"		Maurice Walsh	20	50	724	"
Fassifern, Chandler	600	Donald Cameron	5	50	1,800	Armidale.
Foxwood, Uralla		J. T. Crapp	10	100	1,550	Uralla.
Flaggy Gully		E. H. Dawson	9	21	1,366	"
Foreglen		Donald Finlayson	10	50	1,900	"
Fairview	890	Daniel Finlayson	2	30	2,000	"
Flat Rock		Fred. Fogno	3	10		Walcha.
Fairburn		Rod. M'Rae	5	25	3,000	Armidale.
Furgrove		John M'Namarra	6	11	500	Walcha.
Frankfield		Francis Donohue	3	28	1,000	"
Green Hills, Walcha		John Beazley	7	5	415	"
Glen Bar		Jesse Bennett	5	7	607	"
Glen May, Bundarra		Thomas Cayley	10	50	1,300	Bundarra.
Glen Rock	130,000	Campbell & Simpson	95	6,700	135,000	"
Glen Coy		Hugh Cameron	8	27	950	Armidale.
Glen Cairch		Hector Cameron	4	6	950	"
Gostwyck		Dangar Bros.	130	700	40,360	Uralla.
Glen Morrison		Wm. Guise	5	12	440	Walcha.
Gara		Wm. Glass	20	50	14,000	Armidale.
Guy Fawkes		John Keaton	16	80	300	"
Glen Morrison		W. Jamieson, junr.	10	6	93	Walcha.
Greenwood, Puddledock		E. W. Handibo			230	Armidale.
Glen Rock, Glen Morrison		James Mabbot	7	50	130	Walcha.
George's Creek, Bundarra		Joseph Maber	8	5	790	Bundarra.
"		Charles Mallin	6	30	360	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses	Cattle	Sheep.	
<b>Armidale—continued.</b>						
Glencoe, Uralla.....		Alex. Manson .....	2	19	800	Uralla.
"		Margaret M'Clanaghan .....	12	20	2,200	"
Cecen Vale, Pt. Pt. Creek .....		Alex. M'Clanaghan .....	10	30	330	Armidale.
Green Swamp, Tiara .....		Joseph Mansfield .....	4	10	500	Walcha.
Grange Farm .....		John Ryan .....	16	14	8,000	Uralla.
Greylands .....		T. H. Ross .....	11	4	1,003	Walcha.
Glen Patrick, Walcha.....		Ptk. Purcell .....	3	8	600	"
Glen Morrison .....		Arthur O'Neal.....	15	25	320	"
"		Mrs. Olrich .....	5	7	900	Armidale.
Green Valley, Borolong .....		Charles Thorpe .....	5	25	1,600	Uralla.
"		Amos Smith .....	6	2	220	Bendemeer.
Uralla .....		Louisa Downing .....	12	10	1,800	"
Gardiner's Valley.....		Mrs. Wener .....	10	3	466	Bundarra.
Green Wells .....		F. Denzins .....	10	20	160	Armidale.
George's Creek .....		John Hiscoc.....	3	15	97	Walcha.
Golden Farm .....		Francis Jamieson .....	15	20	1,000	"
Glen Morrison .....		T. and B. Kermode .....	6	30	1,172	"
"		Kuntz & Co. ....	20	160	2,100	Armidale.
Green Swamp .....		J. and W. Ladrigan .....	5	25	1,484	"
Green Hill .....		Chris. Leigh.....	15	25	591	Armidale.
Guyrah .....		Robt. Waters .....	4	4	800	"
Gara .....		John Egan .....	5	3	910	"
Hillgrove .....		Eliza Kenny .....	7	9	1,700	"
Hartford Valley .....		Wm. Grattan .....	40	500	9,750	"
Harwood, Toryburn.....	1,200	Rd. Hargrave .....	4	2	1,365	Walcha.
Hillgrove .....	25,000	E. Rowland Hill.....	10	12	702	"
Hillton .....		W. Livingston .....	20	4	3,500	"
Huntingdon .....		A. B. Lomax .....	4	80	730	Bendemeer.
Holstein .....		Robt. Murray.....	9	18	250	Armidale.
Haining .....		R. I. Perrott .....	2	6	600	Uralla.
Haroldston .....		Ptk. Shanaghan .....	4	30	1,700	"
Harton Point.....		B. J. Dawson .....	.....	200	1,300	Walcha.
Hillsboro' .....	860	Bridget Bird .....	2	10	500	"
Irish Town.....		O. J. Blair .....	10	100	2,500	Armidale.
Island Home.....		John Connal .....	25	20	1,200	Bundarra.
Inglebar .....		Thomas Ford .....	5	10	530	"
Iron Bark .....		W. Jannieson, senr. ....	5	30	1,200	Armidale.
Inglebar .....		Duncan M'Rae .....	10	12	2,800	"
Inverinate .....		J. L. Mitchell .....	4	30	1,000	"
Invergowrie .....		J. L. Mitchell .....	.....	.....	.....	"
Juncton .....		Andrew Cochran .....	8	10	2,612	Walcha.
Jeogla .....		J. Chapman and Sons .....	6	8	880	"
Kingston .....		Chas. Chapman .....	7	20	1,000	Armidale.
"		Vivian Graham .....	4	.....	804	"
Keynsham .....		A. S. Greenland.....	.....	400	.....	"
Kingston .....		Robert Lawrie .....	7	4	1,000	Walcha.
Kangaroo Flat .....		John M'Hatton .....	1	5	300	Uralla.
Kelvin Grove (Ingalba) .....		Jacobina Sehawts .....	15	25	2,500	"
Kentucky .....		Sarah King .....	10	20	1,890	"
Kingston .....		William King .....	.....	.....	2,800	"
Kingsdale .....		J. & R. King .....	10	11	1,700	"
Kingston .....		George King .....	35	19	.....	"
"		Wm. Baldwin.....	40	40	.....	Armidale.
Kelly's Plains .....		Wm. Faint .....	60	200	12,417	"
Kuthi .....		Wilson & Wright .....	3	5	862	"
Kingston .....		Edw. Milson .....	9	27	947	"
"		Rd. Missen .....	5	15	450	"
"		Thos. Moran .....	14	30	1,800	Uralla.
Kelvin Grove.....		Saml. Munsie .....	6	45	2,000	Armidale.
Kilcoy .....		R. McLennan .....	.....	11	.....	"
Kerra .....		John Rollings .....	10	7	760	Uralla.
Kentucky .....		James Ryan.....	8	54	990	Armidale.
Killalle .....		Jacob Scheef .....	7	5	360	Uralla.
Kingston .....		W. H. Browning .....	30	.....	.....	Armidale.
Lake Mount .....		William Armstrong .....	.....	.....	12,000	Bundarra.
Laura .....	25,000	George Baker .....	19	150	3,450	"
Long Reach (Bundarra) .....	16,000	A. J. Darby .....	8	3	1,453	Armidale.
Lower Chandler .....		A. J. Diamond .....	15	27	98,012	Bundarra.
Laura .....		Ptk. Dwyer .....	15	400	15,500	Bendemeer.
Longford .....		G. L. Gibson .....	15	25	2,300	Armidale.
Lynnhurst .....		Thomas Grills .....	6	6	450	Bundarra.
Laura .....		Phillip Maher .....	10	.....	520	Armidale.
Little Duval .....		G. H. Saunders .....	30	350	16,000	"
Lynnhurst .....		Wm. Coventry .....	10	15	850	Bundarra.
Laura .....		M. A. Ready .....	21	22	405	Walcha.
Mount Valley .....		Chas. Cattell .....	35	70	4,100	"
Moredun .....		Tarrant & Cottrell.....	30	450	1,241	Uralla.
Methren Park .....		Wm. Cloghorn .....	10	14	800	Armidale.
Morwun (Saumarez Ponds) .....	.....	John Cameron.....	7	.....	2,000	"
Myamba .....	6,000	Andrew Black .....	2	7	1,000	Uralla.
Morse's Creek .....		James Doran .....	6	12	1,300	"
Mannaka Farm .....		C. J. & W. J. Dorrington.....	6	36	2,400	"
Maiden Creek .....		Alex. Fraser .....	6	4	1,550	"
Maitland Point .....		Wm. Fearby .....	7	26	900	Armidale.
Mount Kennedy .....		Dennis Kennedy.....	16	25	900	Uralla.
Mount Lydia Farm .....		Alex. M'Millan .....	6	7	640	Walcha.
Mitherstou .....		James M'Guffey .....	6	7	1,100	"
Mountain View .....		Joseph Roberts .....	10	7	462	Bundarra.
Mount Drummond .....		Luke Rollings.....	4	20	1,400	"
Maiden Creek .....		J. E. Newberry .....	.....	.....	.....	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Armidale—continued.</i>						
Mihi Creek		James Nay	6		470	Armidale.
Middlesboro'		Donald M'Rae	5	9	1,100	"
Midavis Creek		Carl Steer	6	8	942	"
Mount Drummond		Obadiah Turner	12	28	836	Bundarra.
Mihi Creek		James Townsend	6	6	474	Armidale.
Moredun		Cottrell & Tarrant	45	90	4,100	"
M'Leod's Creek		Thomas Wall	10		2,084	"
Moredun		Andrew Wauchope	40	350	9,100	"
Mount Lonsdale		William Wright	12	50	966	"
"		Thos. Wright		10	450	"
"		John Wright	6		450	"
Moredun		Wm. Wright	6	5	417	"
Mount Gibson		John Gibson	6	6	1,195	Walcha.
Mihi Creek		Andrew Lockyer	12	3	84	Armidale.
"		Mary Anne Lockyer	12	3	421	"
"		John Menzies	3	2	450	"
"		Wm. Thorley	6		1,500	"
Mining Vale		Wm. G. Mitchel	8	14	300	"
M'Intyre Flat (Sold)		Michael O'Day				"
"		Wm. Porter	10	23	10	Armidale.
Mihi Creek		James Spring	2		200	"
North View, Yarrowick		J. B. Lillierap	9	25	600	Uralla.
Nowendoc		Thomas Laurie	40	2,200		"
Old Hill Grove		Robert Allingham	7	37	636	Armidale.
Orrabah		William Browning, senr.	7	5	623	"
Ollera		Thomas Carpendale	7	30	800	"
Orraba Farm		James Davis	4	8	300	"
Ollera, Tenterden		Everett, Bros.	100	2,700	26,500	"
Orchardfield, Armidale		Franklin Jackes	6	10	65	"
Orraba		Daniel Judd	12	20	3,000	"
"		John Judd	20	50	800	"
Ollera		David Judge			17	"
"		James M'Kenzie	40	15	1,670	"
Oak-hill		J. J. M'Cormack	6	3	1,980	Walcha.
Oaklands		P. M'Kinly	10	65	1,256	Armidale.
Ohio		J. A. Nivison	30	90	22,600	"
Ollera		Thomas Richards	4	20		"
"		James Skinner	6	20	1,100	"
Phoenix Park		Bourke, Bros.	20	23	2,700	"
Power's Creek		John Elliott			900	"
Pointfield		Roderick Finlayson	8	40	3,700	"
Prospect		James Kelly	14	50	1,600	"
Point Stephens Road		Wm. Lockyer	5	2	450	Walcha.
Pinch Flat		Patrick O'Day	7	12	350	Armidale.
"		John Ryan	6	5	410	"
Puddledock		Henry Teige	10	40		"
Pitnacrey		Robert Sutherland	2	2	290	Walcha.
Puddledock		H. Handibo			160	"
"		G. W. Handibo			150	"
Pint-pot Creek		Mary Ward	10	15	380	"
Puddledock		James Williams	4	7	920	Armidale.
"		James Williams, junior	6	5	655	"
"		John Williams	10	600	545	"
Penola		John Wiggins	3		495	"
Rimbanda		David Bell	46	2,616	12,200	"
Rock Vale Creek	38,400	Reubin Bell	7	40	800	"
Rock Vale		Samuel Bending	5	10		"
"		Wm. Bracken	4	10	2,000	"
"		John Bracken				"
"		James Bracken	2	20	1,000	"
"		John Brazier	15	50		"
Rockall		Robert Chapman	10	30	3,400	"
Retreat, The		David Cregan	5	8	730	"
Rockford		H. A. Duncomb, senior	25		13	Bundarra.
"		H. A. Duncomb, junior	10		6	"
Rocky Gully		Chas. Easterman	7		1,200	Bendemeer.
Rock Vale		Robert Hamilton	1	2	850	Armidale.
"	1,000	Wilham Hamilton	10	30	1,400	"
Rocky River		James Young	5	30	1,270	Uralla.
Rosewood, Armidale		J. J. Handel	6	15	350	Armidale.
Rosewood, Puddledock		Chas. Handel	3		280	"
Rosebank		Alfred Hoy			200	Walcha.
Riverside		Herbert Marsh	3	15	2,325	Armidale.
Rimbanda		Allan M'Donald, jun.	4	17	600	"
Rockview		John M'Namarra	2		150	Walcha.
Rose Hill		Chas. Roan, jun.	9	12	750	Armidale.
Rose Hill Farm		Wm. Ryan	15	11	490	"
Rocky River		Elizabeth Kews	20	5	600	Uralla.
Rockwood		F. R. White	30	677	15,400	Armidale.
Reedy Creek		David Williams	17	25	925	"
Rosemount		James Chapman	11	23	200	"
Radford Farm		Mrs. Criskelly	2	2	200	"
Rosedale		Jos. Thos. Partridge	3	5		Walcha.
Rock Vale	640	Mary Read	4	20	2,000	Armidale.
Rocky River		W. Fox	1	4	393	Uralla.
"		J. Fox	5	8	480	"
Rosebank		Stephen Partridge	5	3	393	Walcha.
"		Joseph Partridge	3		50	"
Spring Creek		Boulton and others			3,200	Armidale.
Summer Hill		Patrick Bourke	6	15	1,400	Walcha.



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Armidale—continued.</i>						
Stony Batter.....	60,000	Blaxland & Hays	20	150	13,000	Armidale.
Salisbury .....		Edward Cahill	4	5	12,000	Uralla.
" .....		Thomas Cahill				
" .....		Andrew Carter	6	8	513	"
Spring Creek.....		Thomas Carr	10	20	1,600	"
Springfield.....		John Crough	15	20	300	Armidale.
Sandy Creek .....		George Dammerell	4	25	1,700	"
" .....		Thomas Dawson	18	30	1,600	"
Stony Creek .....		John Dyson	2	2	320	"
Summer Hill.....		Joseph Gentle	4	10	400	"
Sunny Side, C. Gully		John Glover, jun.	4	15	895	Uralla.
Spring Creek.....		John Good	2	6	300	"
Salisbury Plain .....		Michael Heffernan	20	5	584	"
Spring Farm, Walcha		John Hoy	3	4	750	Walcha.
Spring Creek, Enmore		William House	2	10	1,500	Armidale.
St. Leonards .....		Alfred Jones	2	6	2,000	Walcha.
" .....		Wm. J. Jones	8	20		"
Stony Creek .....		Catherine Kelly	30	100	6,200	Bundarra.
Spring Valley .....		Robt. Livingston, jun.	1	3	520	Walcha.
Sandon Forest .....		Mrs. Low	8	10		Uralla.
St. Leonards .....		Dan. Lynch	20	10	900	Walcha.
Salisbury .....		Marsh Estate	80	100	43,900	Uralla.
" .....		C. M'L. Marsh	10	80	4,800	"
Spring Mount .....		Patrick Murphy	2	2	1,100	Walcha.
Summer Hill.....		Robert M'Hatton	3	6	300	"
Sandy Creek .....		R. P. M'Kenzie	8	70		"
Stony Creek .....		John M'Phail	1		150	"
Salisbury .....		Con. O'Brien	10	80	350	Uralla.
Saumarez Ponds .....		Rosaline O'Brien	7	80	250	Armidale.
Saumarez .....		Edward Parsons	5	10	625	"
Spring Mount .....		James Ryan	90	250	3,750	"
Sandy Creek .....		James Reeves	4	10	200	"
Surveyors' Creek .....		Agnes Scott	20	700	21,200	"
Stonefield .....		Thos. Schafer	11	42	1,280	"
" .....		Henry Schafer	4	3	350	"
Sunny Side .....		M. A. Steep	3	3	800	Walcha.
Stony Creek .....		Charles Steir	7	6	135	"
Spitzbergen .....		Thomas Starr				"
Saumarez .....		White Bros.	30	50	20,200	Armidale.
Sugar Loaf.....		F. White, sen.	5	32	800	"
Summer Vale.....		Thomas Blake	1	18	920	Walcha.
Surveyors' Creek .....		Thomas Fletcher	6	10	580	Armidale.
Sandy Creek .....		Robt. Mulligan, sen.	12	23	716	"
Thalgarrah .....		H. E. Bigg	12	150	5,000	"
Tara's Hall.....		George Byrnes	2	14	1,000	"
Toryburn .....	10,000	C. K. Blaxland	30	3,500	56,160	"
Terrible Vale.....		Thomas Cleary	4		310	"
Tilbuster .....		Daniel Curran	5	12	1,200	"
Tom's Gully .....		J. B. Dawson	31	55	1,400	"
Tenterden .....		David Dawson	8	10	600	"
The Glebe .....		Augustus Hogno	2	9		Walcha.
Tia .....		Augustus Hook	133	4,800	8,537	"
Tinker's Falls .....		Patk. Lawler	3	15	1,250	"
Tenterden .....		Donald M'Donald	11	42	2,000	Armidale.
Tenterden (Brush Farm)	1,180	John M'Donald	7	10	1,934	"
Tulloch .....		Alex. M'Kay	12	90	4,000	"
Tiara .....		Edward Norton	100	1,000	8,500	Walcha.
Turkey Creek .....		Samuel O'Dell	8	4	2,000	Uralla.
Terrible Vale .....		Mrs. Riley			1,000	"
The Retreat .....		H. B. Tomkins	14	30	9,900	Bendemeer.
Tangley (Ollera) .....		Donald Stewart	15	67	3,242	Armidale.
Terrible Vale.....		Taylor & Co.	25	80	16,630	Uralla.
" .....		F. G. Taylor			2,018	"
The Lake .....		John Ward	20	50	100	Walcha.
Tilbuster .....		B. J. T. B. Warner	100	120	8,640	Armidale.
Terrible Vale.....		Berneck Charles	3		380	Uralla.
Toryburn .....		John Mannel	10	30	1,300	"
Uralla .....		Eliza Bullen	2	8	1,200	"
" .....		Sam. C. Cooper	4	8	1,100	"
Underwood .....		Wm. Crapp	6	10	1,150	"
Uralla .....		John Heffernan			680	"
" .....		Patk. Long	3	10	700	"
" .....		Helen M'Crossin	8	60	790	"
" .....		Fred. Rixson	6	4	900	"
" .....		Thos. Rixson	4	4	150	"
" .....		C. and J. Smith	5	30	2,196	"
" .....		Archd. Turnbull	3	8	1,200	"
" .....		Henry Tickle	6	12	1,408	"
" .....		George Tickle			312	"
" .....		— Vickers	5	34	1,800	"
" .....		— Vickery	11	35	1,118	"
Winter Vale .....		George Adams	10	22	1,066	"
Wilson's Creek .....		William Baker	2	3	126	"
Walcha .....		Thomas Bath	4	4	600	Walcha.
" .....		Sarah Bath	9	21	600	"
" .....		Christopher Bath	7	5	550	"
Wollan .....		C. E. Blaxland	10	14	5,400	"
Walcha .....		James Coghlan	9	10	600	"
" .....		Ellen Coghlan	8		150	"
Wandsworth .....		George Cook	13	50	3,353	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle	Sheep.	
<b>Armidale—continued.</b>						
Walcha .....		James Cribb .....	4	5	330	Walcha.
Wattle Gully .....		Gottlieb Drabsch .....	12	45	1,180	Armidale.
Waverley Ollera .....	985	Wm. Fergusson .....	12	18	2,800	"
Wakefield .....		Miss Frizell .....	4	21	742	"
Walcha .....		David Green .....	6	3	490	Walcha.
" .....		Daniel Green .....	4	7	296	"
" .....		Francis Green .....	1	2	280	"
Waterloo .....		J. H. Head .....	25	25	12,000	"
Walcha .....		John Hogno .....	7	8	1,010	"
" .....		William Hogno .....				"
Wandsworth .....		James Low .....	32	4	2,400	"
Winterton .....		George P. Marsh .....	6	35	1,550	"
Woodstock .....		Fredk. Mills .....	17	150	2,284	Armidale.
Woodford .....		Francis Mulligan .....	9	30	3,000	"
Woodville .....		M. E. McCully .....	1	10	4,000	"
Walamumbi .....		John and Geo. McRae .....	6	10	953	"
" .....		John McPherson .....	5		733	"
" .....		Donald McPherson .....	3	7	2,000	"
Wandsworth .....		Wm. McCrossin .....	20	30	320	"
Walcha Road .....		John O'Brien .....	2	20	200	Walcha.
Wandsworth .....		George Parsons .....	3	6	993	"
Wood Park .....		Henry Pearson .....	34	56	2,500	Armidale.
Winfold .....		James Roberts .....			462	Bundarra.
Windella .....		Joseph Roberts .....	10	15	980	"
Walcha .....		George Rody .....	4	5	288	Walcha.
Winscombe .....		James St Clair .....	10	25	6,000	Bundarra.
Woodlands, Toryburn .....		James Swales .....	8	20	2,010	Armidale.
Willow-tree Farm .....		Bernard Sweeney .....	3	5	340	Walcha.
" .....		Cecilia Sweeny .....			200	"
Willow Farm .....		David Sutherland .....	8	8	440	"
Walcha .....		Joseph Wagner .....	3	3	300	"
Wooddale .....		John King .....			700	"
Walcha .....		D. W. Jamieson .....	8	17	1,920	"
Yarrowick .....		Mannel Bros. .....	30	50	4,000	"
Yarrowitch .....		W. J. Nivison .....	50	1,800	3,066	"
	543,960		5,260	55,972	1,320,865	

<b>Balranald.</b>						
Ashton Vale, Moulamein .....	640	Helen Horton .....	9	4	169	Balranald.
Bookowa, Balranald .....	800	E. E. Henderson .....	6	4		"
" Moulamein .....	320	Charles Plumridge .....	5		180	"
Boort Farm, Balranald .....	640	Wm. M'Vicar .....	30			"
Bimbonette, Moulamein .....	320	John M'Leod .....	6	30	14	"
Boxdale Farm, Balranald .....	640	J. Silvester .....	4	7		"
" .....	150	J. Hurle .....	8	2		"
" .....	250	Arthur Hinde .....	10	3		"
" .....	320	Herman Levy .....	10		200	"
" .....	459	Peter Young .....				"
Cha Sing, Moulamein .....	100,000	Grant & Childe .....	32	104	34,633	"
Canaway, Balranald .....	360	W. W. Jobson .....	37			"
Canally and Waldeara .....	416,340	J. Lawrence & Sons .....	169	277	57,691	"
Chalonite, Swanhill .....	640	Timothy Meade .....	7		554	"
Connor's Dale, Swanhill .....	2,953	Frances Smith .....	8	8	1,562	"
Clare, Balranald .....	448,000	Stainbridge, Mears, and Waugh .....	140	130	72,000	"
Cluny, Wakool .....	1,280	Geo. Squires .....	3		292	"
Coorong, Hay .....	192,000	J. & P. Tyson .....	50		60,000	"
Clytha Farm, Balranald .....	252	John Turner .....	6	20	650	"
Dunmore, Moulamein .....	1,280	Mary Clarke & Sons .....	5	10	1,150	"
Darling, block D, Balranald .....	39,400	McLutye & Robertson .....	13		14,994	"
Essex Grove, Euston .....	200	David Hull .....	7		160	"
Euston Station, Manfred and Gampang, Euston .....	885,420	Taylor & Betram .....	200	300	136,000	"
Grassmere .....	960	Dougald Cameron .....	7	8	700	"
Gol Gol, Balranald .....	360,000	Everett & Whyte .....	87	75	50,800	"
Gonn, Kerang, Victoria .....	640	G. W. Morrison .....			368	"
" .....	70,000	Halfey & Dennis .....	19	44	25,751	"
" .....	2,000	A. A. Amos .....				"
Hapsford Farm, Balranald .....	320	Wm. Hinds .....	4	2		"
Juanbung, .....	400,000	James Tyson .....	240	4,200	52,000	"
Kerkerie, Moulamein .....	118,000	John Cumming .....	48	39	43,508	"
Kilfera, Balranald .....		The Kilfera Pastoral Co. .....	100	130	130,000	"
" Keiang Gonn Vic. .....	320	George Parkman .....	3	6	60	"
Llewah, Moulamein .....	80,000	Hy. & A. T. Creswick .....	27	73	26,027	"
Lyle Park, .....	1,860	Wm. Robb .....	5	2	570	"
Mulurulu and Overwell, Balranald .....	190,000	David Chrystal .....	43	10	17,965	"
Melool, Swanhill .....	51,000	Exors. of late John Dimmes .....	32	70	21,280	"
Meadow Farm, Balranald .....	320	J. Jones .....	10	56		"
Mulman, Euston .....	232,288	J. Lawrence & Sons .....	25	12	19,500	"
Magenta, Balranald .....	300,000	Landale Bros. .....	40	10	27,400	"
Moolpa, Moulamein .....	115,000	G. A. & P. Mem. .....	50	60	37,500	"
Mooloomoon, Moulamein .....	100,000	John Macvean .....	40	32	43,670	"
Melness, .....	640	R. T. McKenzie .....		7		"
Murray Downs, Swanhill .....	98,000	Officer Bros. .....	106	217	46,788	"
Moriac, Moulamein .....	1,280	Woolfe Bros. .....	4	9	462	"
Merron Farm, Swanhill .....	2,000	Dowling & Co. .....				"
Noorong, Moulamein .....	106,000	Thomas Armstrong .....	67	114	40,190	"
Nap Nap, Hay .....	256,000	A. Macqueen & Co. .....	150	160	68,000	"



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Total Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Bathurst--continued.</b>						
Campbell's Lagoon	9,000	John M'Phillamy	20	100	5,500	
Charlton	10,000	Chas. M'Phillamy	10	200	7,500	
Cadia	2,560	Josiah Holeman			3,341	
Crystal Hill	500	Alfred Crowhurst	15	15	1,575	
Campbell's River	2,000	Cornelius Dwyer	16	30	1,530	
Campbell's River	2,000	Ebenezer Stanger	4	14	3,093	
Caloola	3,500	Donald Larnach	17	40	3,300	
Campbell's River	900	Denis O'Neil	4	7	1,180	
Carr's Creek	1,500	Richard Reynolds	3	10	1,440	
Claremont	5,000	Joseph Sewell	9	4	2,917	
Dunn's Plains	4,000	Wm. Brownlow, junr.	4	82	3,960	
Duckmaloi		Thomas O'Connell			17	
"		Charles Bailey			275	
Essington Park	9,076	J. & A. Stevenson	100	700		
Essington		D. S. Todd			300	
"		Bridget Rawson			78	
"		Samuel Rawson			320	
"		Charles Cole			278	
"		Henry Mathews			300	
"		Peter M'Nab			180	
Esrom		A. S. Piper			200	
Essington Park	11,500	Henry Humphries	30	42	5,276	
Fell-timber Creek	4,500	W. T. Bullock	4	7	2,870	
Ford's Farm	2,229	John Murphy	3		2,000	
Ferndale	5,000	Noble Wilson	14	30	3,600	
Foster's Valley	3,000	Thomas Cheeney	14	20	1,578	
Fish River		Thomas Hering			190	
"		Jeremiah Kilt			400	
"		John Kirby			150	
"		Henry Bowers			50	
"		William Bailey			300	
"		Dennis Hughes			300	
"		E. Barrett			80	
"		M. O'Brien			52	
Fern Grove	2,200	George Toole	15	30	1,300	
Four-mile Creek	6,000	John Richards	3		3,000	
Green Swamp		David Shirham			84	
Guyong		Frank Montgomery			250	
Gingkin		David Dunk			84	
"		J. M. Whalan			173	
Green Swamp		Janet Turnbull			447	
Glanmire		Moses Clarke			432	
Guyong		Mathew Rose			121	
"		Nicholas Tom			435	
Ginkin		R. M. Whalan			139	
Gowan	29,148	Alex. Sutherland	6	23	3,700	
Glanmire	20,000	Edward Combes	12	6	5,950	
Godolphin	5,000	Richard Glasson	7	25	5,350	
Hereford	3,160	James Rutherford	15	206	4,000	
Hartley		Andrew Brown			334	
"		Rose Conlon			413	
"		T. H. Neale			30	
"		Nichol Delaney			20	
"		Ellen Evans			21	
"		W. Svington			374	
Icely		William Brydon			60	
"		Frank Cole			97	
"		William Murnane			489	
Kangarooobie	7,000	J. B. Ralton	40	80	4,200	
Killoola	9,000	Thomas Walker	25	77	3,200	
Kurstone	3,000	William Webb	23	170	1,972	
Kelso	1,100	John Lee	20	300		
Kellongbulla	41,000	Thomas Anderson	10	50	7,000	
Kanimbla	9,000	Ebenezer Vickery	40	1,300		
Kelso		John Ford			385	
"		W. Kite			492	
Lowthen		M. M'Killop			70	
Limekilns		R. O. Keer			45	
Lowther		M. Dowdall			259	
Lagoon		Sam. M'Spedden			52	
"		J. H. Turnbull			17	
"		Phillip Browning			307	
Leeholme	2,500	George Lee	50	260		
Limekilns	9,126	John M'Kinnon	12	35	2,000	
Locksleigh	3,000	Edward Locke	14	30	1,406	
Liddleton	5,000	Mary Graves	7	40	5,000	
Lidsdale		F. Tomlinson			200	
"		R. M. Baldwin			60	
"		Henry Benicroft			9	
Lagoon		E. Campbell			398	
Lidsdale		J. A. Newbick			44	
Long Swamp	7,000	H. J. Vincent	10	20	2,000	
Middle Creek	3,000	George Humphries	22	90	1,970	
Mitchell Creek		Henry Theobald			412	
Mutton Falls		Mathews Reeve			180	
M'Quarie Plains		C. J. West			400	
Mitchell's Creek		Valentine Loth			75	
Meadow Flat		George Murray			142	
"		W. Ryan			200	
"		Dennis Stack			420	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Bathurst—continued.</b>						
Mutton Falls.....		James Ryan .....				150
" .....		Thomas Slattery.....				300
" .....		John Wade .....				265
" .....		William Haswell .....				150
Moorilda.....		Philip Ryan.....				450
Mutton Falls.....		William Barrett.....				490
Meadow Flat.....		George Kemp .....				320
Mahoney's Corner.....	2,658	M. & T. Ryan.....	2	90		1,935
Milkers' Flat.....	3,160	Henry Prior.....	5	32		1,450
Mutton Falls and Cullen Bullen .....	6,500	Thomas Durack .....	3	6		3,820
Milton Vale .....	5,000	Campbell & M'Kenzie .....	11	3		1,342
Millamurra .....	12,449	Jhn. G. Suttor .....	7	7		1,600
Meadow Flat.....	4,800	J. C. Moore .....	21	60		2,000
Macquarie Plains.....	2,600	C. J. West .....	8	20		1,250
Mount Grovisnor .....	4,880	T. C. Suttor .....	9	28		2,600
Migalong .....	3,100	E. L. Moore .....	5	260		...
Newbridge .....		James Wilson.....				450
" .....		Let. Sutherland .....				478
" .....		G. B. Woodley .....				415
Orange .....		T. Dunning.....				14
O'Connell .....		C. B. Richardson .....				390
" .....		Thomas Spicer .....				200
Oberon .....		John Bailey .....				300
" .....		Joseph Coleman .....				100
O'Connell .....		John Coughlin.....				20
Oberon .....		Charles Lutton .....				210
" .....		John Grady.....				200
O'Connell .....		John Rawson .....				450
" .....		Ellen Foran .....				320
Oakey Bank .....		Julius Harrington .....				72
O'Brien's Creek.....	2,400	John Smud .....	6	20		1,750
Oak Glen .....	14,655	John Smud .....	6	10		2,000
Ophin .....	10,000	George Slater .....	9	10		4,000
Oberon .....		William Fitzpatrick .....				450
" .....		John Lambert.....				50
" .....		T. J. Bailey.....				50
O'Connell .....		Lum Todd .....				30
" .....		Henry West .....				300
" .....		Ellen Todd .....				98
" .....		C. B. Richardson .....				490
Orange .....		Robert Frost .....				372
" .....		C. Heatherington .....				256
Oberon .....		Alfred Humphries .....				430
" .....		John Maher .....				200
O'Connell .....		George Arrow.....				370
" .....		R. S. Back .....				193
Oberon .....		Edward Oldham .....				405
" .....		Mary Nunan .....				473
Orange .....		A. T. Kerr .....				34
Oberon .....		E. H. Taylor .....				471
" .....		Edward Hughes.....				495
Orton Park.....	1,920	Walter M'Phallany .....	2	250		...
Palmer's Oakey Creek.....	7,500	Duncan Ferguson .....				1,400
Pendarvis .....	2,350	William Hawke .....	14	25		3,666
Peel.....		John Moore .....				185
Piper's Flat .....		Albert Case.....				132
Palmer's Oaky .....		George Steel .....				40
Peel.....		John Schofield.....				53
Pretty Plains.....		Mary Bowyer .....				450
Piper's Flat .....		William Hutchinson .....				400
Palmer's Oaky .....		George M'Leod .....				460
Quartz Ridge .....		F. Marion.....				12
" .....		Thomas Cross .....				322
Rillashent .....		James Seage .....				480
Rockley .....		Patrick Sewell .....				450
" .....		Thomas Ashton .....				201
" .....		John Ryan .....				213
" .....		Thomas Cotterill.....				140
" .....		John English .....				323
Rocks station .....	6,400	John Fagan .....				1,050
Rover's Creek .....	1,500	Henry Forman .....	3			1,100
Reedy Gully .....	3,500	Henry Butler .....	6	10		3,000
Reedy Creek .....	3,000	James Smith .....	8	15		2,000
Rock Forest .....	9,300	Sullivan Brothers .....	50	100		6,500
Rose Hill .....	6,920	J. B. Lane .....	20	275		5,000
Rose Vale .....	5,610	Alex. Dalgull .....	15	60		1,561
Rockburn .....	2,160	James T. Dobbie .....	7			1,250
Rockburn .....	1,900	W. J. Golsby .....	13	13		1,700
Rockley Farm .....	2,560	Henry Hockey .....	20	10		2,850
Royals.....	1,870	T. C. S. Mutton .....	11	31		1,608
Rockley .....		Alfred Richard .....				418
" .....		John Writer .....				400
" .....		John Johnson .....				30
" .....		E. Ryan .....				11
" .....		Thomas Shea .....				200
Rydal .....		Fras. Lord .....				97
Rockley .....		Mary McGovern .....				470
" .....		L. Cummings .....				393
" .....		Thomas Mullins .....				198
" .....		John Nithéy .....				132

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Bathurst—continued.</b>						
Rockley .....		Ellen Joyce .....			150	
" .....		Johana Burns .....			105	
" .....		Phillip Cullen .....			450	
" .....		William Evans .....			180	
" .....		Patrick Grady .....			200	
" .....		James Fitzgerald .....			400	
" .....		Carl Assimus .....			415	
" .....		Dominick English .....			115	
" .....		Dennis Hanrahan .....			450	
" .....		W. H. Wright .....			300	
" .....		John Nightingale .....			150	
" .....		John Purcil .....			170	
" .....		W. G. Golsby .....			485	
" .....		Joseph Greening .....			300	
" .....		John Baker .....			340	
Red Hill .....		G. B. Cooke .....			160	
Sophy Creek .....	1,500	James Sewell .....	4	14	1,550	
Sidmouth Valley .....	640	Thomas Webb .....	6	6	1,550	
Stony Creek .....	4,800	A. J. Trewem .....	12	32	1,600	
Saltram and Osburne .....	4,400	W. J. Rankin .....	25	53	2,290	
Stony Creek Flats .....	8,000	H. T. Piper .....	2		2,500	
Snake's Valley .....		James Ryan .....			150	
Swallow's Nest .....		James Roberts .....			141	
" .....		Alex. M'Ausland .....			180	
" .....		C. A. Crogier .....			460	
" .....		M. C. C. Crogier .....			322	
Sofala .....		William Elliot .....			65	
Spring Hill .....		George Chapman .....			14	
Spring Valley .....	11,600	John Grannall .....			1,283	
Springfield .....	11,000	Executors of T. G. Webb .....	80	100	11,000	
Shaving Holes .....	1,409	Ann Hogan .....	6	10	4,110	
Swallow's Nest .....		William Davis .....			493	
" .....		David Evans .....			20	
" .....		William Russell .....			250	
Springs, Black .....		Henry Stevenson .....			300	
Swallow's Nest .....		Henry Williams .....			309	
Swamp .....		Michael Long .....			391	
Tarana .....		Ross West .....			410	
" .....		Charles Collins .....			160	
" .....		William Griffith .....			180	
" .....		Thomas Griffith .....			164	
" .....		J. B. Hawkin .....			150	
" .....		Joseph Charlton .....			80	
" .....		Elizabeth Charlton .....			200	
" .....		John Hawken, junr. .....			395	
Triangle Flat .....	3,000	Jacob Barnes .....	12	30	2,000	
Three Brothers .....	1,640	Edward Golsby .....	8	15	1,989	
Triangle Creek .....	800	David Press .....	5	6	1,200	
Triganowan .....	25,000	Fred. Trewceke .....	8	20	10,700	
Tilsbury Hills .....	3,548	John D. Myers .....	28	200	2,500	
Urince .....	3,500	Tommy Ah See .....	5	8	3,000	
Vittoria .....		W. J. Pendry .....			145	
Westbourne .....	1,600	Ben Bullock .....	10	8	2,300	
Woodstock and Mary's Lane .....	13,000	Lee & Kite .....	30	50	11,500	
Walton .....	4,000	A. E. Piper .....	2	2	1,400	
Warne .....	18,155	Edward Humphries .....	3		2,200	
Wattle Mount .....	8,500	G. S. Walker .....	6	16	1,187	
Wellwood .....	3,620	Andrew Kerr .....	36	380	34	
Wyagdon .....	15,000	J. B. Suttor .....	8	14	4,000	
Wallbrook .....		John Russell .....			317	
Wallerawang .....		C. Edmonds .....			174	
Wolgan .....		Thomas Penrose .....			90	
Wallerawang .....		T. K. Abbott .....			450	
Wattle Hill .....		George Burge .....			350	
Winburndale .....		Abigail Cranston .....			402	
Walmers .....		B. Lee .....			110	
Yetholme .....		James Milsom .....			332	
Yarrows .....	2,560	Dan. Davison .....	60	110	2,300	
	606,003		1,068	5,107	252,468	

**Berrima.**

Austermere .....	4,500	John Lackey .....	100	100	4,200
Browley & Bosworth .....	3,800	Walter Morrice .....	20	278	2,560
Burrngarry .....	1,500	Alick Osborne .....	20	500	1,000
Bendooly, Bullio, & Wanganderry .....	4,284	W. J. Cordeaux .....	12	600	1,304
Comfort Hill .....	2,650	R. W. Morrice .....	45	192	756
Cockatoo, Blend .....	1,200	T. B. Galbraith .....	9	260	412
Cavoura .....	4,020	James Byrne .....	24	260	
Cross Roads .....	600	Charles Clarke .....	7	20	37
Caowarra, Manlan's .....	4,000	James Byrnes .....			70
Eccleston Park .....	1,200	G. J. Morrice .....	17	10	1,350
Ealing Forest .....	3,000	David Morrice .....	12	188	880
Green Hills .....	1,000	Joseph Armfield .....	5	28	500
High Range, Bennimia .....	1,500	Edward Kell .....	20	160	60
Jellore .....	500	Arm Lake .....	7	32	67
Joadja .....	500	Chas. M'Donald .....	5	14	25
Joy Hill, Moss Vale .....	2,000	John A. Badgery .....	10	175	317
Kelley's Creek .....	2,052	John Hayter .....	20	300	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Pette Sessions to which Run was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Berrima—continued.</b>						
Mandemar .....	1,329	F. P. MacCabe .....	22	38	1,493	
Mount Broughton .....	3,000	W. O. Gilchrist .....	90	300		
Morris' Flats .....	2,000	C. Nicholson .....		261		
Mittagong .....	250	John Buchanan .....	2	15	7	
Myall, Mamlin .....	600	Thos. Ferguson .....	12	60	30	
Mount Jellorc, Mittagong .....	1,000	George G. Chant .....	3	13	180	
Mandemar, Berrima .....	1,000	Denis Marrion .....	6	40	350	
Mount Ashley .....	3,000	N. H. Throsby .....	10	80	180	
Newbury, Bennima .....	1,200	Charles Nicholson .....	10	160	300	
Nandyalli .....	12,000	E. Carter .....	37	600		
Oldbury .....	2,360	J. J. O. Atkinson .....	20	116	1,400	
Paddy's River .....	3,000	Jane & Richard Murray .....	10	45	1,100	
Paddocks, Berrima .....	1,100	T. & N. Byrne .....	7	207		
Rosedale .....	1,600	T. Williams .....	20	200		
Rosewood .....	3,000	Andrew Badgery .....	31	59	900	
Robertson .....	600	John Marshall .....	2	30	13	
" .....	300	Charles Vanderburgh .....		37	48	
Southwood, Mittagong .....	300	Joseph Wallace .....	2		70	
Sutton Forest .....	2,050	Frederick A. Badgery .....	15	250		
The Briar, Mosscol .....	1,000	P. H. Throsby .....	10	60	3	
Throsby Park .....	800	G. P. Gilbert .....	15	13	346	
Vine Lodge .....	4,000	Badgery Bros. .....			450	
" .....	4,000	Badgery Bros. .....	60	500		
Wanganday, Berrima .....	1,000	Michael Donovan .....	4	12	320	
Wanganday .....	800	Mary Wright .....	1	9	115	
Woodlands .....	3,500	M. Butler .....			100	
" .....	3,500	M. Butler .....	20	583		
	96,615		742	6,795	20,953	

<b>Bombala.</b>						
Aston .....	7,000	Sir James Matheson .....			8,000	Bombala.
" .....	1,000	Michael Tierney .....			1,150	"
Archer's Flat .....	4,000	Joseph Davies Stafford .....			2,500	"
Aston .....		John E. Wright .....			2,000	"
Bibbenluka .....	700	Agustus Arnold .....			1,100	"
" .....	56,000	Wm. Bradley, Exors. .....	65	3,000	36,105	"
Bondi .....	53,000	Bank of New South Wales .....	12	320		"
Beloka .....	1,500	David Cogan .....			1,400	"
Bukelong .....	8,800	John Boucher .....			5,658	"
Bungarby (C.P.) .....	1,860	Robert Caldwell .....			1,944	"
Bukelong and Bald Hills (C.P.) .....	1,641	William John Douch .....			2,000	"
Burwirra and Junction .....	26,000	Henry S. Edwards .....	33	700	17,050	"
Bukelong (C.P.) .....	1,800	John Ingram .....			1,600	"
Beloka (C.P.) .....	1,840	Henry Merrett .....			1,500	"
" .....	6,000	Matthew Power .....			3,000	"
Bungarby and Bayhs .....	9,600	Mary Peters .....	50	210	9,689	"
Beloka (C.P.) .....	2,200	R. W. Rose .....			3,000	"
Bungarby (C.P.) .....	2,680	John Seears .....			1,214	"
Boco and Square Range .....	8,000	Maria Silk .....			7,000	"
Boco (C.P.) .....	1,600	Owen E. Silk .....			1,600	"
" .....	1,800	Joseph Silk .....			2,000	"
Burnimia (C.P.) .....	1,700	James Thomas .....			1,900	"
Bomgumbala .....	5,000	George Woollett .....			1,587	"
" .....	640					"
Brogo Vale, Greendale .....	300	Oiton Henry A. .....	24	400	6	
" .....	1,200					
Cambelong (C.P.) .....	17,000	Ronald Campbell .....	50	150	21,830	"
Currowong and Tombong .....	10,000	James O'Hara .....	50	300	20,000	"
Dundundra (C.P.) .....	2,000	Joseph Corcoran .....			3,600	"
Delegate .....	8,000	Sophia Ives Campbell .....			9,000	"
Delegate (C.P.) .....	800	Donald Campbell .....			1,242	"
" .....	2,100	John Hensleigh .....			1,700	"
" (C.P.) .....	1,400	Thomas Markie .....			1,500	"
" .....	1,056	Thomas Oliver .....			1,183	"
" .....	1,907	Donald Rankin .....			2,472	"
Elm Grove .....	1,300	William Allen .....	28	100		Bega.
Gunningrah .....	23,000	John Cruickshank .....	20	508	27,360	Bombala.
Gallagher's Plains .....	4,000	Exors. of D. Kyle .....			4,000	"
Glenroy and Junction .....	6,300	Jeremiah Ryan .....			5,000	"
Grosses Plain .....	10,500	C. Woodhouse .....	70	300		"
Gullies .....	620	E. and W. Williams .....	40	300		"
High Plain .....	1,000	John Groves .....			1,500	"
Ironmongie (C.P.) .....	1,330	Henry Seears .....			1,588	"
" .....	1,052	William Kelly .....			1,102	"
" .....	1,461	Thomas March .....			1,521	"
" and Bobundarah .....	12,000	Timothy O'Mara .....			17,500	"
" Minor .....	2,900	Joseph Rolfe .....			4,500	"
" .....	1,513	George Rolfe .....			1,432	"
" .....	1,330	William Lears .....			1,509	"
" (C.P.) .....	4,200	James Thomson .....			3,800	"
Jemembuen .....	900	William Bryant .....			2,274	"
" .....	50,000	John Crisp .....	50	1,000	9,880	"
" (C.P.) .....		George Campbell .....			1,620	"
Jugebera (C.P.) .....	400	John Frances .....			1,420	"
Jindabyne (C.P.) .....	640	Henry Firkness .....			1,160	"
Jemembinen (C.P.) .....	640	John Langhorn .....			1,456	"
" .....	900	Charles Thompson .....			1,658	"
Jugebera .....		Mrs. Woodhouse .....	30	250		"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Bombala—continued.</b>						
Jindabyne .....	2,080	John Weston .....			1,440	Bombala.
Kirkanong .....	1,430	Exors. Benjamin Allen .....			1,572	"
Little Plain and Boggy Creek .....	20,000	Lydia Nicholson .....	200	600	7,600	"
Moonbar .....	36,800	John Barry .....	20	950		"
" .....	2,409	Prendergast & Bart .....	20	601		"
Marrinumbra .....	14,000	Arthur Bloomfield .....			11,430	"
Maharatta (C.P.) .....	1,715	Simon Corcoran .....			1,960	"
Makong (C.P.) .....		Thomas Golaly .....			3,000	"
Mount Pleasant .....	6,000	Rose Ann Garnock .....	30	250	6,000	"
Maharatta, Bald Hills and Mila .....	20,000	Moses Joseph .....	50	2,950	8,000	"
Moonbar .....	4,000	M'Guffie .....			2,900	"
" .....	6,000	William M'Guffie .....			2,932	"
Mowhawk .....	706	William Miners .....			1,210	"
Mount Cooper and Jettuba .....	16,000	Alex. M'Keachie .....			11,271	"
Moonbar .....	1,400	John Prendergast .....			1,065	"
Maffra .....	11,000	John Rylie, junr. .....			10,950	"
Maharatta (C.P.) .....		Robert Stevenson .....			1,600	"
Matong .....	1,160	James Wellmore .....			2,700	"
Maharatta (C.P.) .....	1,039	Sydney White .....			1,172	"
Numbra .....	1,080	George Hedger .....			1,380	"
" (C.P.) .....	1,800	Alexander Robertson .....			3,400	"
Native Dog Flat .....	3,500	Executors of Angus Rankin .....			3,900	"
" .....	900	Charles Taylor .....			2,800	"
Numbra, (C.P.) .....	240	Thomas Wellmore .....			1,410	"
" .....	940	Henry Withers .....			2,700	"
Rocky Lodge .....		J. Blyton, senr. .....			4,651	"
Spring Flat .....	3,000	David Bell .....			1,850	"
Snowy River .....	10,240	E. M. Eccleston .....	40	200	4,065	"
Saucy Creek .....	2,740	James Giles .....	70	200		"
Tombong, (C.P.) .....	710	Bank of New South Wales .....			1,563	"
" .....	1,060	Duncan Campbell .....	60	150		"
" .....	7,000	Henry Arthur Wright .....			3,826	"
Tyrvine, Taylor's Flat, and Mt. Marshall .....	20,000	Margaret Stewart .....	120	1,100	4,920	"
Wallendibby .....	4,000	Jas. Collins & Sons. .....			2,500	"
" (C.P.) .....	1,900	John Campbell .....	30	250		"
" .....	10,000	William M'Kay .....			7,960	"
Willis .....	10,000	Ether Moor .....	20	3,000		"
Wallendibby and Delegate .....	3,270	Richard Wilton .....			1,960	"
Willis .....	11,000	Cathrine A. Woodhouse .....	8	250		"
Yarra .....	1,800	A. Peters .....			1,220	"
	716,429		1,190	18,059	389,717	

<b>Booligal.</b>						
Abbotsford North .....	64,000	James & Martin .....	17	15	11,600	
Alma .....	132,000	Alex. Armstrong & Co. ....	80	35	32,556	
Booligal .....	110,000	Hon. Wm. Campbell .....	57	57	23,467	
Boondara .....	160,000	R. Wilson & Co. ....	30	20	31,000	
Canoble .....	320,000	Canoble Pastoral Company .....	75	150	62,764	
Coan Downs .....	512,000	Melbourne Banking Corporation .....	132	150	82,420	
Corrong & Waljiers .....	393,000	P. & J. Tyson .....	380	3,600	90,000	
Cowl Cowl .....	457,524	M'Kinnon, Dill, & Co. ....	186	142	113,090	
Coombie .....	128,000	Tom Umphelby .....	66	78	23,490	
Culpataro (no returns) .....		R. & A. M'Farland .....				
Gunbar .....	300,000	Armstrong Bros. ....	249	216	97,062	
" (C.P.) .....	17,000	John Gibson & Sons .....	13	36	6,590	
" .....	11,000	Lugsden Bros. ....	26	5	4,038	
" .....	2,560	John Mawhinney .....	5		2,000	
" .....	1,300	Richard Warren .....	15	26	1,805	
" .....	12,000	Abner Haylock .....	6	30	4,216	
" .....	No return	Thomas Pearce .....	12	42	807	
" .....		James M'Pherson .....	10	20		
" .....	1,280	Evan Evans .....	6		930	
Hunthawang .....	228,000	Loughnan & Sons .....	50	50	41,000	
" (C.P.) .....	2,560	Andrew Wright .....	2		650	
Huabba .....	32,000	E. W. Brewer .....	25	6	5,000	
Kajuligah .....	174,000	Bedford, Armstrong, & Co. ....	45	60	33,063	
Merri Merriwah .....	25,600	Bourk & Carroll .....	80	20	4,000	
Merri Merrigal .....	200,000	J. Brewer & Hines .....	100	300	47,000	
Merungle .....	200,000	Tully, Armstrong, & Co. ....	145	45	42,000	
Merungle (C.P.) .....	640	Thomas Eade .....	4		279	
" .....	500	George Eade .....	3		140	
" .....	8,960	Alex. Finch .....	12	79	420	
" .....	2,580	Samuel Southwell .....	3	10	100	
" .....	No return	Vagg Bros. ....	13	4	1,520	
" .....	640	Mrs. Sarah Prince .....	3		200	
Marooba .....	64,000	Williamson & Carr .....	21	2	19,000	
Merowie South .....	25,000	Cunningham & Smythe .....	25	20	5,000	
Merowie South (C.P.) .....	320	James Brisenden, butcher .....	6	8	103	
" .....	No return	Thomas Morant, butcher .....			100	
Merowie North .....	93,000	W. G. Laidlaw & Co. ....	9	4	18,152	
" (C.P.) .....	No return	J. H. Pearson .....	34	25	210	
Moolbong .....	100,000	Dale & Barton .....	50	3	12,000	
" (C.P.) .....	3,200	Jeremiah Cronin .....	2		2,000	
Moolah .....	198,000	R. H. M. Morrisson .....	25	150	12,809	
Mossgiel .....	223,000	C. J. Parsons & Co. ....	20	80	50,000	
Mullah Mullah (C.P.) .....	1,280	Thomas Cobravy .....	6	20	30	



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Booligal—continued.</b>						
Roto and Mulgah	355,000	Evan Evans	50	70	61,000	
Tarwong (no return)		P. & J. Tyson				
Tarrawonga, included in Boondara		R. Wilson & Co.				
Tibora	90,000	R. W. Broughton & Co.	10	14	12,280	
Tickhurst	176,000	W. & E. Kennedy	74	43	24,982	
Thononga South	204,800	Molesworth & Ware	160	70	60,462	
"    (C.P.)	702	Josiah Sugden	15		239	
Tom's Lake	45,000	Alex. Moffat	15	2	10,200	
Trida	275,000	James Williamson	100	69	66,812	
Uabba	115,000	Geo. L. Dickson	81	45	32,993	
Urunaway	130,000	"	14	4	20,828	
Ulonga	273,600	Tom F. Patterson	300	600	88,953	
Walgiers, included in Corrong return		P. & J. Tyson				
Walgiers (C.P.)	3,840	A. J. Nicholson	30	19	1,700	
"    "	2,560	George J. Turner	9	12	1,915	
"    "	5,120	Dr. Thos. Lang	14	6	2,149	
"    "	3,840	Mrs. Susan Tyson	20	30	1,800	
"    "	No return	Edward Rosette	50	37	993	
Wangaron	32,000	James Bevan	26	8	3,200	
"    "	32,000	Matthew Bevan	20	70	5,000	
Wirchillibah	166,000	Wittinham & Dennis Bros.	48	30	49,003	
Willandra	82,000	R. N. Bell & Co.	65	30	28,000	
Willandra (C.P.)	1,540	Michael Purcell	4		200	
"    "    (no return)	2,392	Mrs. Annie Reynolds	9	3	800	
"    "		John M'Gill				
Willander	466,000	Whittingham Bros.	213	140	71,000	
Whealbah (C.P.)	640	John O'Brien	20	15	300	
Yathong	250,000	Henderson Bros.	80	30	26,500	
Yandembah	30,000	Mrs. Levinia Bennett	24	2	6,525	
Yallock	250,000	Ham, Morey, & Thomas	30	15	17,000	
	7,223,978		3,529	6,872	1,477,445	

**Bourke.**

Brindingabba	256,600	J. & M. Christian	45	100	25,900	Bourke.
Beemery	402,850	A. J. Kirkpatrick & Co.	202	103	146,542	"
Buckambie	176,000	"	64	58	34,108	Louth.
Bye Rock	91,000	Morris Bros. & Kelly	15	16	26,000	Bourke.
Belalie	400,000	Robert Scott	150	150	130,000	Barrington.
Birrawarra and		{ James Tyson	65	22,600		"
Back Springs	596,710	{ Langloh Parker	10		11,000	"
Corella	240,000	Crosse & Featherstonhaugh	120	800	52,800	Bourke.
Curraweena	130,000	T. L. Richardson & Co.	40	20	45,000	"
Curranyalpa	236,800	G. & H. Suttor	120	150	45,000	Louth.
Dunlop	800,000	J. M'Caughy & Co.	266	350	197,687	"
Doradilla	60,000	Geo. J. Mulholland	1			Bourke.
Fort Bourke	375,000	M. P. Fitzgerald & Co.	160	250	85,600	"
Fairlight Farm	320	John Willcocks	16			"
Glenariffe	320,000	Jones & Russell	55	200	75,300	"
Gerrara Springs	64,000	John M'Nevin	63	96	16,000	Brewarrina.
Gundabooka	325,500	Jas. Robertson & Co.	120	900	83,500	Bourke.
Junesowen	173,000	J. G. Dougherty	16		3,900	Louth.
Jandra	230,000	Jas. Robertson	50	50	60,840	Bourke.
Kerribree	333,000	Davis, Dale, & Co.	230	5,013	80,242	"
Kenilworth	191,000	Davis, Oliver, & Co.	30	21	44,803	"
Killara and Gorimpa	1,000,000	C. & S. Officer	390	170	177,351	Louth.
Lissington	310,000	Henry Coward	50	150	55,600	Brewarrina.
Lower Lila	155,000	Wm. M'Vean	55	32	53,000	Bourke.
Lila Springs	305,250	P. J. Tobin	103	18	90,125	Barrington.
Moulton Plains	248,000	Alex. Gillespie	23	88	18,945	Brewarrina.
Moculta		Russell Barton	150	580	38,800	Bourke.
Multagoona	220,000	R. L. Bell & Co.	65	30	55,480	Bourke.
Mulga No. 1	63,500	R. C. Cooper & Co.	20	50	13,500	Bourke.
Mungunyah	1,560	C. J. Conway	25	350		Barrington.
Marra	450,000	Hay, Greaves, & Paxton	130	200	76,156	Louth.
Mulgawarrina	288,000	Wm. Kite		2,500	12,000	Bourke.
Mulga No. 4	55,000	Jas. Tobin	40	400		"
Mangawanga	158,800	J. & L. Howatson	10	2		"
Nocoleche		F. W. Armytage	212	330	116,000	Wanaaring.
Nelyambo	346,694	Loughnan, M'Callum, & Co.	66	83	81,950	Louth.
Newfoundland	29,500	Trustees, Thos. Murray	14	40	5,000	"
Pioneer Farm	2,360	Edwd. Glasheen	10	87	488	Bourke.
Pirrillie	256,000	Goyder & Sons	71	7	35,608	"
Primrose Farm	1,920	Thos. Wilson	14	130	1,300	"
Unnamed Selections on Belalie	640	James M'Nall	38	260		Barrington.
"    Fort Bourke	2,560	Peter Nowland	9	170		Bourke.
"    Belalie	320	Wm. O'Brien	22	100		Barrington.
"    Mulga Creek	160	Chas. Robertson	25	5	50	Bourke.
"    Belalie	640	Wm. Hayes	35	300		Barrington.
"    Belalie	640	Henry Hayes	20		500	"
"    Moculta	402	Hy. Johnstone	8	20	150	Bourke.
"    Gundabooka	640	Henry Gillett	10	10	803	Louth.
"    Moculta	640	John Horton	35	316		Bourke.
"    Fort Bourke	640	J. T. C. Ranken & Co.	60		1,630	"
"    West Bogan No. 18	640	Henry Starr	8	30	250	"
(70)		Jas. Wells			300	"
Tinapagee		Richard Feehan	225	243	134,225	Wanaaring.
Tallyealya	280,000	Hay, Greaves, & Co.	27	3,635	7,900	"
Tankerooka	4,000	Mary Mungovan	7	14	2,110	Louth.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Bourke—continued.</b>						
Torale.....	1,400,000	John M'Caughey & Co.....	400	300	297,469	Louth.
Tarcoon.....	125,500	F. H. Randall.....	95	1,300	24,160	Brewarrina.
Tonga.....	176,000	W. H. L. Ranken & Co.....	44	80	36,691	Wanaaring.
Tubba.....	94,000	T. L. Richardson.....	40	1,000	45,000	Bourke.
Tallealma.....	10,000	Wormall Bros. & Green.....	20	80	2,000	"
Wilga Downs.....	91,000	John Davison.....	30	35	24,400	"
Willaroon.....	48,000	E. S. & C. Hall.....	.....	500	.....	"
Wanaaring.....	.....	Hebden Bros.....	80	200	78,825	Wanaaring.
Winbar.....	640,000	Nankville, Loughnan, & Co.....	237	330	128,502	Louth.
Willara.....	192,000	O'Donnell Ryan Bros.....	70	1,434	17,800	Wanaaring.
Warraweena.....	420,000	Palmer Bros. & Tully.....	208	686	123,224	Bourke.
Wapweelah.....	128,000	Jas. Robertson.....	50	1,150	39,500	Barrington.
Wyana Downs (Mulga No. 5).....	64,000	Ellen Sinclair.....	2	.....	.....	Bourke.
Yantabulla.....	640	John Buckley.....	9	100	.....	"
Yanda.....	280,000	Hatten and Dean.....	180	500	65,000	"
	13,257,456		5,220	49,642	3,025,015	

<b>Braidwood.</b>						
Animbo.....	12,000	Joseph Hart.....	10	200	.....	Braidwood.
Arnprior.....	3,300	Alexander Ryrie.....	26	8	3,010	"
Arnluen.....	40	Mrs. Thomas Brown.....	.....	.....	26	"
".....	40	George Crowne.....	.....	.....	11	"
Bergalia.....	3,500	Henry Clarke.....	12	380	.....	Moruya.
Buckenboursa.....	6,000	W. F. Cork.....	12	350	130	"
Bodalla.....	20,000	Execs. of T. S. Mort.....	118	1,825	10	Enrobdalla.
Billoura.....	30,000	C. J. Byrne.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Bredbatoursa.....	3,520	W. Dugan Tarlinton.....	12	434	.....	Cobargo.
".....	2,647	Daniel Tarlington.....	5	235	.....	"
Boro.....	1,000	L. Terry.....	.....	.....	605	Braidwood.
".....	2,500	J. V. Williams.....	20	80	1,734	"
Brushy Hill.....	2,200	G. E. Grenville.....	18	270	.....	"
Bettowind.....	6,962	John Hyland.....	13	531	.....	"
Bedervale.....	1,141	Robert Maddrell.....	58	1,816	.....	"
".....	4,000	Henry F. Madrell.....	9	100	2,000	"
Bellevue.....	18,000	James O'Brien.....	38	1,360	50	"
Back Creek (Major's Creek).....	80	John Huggett.....	.....	.....	115	"
Bendethra.....	6,000	Joseph George.....	.....	.....	260	"
Braidwood.....	.....	Anthony Vider (butcher).....	.....	.....	3	"
Bombay.....	640	Alfred Hill.....	.....	.....	33	"
Charlegong.....	10,000	W. Taylor.....	.....	.....	822	"
Cobargo.....	2,648	Thomas Tarlington.....	11	284	.....	Cobargo.
Cadgee.....	60,000	C. J. Byrn.....	30	700	.....	"
Corang.....	800	Michael English.....	.....	.....	560	Braidwood.
".....	200	James Temple.....	.....	.....	200	"
Charleyong.....	800	W. J. Hush.....	.....	.....	640	"
Colombo.....	400	James M'Grath.....	.....	.....	2	"
".....	1,000	Mrs. A. J. Fell.....	.....	.....	603	"
Cockanalla.....	40	James Sutton.....	.....	.....	40	"
Dry River, Cobargo.....	1,979	William Tarlington.....	12	200	.....	Cobargo.
".....	2,000	F. Thos. Stennett.....	15	350	.....	"
Durrán Durra.....	1,000	W. Bowland.....	.....	.....	600	Braidwood.
".....	3,861	W. M'Dowall.....	18	200	680	"
Duro Estate, Larbert.....	1,500	Exec. W. Bassingthwaighte.....	30	245	.....	"
Durrán Durra.....	40	J. E. Hall.....	.....	.....	9	"
Exeter Farm.....	8,000	Hassall, Roberts, & Royds.....	60	2,000	.....	"
Eastfield, Charleyong.....	640	Geo. Hush.....	.....	.....	650	"
Emu Flat, Krawarree.....	200	Dens Dempsey.....	.....	.....	20	"
Emu Flat, Bungendore.....	100	F. Archer.....	.....	.....	107	"
Elm's Farm.....	60	John Murphy.....	.....	.....	120	"
Fairfield.....	2,640	Martin Gallagher.....	10	300	.....	"
".....	2,730	Thos. & J. Byrne.....	12	350	.....	"
Fairy Meadow.....	640	Pat Doyle.....	.....	.....	500	"
".....	400	Michael Butler.....	.....	.....	400	"
".....	40	John Butler.....	.....	.....	60	"
Galba, Cobargo.....	1,232	Thos. Allen.....	18	240	.....	"
Glenceo.....	2,500	R. A. M'Innes.....	.....	.....	1,350	"
Gundillion.....	100	Delia Dallas.....	.....	.....	80	"
Gingamonia.....	1,280	James Burke.....	.....	.....	41	"
Gillamatong Creek.....	100	Charles M'Grath.....	.....	.....	12	"
Green Hills, Larbert.....	400	Donald M'Intosh.....	.....	.....	305	"
Hawker's Estate.....	2,600	Matthew Fechan.....	20	250	.....	"
Heazle Dell.....	4,000	Thomas Shanahan.....	40	400	2,000	"
Jembaicumbene.....	2,000	C. E. Dransfield.....	40	100	2,400	"
Jinden.....	12,000	F. J. Hindmarsh.....	19	850	650	"
Jerrabat Gully.....	300	W. Linford.....	.....	.....	116	"
Krawarree.....	10,000	F. Mason.....	20	1,000	600	"
Lee Mount.....	2,250	H. P. Wilson.....	12	110	900	"
Long Swamp.....	2,889	George Scott.....	19	6	1,230	"
Larbert.....	1,500	John Bassingthwaighte.....	.....	.....	500	"
".....	300	Thomas Farley.....	.....	.....	400	"
Limekiln Creek.....	640	Stephen Snow.....	.....	.....	600	"
Larbert.....	640	John Stephens.....	.....	.....	500	"
Little Bombay.....	80	John Walsh.....	.....	.....	3	"
".....	150	Seth Davis.....	.....	.....	200	"
Little River.....	100	George Seymour.....	.....	.....	14	"
Little Bombay.....	150	George Williams.....	.....	.....	231	"
Little Burney.....	40	Adam Barlow.....	.....	.....	20	"
Mogendoura.....	1,500	Edmond Hefferman.....	12	256	10	Moruya.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Braidwood—continued.</b>						
Mourabine .....	1,500	Alexander Tarlinton .....	25	250	.....	Cobargo.
Mulloon .....	8,000	W. Scott .....	40	160	.....	Braidwood.
Mayfield, Budgong & Windellema	8,000	Charles Roberts .....	60	500	.....	"
Manar .....	26,000	W. F. Gordon .....	60	650	.....	"
Moodong .....	18,000	Michael & Martin Gallagher	15	200	.....	"
Mulway .....	400	Arthur Dallas .....	.....	.....	.....	170
Myrtle Grove .....	40	B. & J. B. Cargill .....	.....	.....	.....	20
Monkittee .....	100	W. Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mulloon .....	300	Patrick Cunnans .....	.....	.....	.....	150
Meroo .....	300	Richard Druce .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Nithsdale .....	7,000	John Wallace .....	40	700	.....	Braidwood.
Narira .....	1,650	John Tarlinton .....	14	260	.....	Cobargo.
Narrega .....	320	J. Bainbrigg .....	.....	.....	.....	200
" .....	.....	M. M'Namara .....	.....	.....	.....	200
" .....	400	Thomas Hollands .....	.....	.....	.....	365
" .....	320	George Brittan .....	.....	.....	.....	332
Nadgingutta .....	.....	Mark M'Grath .....	.....	.....	.....	22
Narrega .....	200	Edward Owen .....	.....	.....	.....	225
" .....	2,000	W. Foster .....	.....	.....	.....	170
Nelligen .....	.....	T. Richardson (butcher) .....	.....	.....	.....	11
Oranmeir .....	800	H. Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	400
Packwood .....	820	Hezekiah Watt .....	.....	.....	.....	12
Retreat .....	500	Thomas Steward .....	.....	.....	.....	490
Rosebrook .....	60	J. E. Hall .....	.....	.....	.....	9
Six-mile Flat .....	1,000	John M'Grath .....	7	63	.....	1,450
Strathallen .....	6,000	R. J. C. Maddrell .....	11	550	.....	"
South Mericumbene .....	15,000	John Rankin .....	25	200	.....	"
St. Omer .....	7,680	A. M. Bunn .....	50	750	.....	"
Sandhills .....	640	B. Cullen .....	.....	.....	.....	300
Spring Farm .....	500	W. Jennings .....	.....	.....	.....	300
Spring Grove .....	800	George Wilson .....	.....	.....	.....	750
Six-mile Flat .....	100	W. M' Caffrey .....	.....	.....	.....	8
Sandhills .....	400	H. R. Davis .....	.....	.....	.....	27
Six-mile Flat .....	600	James M'Grath .....	.....	.....	.....	250
Stoney Creek .....	2,000	M. N. O'Connell .....	.....	.....	.....	85
Sherringham, Tilba .....	.....	John Dawson .....	.....	.....	.....	25
Timberlight .....	1,000	Denis M'Grath .....	.....	.....	.....	26
Timberlight .....	3,200	Eliza Clarke .....	.....	.....	.....	112
Tantulian .....	200	Lynn Shepherd .....	.....	.....	.....	97
Uradux .....	320	William Jennings .....	.....	.....	.....	240
" .....	320	Alexander Jennings .....	.....	.....	.....	260
Virginia Water .....	4,500	Peter Roberts .....	34	217	.....	900
Vernely, Ballalaba .....	648	Peter Ffrench .....	11	220	.....	"
Willeroo .....	8,620	Henry G. Powell .....	8	45	.....	5,100
Willow Glen .....	9,460	R. C. Cooper .....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Wagonga .....	2,000	Geo. Bassingthwaight .....	30	200	.....	880
Wanly Creek .....	3,790	Mary A. Foster .....	15	250	.....	"
" .....	17,000	H. O. T. Cowdroy .....	2	242	.....	"
" .....	20,000	C. J. Byrne .....	.....	.....	.....	"
Wadbiladgee .....	20,000	" .....	.....	.....	.....	"
Wondallow .....	2,100	Robert Jeffers .....	27	280	.....	Cobargo.
Wattle Grove .....	40	John Garnham .....	.....	.....	.....	75
Warri .....	400	W. Adams .....	.....	.....	.....	350
Wog Wog .....	6,000	Batruck Quilty .....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wattle Grove .....	320	Mrs. H. Hollands .....	.....	.....	.....	25
Yarragee .....	.....	John Luck, senr. .....	.....	.....	.....	20
	493,387½		1,223	21,167	54,478	

**Brewarrina.**

Bireo .....	17,000	J. W. G. Cox .....	22	31	.....	9,000
Buckingy and Willeroo .....	84,000	Mackay Bros .....	35	42	.....	20,000
Bundabulla .....	180,000	Sawers & Wilson .....	90	.....	.....	90,063
Brenda, Bogendina, Minna, Coobeinda, Bunna .....	76,150	Ess. late Bishop Tyrrell .....	57	1,650	.....	18,950
Ballaree .....	71,800	Woods, Wild, & Caton .....	50	2,850	.....	.....
Brigalows .....	40,000	J. L. Brown .....	40	1,000	.....	3,600
Brewarrina Common .....	.....	Dacey & Cowell (Butchers) .....	.....	.....	.....	40
Collawaroy .....	76,000	W. Crowley .....	28	2,500	.....	25
Charlton .....	222,000	Lindsay Bros .....	122	129	.....	32,538
Currawillinghi .....	98,000	Peel River Company .....	50	.....	.....	32,272
Cuttabanda .....	18,000	Spencer Brothers .....	20	800	.....	.....
Cowga and Willenbone .....	77,500	Sullivan Brothers .....	60	700	.....	10,831
Dumble .....	102,800	Wright, Heaton, & Co. .....	30	60	.....	40,300
East Bogan No. 14, and Lower Weeli West .....	40,000	Mrs. C. Trudgett .....	2	500	.....	.....
Glendon, Goodooga .....	640	J. Cullen .....	.....	.....	.....	700
Gnomery .....	211,000	R. Gayer & Company .....	70	3,000	.....	78,000
Gerrara .....	79,000	J. M'Nevin & Company .....	40	100	.....	62,797
Gilgoa .....	127,000	Yeoman Brothers .....	80	110	.....	62,797
Lower Weeli, East .....	17,000	T. J. Elliott .....	15	10	.....	.....
Merrion and Moorabilla .....	419,000	Armstrong & Co. .....	165	225	.....	158,000
Merriman and Dural .....	35,000	Patrick Comerford .....	4	400	.....	.....
Muckerawa .....	73,000	Doyle Brothers .....	75	150	.....	28,280
Moulton Plains .....	256,000	A. Gillespie .....	16	73	.....	18,945
Mundadoo .....	30,000	Marwaren Green .....	50	78	.....	12,500
Mount Harris .....	150,000	W. Ridge .....	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Nidgerly .....	not given	Mrs. Jane Astil .....	14	10	.....	1,000
Narrowin .....	60,000	Nesbitt and Mitchell .....	.....	2,400	.....	8,000

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Brewarrina—continued.</b>						
Nullawa .....	60,000	T. J. Sherwin & Co. ....	50	220	24,587	
New Angledool (selection) .....	2,560	Hatfield and Jacobs .....	6	18	1,000	
Quantambona and Navena .....	410,000	Baird and Henderson .....	145	1,850	142,740	
The Mole .....	60,000	John A. Gardiner .....	50	2,000	.....	
Tarrion Creek (selection) .....	640	George Colless .....	.....	.....	376	
Talawanta .....	470,000	John Robb & Co. ....	100	2,000	126,000	
Tarcoon .....	125,400	F. H. Randall .....	100	1,500	24,100	
Upper Bundabulla, East .....	22,360	Joseph M'Kenzie, senior ..	150	1,200	2,000	
Willoh .....	32,000	T. Brosseley .....	21	7	13,660	
Womboin, Willa Mara .....	80,000	Cornish Brothers .....	40	40	21,000	
Upper Wechi, East, and Bumba }						
Willawillingbah .....	18,000	Gideon and Sharpley .....	44	35	9,050	
Willeroon .....	39,000	E. S. and C. Hall .....	25	1,000	.....	
Womajera (selection) .....	2,560	T. Richards .....	5	.....	906	
Werra Werra .....	16,000	W. Saunders .....	150	700	.....	
Weimoringale and Keingal .....	437,000	Doyle and M'Kenzie .....	150	10,000	44,650	
Yarrawin .....	210,000	W. and T. C. Dickson .....	150	200	68,000	
	4,537,410		2,321	40,588	1,182,667	
<b>Cannonbar.</b>						
Buckinguy .....	100,000	Cobb & Co. ....	225	330	50,740	Cannonbar.
Beanbah .....	640	John Clark .....	10	30	2,000	Coonamble.
Budgeon .....	4,320	James Woods .....	12	8	3,000	"
" .....	640	Thomas Woods .....	3	.....	1,800	"
Bourbah .....	48,000	Donahough Bros. ....	100	70	13,000	"
Belagular .....	14,500	Jane Fletcher .....	50	150	4,000	"
Burbindah .....	55,000	Hunt Bros. ....	20	60	8,738	Dandaloo.
Butterbone .....	60,000	R. Hill .....	100	3,000	13,200	Warren.
Beanbah .....	32,000	John Hillman .....	100	200	15,000	Coonamble.
Budgeon .....	17,000	John McMahon .....	20	250	7,100	"
Bemah .....	40,000	E. A. McCulloch .....	4	13	4,000	Cannonbar.
Belaringar .....	60,000	Francis Day's Estate .....	18	13	29,000	Warren.
Bourbah .....	640	Joseph Jones .....	.....	.....	480	
" .....	3,000	J. Jones & Co. ....	10	50	2,700	Coonamble.
Bundy .....	32,000	Morse & Tourl .....	115	103	20,000	"
Crooked Creek .....	2,000	John Colley .....	14	12	1,500	"
Combarer .....	16,000	William McMahon .....	2	2	6,314	"
Cannonbar .....		H. T. Prate .....	17	8	140	
Colam .....	72,000	A. H. McCulloch .....	9	3	14,700	Cannonbar.
Coonamble .....	700	Thomas Kelley .....	.....	.....	760	Coonamble.
Caribra .....	97,980	Flood & Co. ....	50	180	37,284	"
Combogoland .....	32,000	F. Rickitson .....	10	50	10,000	"
Callubrie .....	57,000	Armstrong Bros. ....	15	20	10,284	Dandaloo.
Cannonbar .....		James Boland .....	2	26	250	Cannonbar.
" .....	619,000	Alison & Sons .....	100	280	80,000	"
Coonimbia .....	32,000	H. P. Blake & Co. ....	66	63	16,866	Coonamble.
Carwell .....	100,000	Chambers & Co. ....	55	150	35,250	"
Cannonbar .....		John Quinn .....	16	25	200	
Dooren .....	700	David Robinson .....	10	17	500	Warren.
Drungaleer .....	16,000	Joseph Simpson .....	50	400	4,000	"
Egelabra .....	60,000	T. Chapman .....	100	10	10,000	"
Ellerslie .....	13,000	Walter Smith .....	24	45	6,000	Coonamble.
Enby .....	25,000	John Fisher .....	40	60	70,400	"
Euriny .....	16,000	Mrs. A. McMahon .....	12	4	12,268	"
Penaweena .....	70,000	Learmonth & Gillespie .....	40	12	23,170	Warren.
Gradgery .....	16,000	Woods & Wild .....	12	800	.....	Coonamble.
Gunningbar .....	60,000	T. Routledge .....	25	50	16,000	Warren.
Granmoney .....	640	R. Dugan .....	6	.....	3,000	Coonamble.
" .....	16,000	Mrs. P. McMahon .....	8	10	6,000	"
Girilambone .....	50,000	M. Fitzgerald .....	25	1,000	.....	Girilambone.
" .....	20,000	William Peacock .....	25	70	4,000	"
Grawheed .....	60,000	L. T. Richardson .....	20	400	.....	"
Half-moon .....	22,500	T. Brown .....	40	850	.....	"
Haddon Rig .....	120,000	James Richmond .....	83	47	100,099	Warren.
Honyboogle .....	30,000	R. B. Johnstone .....	25	16	2,751	Girilambone.
Lower Nyngicar .....	18,000	Cox Bros. ....	20	610	7,100	Coonamble.
Merri Merri .....	32,000	W. M. Hannell .....	8	6	12,000	Girilambone.
Mount Foster .....	640	Thomas Cook .....	25	.....	.....	
Murrowoombry .....	110,000	T. L. Richardson .....	30	150	25,000	Nyngin.
Moonaguy .....	64,000	W. W. Richardson .....	10	40	14,700	"
Mount Harriss .....	20,000	Thomas Egan .....	75	472	2,968	Warren.
Mungerbambone .....	43,000	Jonathan McLean .....	80	280	8,407	Coonamble.
Major Station .....	18,000	Mrs. M. Perry .....	6	100	400	"
Marebone .....	16,000	Mrs. John Pery .....	40	200	400	Warren.
Meryanbone .....	28,000	Hay & Bean .....	12	25	9,300	Nyngin.
Mumblebone .....	70,000	Kater Bros. ....	60	100	22,000	Warren.
Mullengudgery .....	40,000	John McKay .....	3	36	7,500	"
" .....	3,000	John Woodlock .....	3	2	850	"
Noonbah .....	16,000	Gurner & Co. ....	.....	.....	5,990	Coonamble.
" .....	640	R. Byrnes .....	.....	.....	1,000	"
Nimby .....	20,000	Mrs. Bloodworth .....	20	20	940	"
Nelgowrie .....	32,000	W. C. a'Beckett .....	12	96	14,500	"
Narrowway .....	20,000	G. Blackett .....	.....	.....	.....	
Nyngin .....	16,000	A. Lyne .....	10	6	1,000	Nyngin.
Peter Duffety .....	20,000	J. F. Egan .....	45	485	5,240	Warren.
Pine Ridge .....	3,000	Henry Elliss .....	10	1	1,000	Cannonbar.
Quilbone .....	36,600	Yeech Bros. ....	40	200	7,000	Coonamble.
Quaboitho .....	38,000	G. E. Traquair .....	.....	.....	30,000	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Cannonbar—continued.</b>						
Peir Peir .....	1,600	J. A. Ibbott .....	10	9	1,192	Coonamble.
Tooloom .....	42,000	D. McMahon .....	40	20	17,284	"
The Well .....	2,000	Mrs. Nesbitt .....			850	"
Thorndale .....	100,000	Osborne & Atkinson .....	20	20	22,000	Nyngin.
Tonnaubar .....	20,000	William Perry .....	27	308	1,000	Warren.
Tooloom .....	42,000	Thomas Fagan .....	8	30	3,330	Coonamble.
Tabratong .....	80,000	John Reid .....	30	70	30,000	Dandaloo.
Terangan .....	16,000	A. S. Barton .....	15	12	6,000	"
Talagai .....	25,000	Julius Coro .....	15	42	16,000	Coonamble.
Warren .....	16,000	Readford Bros. ....	15	60		
Warren .....	1,280	John Edgar .....			1,000	Warren.
Wallangambone .....	32,000	George Gibson .....	40	1,600		Cannonbar.
Wynginbah .....	16,000	Thomas Fletcher .....	10		2,100	"
Wingadee .....	118,000	Tobin & Sims .....	50	50	59,260	"
West Bogan, 2 and 3 .....	96,000	Joseph Aarons .....	7	2,000		Grilambone.
Wynginbah .....	16,000	Miss Jane Caton .....	10		2,100	Coonamble.
Willan Corah .....	20,000	William Smith .....	50	3,000		Cannonbar.
Willeroon .....	75,000	E. S. & C. Hall .....	25	700		"
Warren .....	640	James Jones .....	9	12	203	
Warran .....	2,000	John McColeman .....	9	16	2,318	Warren.
Willie .....	60,000	R. Ridge .....	70	3,000		Cannonbar.
Youie .....	35,000	J. D. Lane .....	50	1,500		"
Yabbabong .....	9,900	Henry Robinson .....	11	1	2,900	Nyngin.
Youie .....	1,280	William Nott .....	5	15	900	Coonamble.
	<b>3,299,840</b>		<b>2,723</b>	<b>21,271</b>	<b>930,226</b>	
<b>Carcoar.</b>						
Athol .....	4,850	R. & R. Glasson .....			2,900	
Black Springs .....	500	Catherine Aherne .....	10	20	400	
Baldoon .....	1,450	W. Beddie .....	20	60	1,955	Carcoar.
Burwood .....	1,200	W. Clements .....	3	35	300	
Black Springs .....	150	W. Cleary .....	5	8	80	
Binda .....	450	Jos. Carruthers .....	10	9	200	
Brown's Creek .....	700	M. Flynn .....	6	20	600	"
Bigga .....	750	J. Halstone .....	4	2	600	
Black Springs .....	800	C. Hotham .....	3	8	500	
Burrage .....	10,202	Hackney & Sons .....	30	60	6,200	Trunkey.
" .....	500	J. Hanrahan .....	3		250	
Blayney .....	4,500	S. Marsden .....	15	40	4,000	
Bigga .....	15,000	M'Guinness Bros. ....	12	60	3,000	
" .....	700	T. M'Guinness .....	3	12	500	
Ballyrow .....	6,697	Murphy & Co. ....	20	12	3,200	
Bennie Creek .....	800	A. M'Climate .....	9		550	Cowra.
Blayney .....	600	J. Moor .....	20	35	35	
" .....	100	J. & W. Marsh .....	6	3	47	
Bangaroo .....	30,000	H. Osborne .....	40	20	22,084	
Bigga .....	750	J. Picket .....	6	12	1,000	Carcoar.
Blayney .....	400	J. Parker .....	10	28	177	
" .....	500	Thos. Quigley .....	6	10	400	
Bigga .....	650	R. Franter .....	6	16	450	
Brown's Creek .....	1,200	A. Clements .....	10	8	150	
Burley Jackey .....	1,300	J. Sims .....	12		963	Cowra.
Bennie Creek .....	1,400	W. Butler .....	9		1,363	"
Bigga .....	5,000	S. Blackman .....	15	50	3,000	Tuena.
Canowindra .....	2,000	Thos. Foot .....	27	3	3,528	Cowra.
" .....	15,000	J. Grant .....	150	100	15,100	"
Carcoar .....	15,000	H. Glasson .....	20	50	11,000	Carcoar.
" .....	500	E. Haban .....	18	15	360	
Cowra Flat .....	1,200	J. Haban .....	3	5	1,100	Cowra.
Cowra .....	1,500	G. Lockyer .....	6		1,730	"
" .....	1,250	A. Middlemas .....	39	20	1,100	"
" .....	400	J. Moor .....	10	8	300	
Cleifden .....	60,000	W. W. Rothery .....	100	100	23,900	
Carcoar .....	400	E. Tolhurst .....	3		300	
Cook's Vale .....	30,200	J. Hall .....	28	30	10,000	Tuena.
Coombing Park .....	10,000	F. W. Whitney .....	22	30	11,000	
Cook's Vale .....	10,320	J. Costigan .....	9	6	2,700	"
Currah .....	12,000	R. Reidman .....			2,200	Trunkey.
Copperanna .....	16,400	J. J. M'Phee .....	10	17	4,550	"
Dinner Hill .....	1,000	D. S. Evans .....	20	60	157	"
Dummy's Swamp .....	1,350	W. Morrison .....	10	10	608	Carcoar.
Deep Creek .....	1,465	W. Tracey .....	5	9	950	Tuena.
Evan's Swamp .....	500	Mrs. S. Briggs .....	25	14	235	
Emu Creek .....	1,500	Thos. Callan .....	10	15	1,200	Cowra.
Errowanbang .....	50,000	H. G. Lomax .....	50	50	30,000	Carcoar.
Forest Home .....	1,800	Wilham H. Eldridge .....	8	7	1,860	Tuena.
Five Islands .....	1,000	J. Newal .....	2	3	900	Carcoar.
Funny Hill .....	35,000	H. Carr .....	30	150	15,000	Crookwell.
Fullerton .....	1,230	Thos. Frances .....	6	9	600	
Flowerburn .....	1,000	K. M'Kenzie .....	11	10		
Gencloe .....	1,250	J. Kenardy .....			859	Cowra.
Grant's Corner .....	1,000	D. O'Brien .....	9	4	900	"
Gum Flat .....	7,000	J. H. Howard .....	10	30	1,952	Trunkey.
Grove Creek .....	2,500	J. Elliot .....	6	15	1,400	"
" .....	750	H. King .....	6	8	210	
Greenmantle .....	550	H. Peisley .....	1	2	150	
" .....	800	G. Ridley .....	3	26	950	Carcoar.
Gollong .....	1,200	C. Hearne .....	15	0	1,200	Tuena.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Carcoar—continued.</i>						
Greenmantle .....	1,550	O. Drady .....	3	4	900	Carcoar.
Greengully .....	500	J. McKewon .....	1	.....	500	
Hobby's Yards .....	1,000	P. McKeller .....	20	20	883	Trunkey.
Holwood .....	10,000	Glasson Bros. ....	12	452	8,800	Carcoar.
Inverney .....	1,000	A. Minness .....	7	10	450	
Jeremy .....	3,200	G. W. Hackney .....	6	10	2,302	Trunkey.
James's Park .....	7,800	Thomas Hilliar .....	2	.....	5,900	Carcoar.
Julong .....	870	W. Branson .....	8	30	280	
" .....	7,850	Branson Bros. ....	.....	.....	5,000	Crookwell.
Junction Point .....	840	J. Connors .....	7	6	500	
Jerong .....	640	P. Cosgrove .....	10	50	400	
Jerula .....	27,400	G. Campbell .....	26	25	15,500	Cowra.
Junction Point .....	600	J. Hampton .....	2	3	220	
Jerong .....	400	J. McKinnon .....	8	30	120	
The Junction .....	9,680	A. M'Kenzie .....	7	40	700	Tuena.
Junction Point .....	1,010	T. Macquire .....	11	30	1,000	"
Jack's Creek .....	1,500	Mathew Dooly .....	7	.....	806	Cowra.
" .....	700	J. Paul .....	8	4	1,000	"
" .....	1,100	R. Bridock .....	6	.....	1,100	"
Kavanagh's Flat .....	1,350	D. Howard .....	12	20	920	Trunkey.
Kangaroo Creek .....	1,460	W. Tranter .....	7	6	1,000	Tuena.
Karrawa .....	3,000	M. Ryan .....	2	5	300	
Limestone Hill .....	600	Thos. Hinds .....	10	20	2,700	Trunkey.
Long Grass Gully .....	5,160	L. Mills .....	8	5	2,140	Tuena.
Lyndhurst .....	508	J. A. Burke .....	5	5	540	Carcoar.
" .....	450	A. Cant .....	7	6	290	
Long Swamp .....	5,700	J. Begly .....	7	7	1,872	Trunkey.
Luck's Creek .....	1,570	Mrs. M. Ryan .....	4	10	1,380	"
Limestone .....	3,010	M. B. Gulchrist .....	6	14	2,400	Carcoar.
" .....	400	J. H. Tucker .....	8	9	300	
Lachlan River .....	644	C. W. Green .....	9	10	644	"
Leary's Flat .....	16,000	Stimpson & Young ..	14	36	11,000	"
Land of Nod .....	500	L. Drewell .....	3	3	250	
Little Forest .....	800	R. Ford .....	7	.....	550	Tuena.
Mount M'Quarie .....	300	S. Chandler .....	10	20	85	
Milton .....	9,600	S. G. Alford .....	10	5	11,000	Cowra.
Morilda .....	420	Thos. Burke .....	6	2	315	
Mount M'Quarie .....	1,700	E. Cock .....	17	21	1,400	Carcoar.
" .....	1,220	G. Elliott .....	3	35	900	"
" .....	2,000	J. Grant .....	20	40	900	"
Mount Defiance .....	3,000	A. M'Coll .....	12	35	2,000	"
Millamalong .....	2,470	R. Henry .....	5	7	2,700	
Muelgunnia .....	20,000	T. A. Smith .....	15	39	7,000	
Mount M'Quarie .....	401	W. Sylkes .....	4	3	100	
Meglo .....	5,500	W. M'Kenzie .....	25	50	3,250	Tuena.
" .....	600	L. Bremna .....	16	12	560	"
Markdale .....	4,500	E. Wells .....	10	30	1,500	
Mandurama Ponds .....	600	S. Healy .....	9	40	350	
" .....	1,500	S. W. Ward .....	15	25	200	
Milburn Creek .....	400	W. White .....	.....	.....	488	
Mile Gully .....	800	T. Walsh .....	1	.....	417	
Morilda .....	500	P. Vaughn .....	1	.....	330	
Mandurama .....	400	H. Smith .....	5	2	340	
Mountain Run .....	3,000	J. Laing .....	12	11	2,900	Trunkey.
Mallow Grove .....	8,000	H. Oliver .....	8	10	7,500	Carcoar.
Meglo .....	640	R. Reynolds .....	5	5	400	
Mollongulla .....	600	W. Death .....	6	18	500	
No. 1 .....	1,000	A. Radburn .....	11	27	1,000	"
North Logan .....	12,560	I. J. Sloan .....	200	540	15,000	Cowra.
Noyean .....	1,240	W. R. Alford .....	13	6	1,200	"
North Islands .....	800	P. J. Begly .....	6	3	720	"
No. 1 .....	700	R. Boss .....	1	.....	440	
Noyean .....	1,240	L. Purcel .....	4	7	800	"
Noyean Gully .....	1,050	W. Tucker .....	8	12	700	"
Oakey Creek .....	800	E. Burke .....	4	5	450	
Orton Springs .....	1,050	P. Burke .....	5	18	700	Trunkey.
Peelwood .....	300	W. King .....	2	9	90	
" .....	750	M. & R. Hogan .....	8	10	400	
Pine Ridge .....	5,000	G. Larach & Son .....	8	.....	1,600	"
Parish .....	2,500	T. Ryan .....	4	.....	1,419	"
Paddyhammonds .....	1,800	J. Goodfellow .....	4	15	1,860	Carcoar.
Peelwood .....	1,800	R. Drain .....	3	40	1,050	Tuena.
" .....	250	G. King .....	5	60	86	
Rockybridge .....	5,000	Thos. Cheshire .....	10	6	834	Carcoar.
Rockybridge Creek .....	2,500	S. Richards .....	3	9	300	
Rockybridge .....	800	M. A. Bell .....	8	16	370	
Reid's Flat .....	8,409	D. Kavanah .....	3	21	1,900	"
Raven Park .....	3,500	Mrs. J. Cartwright ..	6	20	1,712	Tuena.
Red Bank .....	1,500	G. Spalding .....	20	27	1,400	Trunkey.
Sylvia's Creek .....	8,750	J. Marsden .....	6	20	5,436	
Sunny Ridge & Mulyan ..	18,448	John Fagan .....	83	.....	14,000	Carcoar & Cowra *
Sunnyside .....	8,000	A. Kinghorne .....	7	15	3,200	Cowra.
Spring Grove .....	400	G. Kingham .....	6	17	88	
Salsbury .....	5,000	S. Hearne .....	6	20	2,000	Carcoar.
" .....	3,110	J. Hearne .....	18	84	1,835	"
Sydenham .....	1,000	A. Lynch .....	8	8	1,740	"
Sunnyside .....	800	J. Loudon .....	6	6	740	"
Sheet of Bark .....	400	Thos. Moss .....	3	.....	300	
Sheet of Bark Creek .....	500	G. Rowlands .....	8	2	490	
Square .....	640	Thos. Quigley .....	6	10	400	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Carcoar—continued.</b>						
Square	1,000	J. Dowley	10	20	500	
Sorrel Dale	583	R. Cain	12	9	450	
Swallow Creek	700	W. F. Hosie	2	.....	490	
"	650	J. Brennan	4	15	350	
Spring Creek	430	Mrs. M. M'Kewon	1	.....	313	
Sugar-loaf Creek	650	J. Mathews	7	6	350	
Two-mile Creek	300	L. M'Fawn	5	5	200	
Terrace Hill	500	W. Mills	4	4	200	
Tuena	300	Mrs. M. Moss	1	.....	220	
Tuena Creek	470	W. Mullally	4	2	400	
Teasdale	1,000	Parker Bros.	7	8	647	Carcoar.
"	500	J. Barker	10	28	177	
Two-mile Creek	750	J. Toshack	6	30	250	
"	400	J. Baker	4	2	200	
"	600	Jos. Muggleton	2	9	220	
Vale Creek	2,000	P. Hogan	8	10	2,000	Tuena.
Weregel	5,500	N. Connolly	.....	.....	3,700	Carcoar.
Williams	2,500	Thos. Lyster	4	11	1,560	"
Woolbrook	12,600	J. Clemmets	9	30	5,000	"
Woods' Flat	1,500	Joel Blazley	15	16	1,012	Cowra.
Wyangalo	1,460	J. Ford	12	60	1,050	Tuena.
Wangoolo Creek	580	R. Toshack	4	7	330	
Wick Wack	4,500	Mrs. E. Wells	12	30	2,000	"
Watergomben	1,200	M. Breen	8	8	700	Cowra.
Wren's Nest	1,560	James Hearne	18	84	1,200	Tuena.
Woolshed Flat	1,400	S. Alexander	10	7	687	Trunkey.
Wallaroos	1,260	W. M'Innes	3	.....	1,860	Carcoar.
Wangoola	2,000	W. Rosewarc	5	6	1,200	Carcoar
Woods' Flat	300	R. Unsworth	10	.....	750	Cowra.
Whittle Wall	1,450	E. Whitty	2	6	1,000	"
Yarraman	13,460	P. Farrelby	7	27	4,000	Tuena.
	723,311		2,126	4,087	421,836	

<b>Casino.</b>						
Alma	2,000	Alfred Darling	7	110	.....	Casino.
Bentley	1,868	R. B. Dawson	50	280	.....	"
Boone	8,400	S. Garrard	60	400	.....	"
Bungawalbin, and Selections	53,000	C. and Thos. Yabsley	60	3,000	.....	"
Casino	15,477	Adelaide Irving	95	1,846	.....	"
Canura—Bocor's Right						
Stanford	About					
Myrtle Creek	158,100	Ebenezer Vickery	160	14,000	.....	"
Ellangowan						
Dangarubba Lund, at Coraki	14,000	Wm. Yabsley	30	1,900	.....	"
Dyrabba Stratheden	about					
Doubtful Creek	250,000	Henry Barnes	255	14,170	.....	"
Bonolbo	26,137	Henry F. Smith	160	8,700	45	"
Kyogle, Ettrick, and Longwell	601	James M'Kee	12	300	.....	"
Mongogone	about					
"	1,300	Charles M'Kee	35	300	.....	"
Melbra	72,000	Alexander Stewart	49	1,353	97	"
Richmond, head of	16,000	T. H. M. Hill	50	1,000	.....	"
Roseneath	1,600	Donald Campbell	64	400	.....	"
Rivertire, East	30,000	John Furlay	40	1,000	.....	"
Rosebery	about					
"	40,000	Charles Edwards	30	3,200	.....	"
Runnymede and Ellerby	about					
"	36,000	Emily Atkinson	80	6,800	.....	"
Sandilands	about					
"	45,120	C. A. Braxner	100	3,000	.....	"
Spring Hill	1,488	Ewen Kennedy	29	185	.....	"
Shannon Brook, North Cooma, and Woorooloolgan.	1,760	M. M. Campbell	59	123	.....	"
Swan Ponds	297	James Campbell	5	150	.....	"
Spring Grove	3,230	Thos. T. Cubill	30	700	.....	"
Tatham Farms and Selections	880	Mary Pidcock	30	270	.....	"
Tamlam East and West	Run area unknown, freehold 1860.	Marianna Chauvel	322	12,600	.....	"
Thornton and Forest Ford	1,280	Mathew Magney	16	230	.....	"
Winangarie East and West, and Wyndham.	14,360	W. C. Bundock	162	8,794	200	"
Woorooloolgan, Mongogone, Wyau, and Sandy Creek.	250,000	Griffiths, Fanning, & Co.	164	18,034	.....	"
Woodlands	1,440	C. Tennant	6	285	.....	"
Yulgolbar, East and West, and Heifer Station.	170,000	E. D. Ogilvie	350	14,000	1,000	"
	1,211,198		2,510	117,230	1,342	

<b>Cobar.</b>						
Amphitheatre	192,000	Dickson & Leslie Bros.	20	25	30,000	Cobar.
Arlington Plains	28,000	M. Ward	.....	.....	.....	"
Babinda	50,000	Pettit & Cameron	25	50	12,295	"
Baden Park	220,000	Swift & Hann	88	84	30,495	Wilcannia.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Cobar—continued.</b>						
Belford .....	116,000	Bromfield Bros. ....	65	160	23,636	Cobar.
Beloura .....	45,000	J. W. Hathaway .....	10	8	5,970	"
Barnato .....	495,000	Loughnan, M'Callum, & Co. ....	67	716	41,050	"
Bedooha .....	124,800	Read & Evans .....	30	50	42,069	"
Bulla Bulla .....	128,000	Campbell Bros. ....	.....	.....	.....	"
Bulgoo .....	128,000	Jas. Conley .....	25	20	39,900	"
Buckwaroon .....	109,000	The Hon. J. Lackey .....	20	60	18,120	"
Budgery .....	64,000	M'ulloch & Co. ....	.....	.....	21,000	"
Booroomugga .....	128,000	P. J. Kelly .....	20	26	33,928	"
Booroondara .....	120,000	J. D. O'Neil .....	17	26	26,200	"
Central Station .....	60,000	Geo. Frew .....	20	.....	13,600	"
Coronga Peak .....	225,000	Burton Bros. ....	32	40	38,300	"
Coronga Downs .....	128,000	Richardson & Co. ....	20	20	45,000	"
Colcbah .....	64,000	Walsh & Sons .....	14	16	9,330	"
Cultowa .....	192,000	Booth, Oakden, & Co. ....	51	.....	28,017	"
Fulham .....	192,000	Desailly & Brougham .....	30	2	21,000	"
Florida .....	61,000	M. C. Langtree .....	26	40	16,000	"
Geweroo .....	128,000	Clements Bros. ....	60	50	22,000	"
Gidgecambulbo .....	192,000	G. A. Broughton .....	27	23	15,875	"
Hartwood .....	71,000	E. Roset .....	10	50	12,720	"
Hermitage M. ....	35,000	W. Frost .....	20	120	9,103	"
Kaleno .....	122,000	Fletcher & Son .....	19	7	19,370	"
Kew .....	64,000	G. Desailly .....	12	.....	8,000	"
Keewong .....	250,000	R. Edgar .....	42	103	12,784	"
Lachlan Downs .....	164,000	Mackennon & Macrae .....	31	192	17,900	"
Lerida .....	154,240	Oakden & Brown .....	71	11	32,121	"
Marfield .....	448,000	Fartiere & Co. ....	115	74	25,236	"
Meryula .....	512,000	Alison & Son .....	100	150	70,000	"
Meadows .....	128,000	H. B. Welsh, Executors .....	70	40	29,822	"
Moothumbil .....	116,000	R. A. Inglis .....	25	16	18,219	"
Moquilamba .....	48,000	C. H. Smith .....	9	9	7,240	"
Mulga Downs .....	64,000	Thos. Edgar .....	15	2	10,000	"
Mt. Grenfell .....	26,000	Hervey & Son .....	20	40	2,872	"
" .....	640	J. Mackay .....	7	52	1,201	"
Mt. Manara .....	222,000	J. Hay .....	140	125	40,300	Wilcannia.
Nekarboo .....	196,000	Walker Bros. ....	35	9	27,250	Cobar.
Nillora .....	124,000	Roy & Co. ....	38	80	27,531	"
North Peak .....	32,000	M'Donald & Co. ....	20	80	1,700	"
Nymagoo .....	120,000	Davis, Craig, & Co. ....	29	16	20,882	"
Outer Glenariff .....	114,000	Rothery & Gennys .....	10	11	14,000	"
Paddington .....	500,000	Macpherson & Co. ....	123	65	66,393	"
Pangee .....	262,000	Moodie & Donaldson .....	46	38	58,164	"
Priory .....	128,000	J. C. Wallace & Co. ....	100	25	20,478	"
Pulpulla .....	128,000	Josephson & Nisbet .....	52	45	9,798	"
Restdown .....	98,000	Robson, Whitley, & Co. ....	17	8	18,516	"
Rookery .....	75,000	J. Hurley .....	15	17	10,000	"
Saul's Tank .....	40	J. Parker .....	.....	.....	480	"
Springfield .....	128,000	Fulton Bros. ....	25	25	30,000	"
Sussex .....	132,000	Dowling & Harwood .....	20	34	38,120	"
Thule .....	91,000	Allan, Paramore, & Co. ....	11	6	16,448	"
Tiltarga .....	163,200	Brigstocke & Co. ....	30	8	30,252	"
Tindary .....	345,600	Chesney & Co. ....	50	30	70,000	"
Tiltagoona .....	132,000	Russell Bros. ....	.....	.....	.....	"
Trowel Creek .....	62,000	O'Mahoney Bros. ....	30	60	16,000	"
Willeroo .....	414	C. Anyou .....	7	43	1,895	"
Wilgaroon .....	180,000	Church & Co. ....	50	14	18,000	"
Wilga Downs .....	300,000	Fink & Co. ....	49	33	53,033	"
Wirlong .....	186,000	Smith Bros. ....	35	41	38,000	"
Wilgas .....	640	J. Harris .....	.....	.....	35	"
Wattagoona .....	233,400	T. A. Mathews .....	100	7,000	30,000	"
	9,345,974		2,266	10,148	1,467,648	

<b>Condobolin.</b>						
Banar (Selection) .....	.....	James Dawson .....	40	35	660	Condobolin.
Back Creek (Marsden) .....	640	Jesse Boxhall .....	6	3	490	"
Bimbalingat .....	.....	James Cooper .....	6	11	1,319	Hillston.
Bimbotoogal Cudgellico .....	2,560	William Irvine .....	4	15	424	"
Burra Burra .....	130,000	N. & E. Gatenby .....	25	22	26,033	Condobolin.
Boliganny, Gulman, Wollongayde .....	1,800	Samuel Hirt .....	8	80	400	"
Bootheroi .....	114,000	A. T. Haley .....	40	20	25,000	Hillston.
Back Creek .....	55,000	M. A. Jamieson .....	22	12	13,000	Marsden.
Boona West .....	84,000	L. M'Lean & Co. ....	24	23	13,976	Condobolin.
Brotheroney .....	35,000	E. H. Moulder .....	40	25	11,000	"
Byglora .....	129,000	M'Kellar & M'Leod .....	45	50	26,000	"
Boorithumbil Mt. ....	100,000	M'Nicol & Bailey .....	30	60	10,000	Hillston.
Borambil, North & South .....	100,000	T. P. Rowe & Co. ....	40	10	20,000	Condobolin.
Billabong & Hiawather .....	97,500	Henry Ricketson .....	30	60	42,000	Marsden.
Bolygamy Gulman .....	24,680	Scott & Davidson .....	8	7	5,104	"
Borambil (Selection) .....	.....	James Whiley .....	4	10	550	Condobolin.
Condobolin .....	640	Henry Rogers .....	12	14	50	"
Carlisle .....	29,000	G. & R. Doubleday .....	8	10	3,000	"
Cookerburrangong .....	17,000	Thomas Waite .....	20	.....	.....	"
Condobolin, South .....	50,000	Hon. George Lee .....	46	233	11,976	"
Cudgellico .....	640	George Wood .....	2	4	245	"
Condobolin .....	128,000	Milne, Falconer, & Co. ....	48	39	29,046	"
Condobolin (butcher's shop) .....	.....	Chas. Whiley .....	5	5	45	"
Caroon (Selection) .....	.....	William Thompson .....	9	27	956	"
Cudgellico .....	640	Albert Kelle .....	7	15	100	"



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	

Condobolin—continued.

Condobolin Common.....	no returns	.....	.....	.....	.....	Condobolin.
Cudgellico Common.....	no returns	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Cugong.....	40	R. B. Byrnes.....	17	20	50	"
Cudgellico.....	640	George F. Evans.....	4	.....	87	"
Dundoo Hills, South.....	63,000	Richardson & Parkman.....	20	17	6,600	"
Euglo.....	122,400	Burcher & Cox.....	55	50	29,809	"
Erribenderie.....	23,000	Edgar Bros.....	14	12	7,500	Hillston.
Euratha.....	38,000	R. & J. Kerr.....	10	10	12,000	"
Euabalong.....	26,000	M'Lean & Frew.....	3	.....	7,000	"
Fremeran.....	420,000	T. Macnicol & Co.....	80	150	86,309	"
Enabalong (Selection).....	640	John Grey.....	2	.....	560	"
Evergreen (Selection).....	1,210	Ewen MacRae.....	4	6	1,161	Condobolin.
Euabalong, North.....	35,000	Matthew Welsh.....	9	6	1,440	Hillston.
Fourbob Camp.....	22,300	C. W. T. Brown.....	12	2	2,411	Condobolin.
Gobondry.....	16,000	John Campbell.....	.....	No Stock	.....	"
Gobondry, Forbes.....	40	James Strickland.....	2	4	16	"
Gorman's Hill, West.....	17,000	A. R. Minter.....	18	10	2,600	"
Gobothery, Condobolin.....	320	Richard Cobden.....	15	30	450	"
Gunnegelderie.....	74,500	K'Kay & M'Phail.....	19	8	9,154	Hillston.
Gulgo, South.....	15,557	William Richards.....	50	70	3,000	Condobolin.
Gulgo, South (Selection).....	.....	Thomas Richards.....	20	12	700	"
Gulgo North.....	19,200	William Walsh.....	6	5	2,800	"
Island Run.....	6,000	Richard P. Boger.....	4	10	1,610	"
Ilgindrie.....	640	Jas. Parsons.....	.....	No stock at present.	.....	"
Jumble Plains.....	70,000	B. J. Funk & Co.....	.....	Stock returned in returns from Mickabil to T. M'G. & C	30,000	"
Kolkitertoo, Back and West.....	76,000	T. A. Lewis.....	14	14	15,960	Condobolin.
Kiacatoo.....	120,000	John Brewer.....	3	6	350	"
Kiacaboo.....	640	Terence J. Brady.....	12	10	8,000	"
Kerriwah.....	40,000	George Temple.....	3	2	900	"
Kiacatoo (Selection).....	640	Thomas Winters.....	50	100	47,000	"
Lake Cowal Station.....	175,000	S. Wilson, Son, & Co.....	13	5	70	"
Mickabil, North.....	960	Brian M'Namara.....	30	100	26,200	Hillston.
Murrin Group and Moulamein.....	194,000	E. M. Crossley.....	4	4	.....	"
Mickabil, North.....	840	Chas. Cooney.....	50	45	18,200	Condobolin.
Merringreen.....	48,000	Patrick J. Cox.....	94	134	71,000	"
Melrose.....	550,000	Theodore Hardon.....	10	4	2,240	"
Murrumbooc.....	40,000	H. C. Jeffreys.....	10	.....	3,756	"
Manna East.....	19,630	Edward Jones.....	16	6	23,029	"
Malonga.....	80,000	Mrs. E. Keiller.....	6	4	6,794	"
Monument Flats.....	16,000	Peter Leitch.....	19	20	24,308	"
Moonbie & Bogandillon.....	108,000	Hope Bros.....	.....	Returns not yet received.	.....	"
Malonga North, or Moryong.....	.....	R. M'Farland & Co.....	.....	A. Mackay.....	4,000	"
Milby West.....	32,000	A. Mackay.....	25	25	14,650	"
Mackabil.....	48,000	T. McGregor & Co.....	16	4	4,763	"
Mowabla.....	64,000	David Scott.....	18	75	6,000	"
Melrose Plains D.....	64,000	Thomas and J. Tout.....	6	.....	8,500	"
Milby.....	37,000	William Yeomans & Co.....	9	12	8,700	"
North Yalgogrin.....	70,000	Thomas R. Cox.....	29	19	1,861	"
Newlands (selections).....	5,800	William Frampton.....	8	6	100	"
North Birambil.....	960	John Thorntun.....	34	155	38,594	Hillston.
Naradham East.....	196,000	Macinnes and Mackinnon.....	31	20	19,797	Condobolin.
Nangeribone.....	100,000	Pearson Bros. & Wilson.....	83	11	52,164	"
Overflow.....	320,000	R. S. Kinnear.....	40	12	25,000	Dandaloo.
Orange Plains.....	230,000	Osborne Bros.....	33	30	10,004	Condobolin.
Palesthan.....	71,760	W. H. Clements.....	11	.....	304	"
".....	960	J. T. Barnes, junior.....	2	7	619	"
" (selections).....	.....	McDowall Bros.....	3	.....	176	"
Sandalwood, Condobolin.....	600	Michael Grogan.....	16	12	313	"
South Gulgo.....	960	H. Craitch.....	20	12	19	"
".....	640	Thomas Atkins.....	42	40	25,042	"
Tara.....	128,000	Dennis Bros.....	8	.....	11,070	"
Ungaril.....	70,000	Hunter and Leslie.....	10	8	18,000	"
Wyalong, Upper.....	108,000	John Blyth.....	.....	100	.....	"
Wardry.....	16,000	R. Y. Cousins.....	4	.....	1,950	"
" (selections).....	.....	W. H. Cousins.....	5	11	755	Hillston.
Whory (selections).....	.....	Christopher Davis.....	5	0	120	"
Wooyeao, Euabalong.....	100	James Thorpe.....	20	20	18,550	Condobolin.
Wooyeao.....	64,800	John King.....	4	4	.....	"
Wollongong, Condobolin.....	200	E. C. Baxter.....	6	.....	4,840	"
Wyalong No. 2.....	.....	T. F. Knox.....	95	100	50,449	Hillston.
Wooyeao.....	189,930	D. McKellar.....	50	100	400	"
Wollamundy Condobolin.....	3,500	Thos. F. Mooney.....	27	11	18,000	Dandaloo.
Woodlands.....	100,000	Moss and Fergie.....	14	22	4,500	Condobolin.
Wargambegal.....	27,000	Robert Orr.....	1	.....	1,400	"
Wardry Back.....	38,000	Henry Steadman, senior.....	8	.....	10,160	"
Yerunga Plains.....	27,000	Hope Bros.....	20	20	10,000	"
Youngam.....	30,000	H. C. Von Laubenfeldin.....	10	18	350	"
Yellow Mountain.....	600	John Bell.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	5,586,507		1,940	2,510	1,069,647	

Cooma.

Adaminaby.....	500	Edward Carney.....	14	.....	300	Cooma.
".....	200	Elizabeth Duvery.....	8	2	.....	"
".....	100	George Goodman.....	10	19	.....	"
".....	1,000	James Kelly.....	26	24	855	"
".....	1,000	Frank Lett.....	20	80	100	"
".....	.....	John Mansfield.....	9	.....	.....	"
".....	80	James Reid.....	7	4	.....	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Cooma—continued.</i>						
Adamnaby .....	1,300	Joseph Shingles .....	14	15	1,100	Cooma.
" .....	320	Thomas Try .....	2		222	"
Addicubene .....	20,000	Fenton Delaney .....	10	15		"
" .....	10,000	J. M. Lott .....	20	30		"
" .....		John A. McRae .....	9	12		"
" .....	900	Bernard Rourke .....	10	20	500	"
" .....	15,000	Turner, Jones, & Co. ....			9,900	"
Alpine View .....	640	Emanuel Read .....	2		430	"
Alum Creek .....	500	H. J. Simms .....	3		1,000	"
" .....	1,500	James Venables .....	9		1,200	"
Andy's Flat .....	1,000	Henry Smith .....	16	70		"
Animbo .....	1,000	James Leahy .....	20	60		"
" .....	10,000	Maurice Harnett .....	100	700		"
Annandale .....	4,000	W. W. Beattie .....	12	12	3,031	"
Arable Creek .....	18,000	Simon Freebody .....	20	19	1,700	"
Arable .....	800	James Madden .....	3		750	"
" .....	15,000	Pryce Bros. ....	20	150	11,600	"
Atkins' Morass .....	600	William Brayshaw .....	2	55		"
" .....	800	David Brayshaw .....	3	62		"
Berridale .....	3,000	William Oliver .....	10	40	2,800	"
Billyingra .....		John Cosgrove, executors of	40	900		"
" .....	12,000	James Cosgrove .....	20	200	8,230	"
Billyrumbuck .....	1,500	Anne M'Carthy .....			1,300	"
Big Badja .....	25,000	Rowland Hassall .....	25	2,000		"
Biggam .....	250	William Barker .....	11	20		"
" .....	3,000	Charles Fletcher .....	7	60	2,641	"
" .....	320	Robt. Giddings .....	10	12	213	"
" .....	7,000	Angus Jardine .....	100	200		"
Black Springs, Cooma .....	2,000	John M'Manus .....	25	40	2,107	"
" " Slack's Plain .....	800	Peter Koeillner .....	14	16	981	"
Bolairo .....	320	H. C. Barrett .....	3	16	70	"
" .....	1,200	Edwd. Freebody .....	10	143		"
" .....	900	Thomas Green .....	5	60	590	"
" .....	1,200	Henry Locker .....	6	100	1,010	"
" .....	120	Alex. Ware .....	8	11		"
" .....	320	Anna Maria Wettorman ..			200	"
Bolairo Forest .....	4,000	King & Haywood .....	4	50	3,000	"
Bobyau .....	700	John Brayshaw .....	3	60	63	"
Bobundara .....	12,000	Wilbraham Edwards .....	12		10,468	"
Bolomoo .....	1,200	Mould Bros. ....	55	138	1,087	"
Boggy Plain, Eumeralla .....		Thos. Mahoney .....	8	15	23	"
Braemar, Seymour .....	1,200	James Holston .....	14	45	980	"
Bredbo .....	640	Bartholomew Carey .....			470	"
Bredbo North .....	15,000	P. J. Clifford .....			11,000	Cooma.
Bredbo South .....	2,500	Robt. Jackson .....	12		1,500	"
Brother's Creek .....	100	Patrick Bartley .....	1	10		"
Brook Valley, Colinton .....	300	Peter Connelly .....	5	3	198	"
Brookfield .....	3,500	M'Gregor Bros. ....	30	35	3,628	"
Buckenderry .....	11,000	James Delaney .....	100	600	181	"
Bullanamang .....	15,000	John Cosgrove .....	20	200	6,590	"
Bullenbalong .....	900	Alfred A. Crowe .....			500	"
" .....	3,500	Robert Jardine .....	20	50	2,640	"
" .....	600	Denis Nolan .....	2	8	350	"
Bullenbalong Lake .....	3,500	George M'Donald .....	6	70	4,550	"
Briar Vale .....	900	Patrick Morrissey .....	11	7	600	"
Bulgundra Plain, Buckley .....	2,500	Owen Lynch .....	8	13	1,900	"
" " " .....	2,000	Patrick Murphy .....	6	18	1,255	"
" " " .....	2,500	James M'Mahon .....	18	10	1,856	"
Burrangundra, Nimitybelle .....	5,000	Catherine M'Donald .....	22	140	2,900	"
Caddigat .....	10,000	Matthew Shanley .....	30	150	7,800	"
" .....	320	James Shanley .....	10	40		"
Cabramatta .....	8,000	Henry West .....	50	300	1,415	"
Cobben .....	12,000	James Thomson .....	100	400	2,520	"
Coonerang .....	3,600	W. P. Bankes .....	6	21	3,540	"
Cooma .....	320	John Bailey .....	10	10		"
Cooma Creek .....	40	John Bartley .....	17			"
" .....	1,500	Tobias Peters .....	9	38	1,340	"
Cooma, Back Creek .....	40	John Dorking .....	11	6		"
Coombe, Seymour .....	5,500	Richard Hyles .....	2	50	4,816	"
Coolamatong .....	16,000	W. R. Hepburn .....	16	22	8,300	"
" .....	320	Michael Keating .....	18	16		"
" .....	500	Mary Primmer .....			492	"
" .....	800	William Primmer .....	7	1	600	"
Coolringdon .....	28,000	David Ryrrie .....	20	100	26,100	"
" .....		Patrick Dawson .....	10	35		"
" .....	1,500	William Kennedy .....			1,400	"
" .....	1,200	William Shanahan .....	2	15	800	"
" .....	1,200	John Shanahan .....	12		900	"
Colinton .....	640	William H. Povey .....	8	4	420	"
" .....	2,000	H. J. Ware .....			1,800	"
" .....	1,200	Alfred Wallace .....	7	10	1,000	"
Cowra Creek .....	2,000	Patrick Brosnan .....	6	50	600	"
Cowra .....	500	Patrick Ryan .....	10	10	250	"
" .....	1,000	Patrick Ware .....	3	8	408	"
Cootalantra .....	2,500	James Constance .....	10	40	1,900	"
" .....	400	John Freebody .....	10	20		"
" .....	640	Thos. Tozer, senr. ....			600	"
Copper-mine, Gogelzerick .....	320	George Tozer .....	9	17	78	"
" .....	1,000	Sarah Leonard .....	7	4	800	"
Cottage Creek .....	7,000	Edward Shiels .....	18	40	4,950	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Cooma—continued.</b>						
Cottage Creek	1,500	Thomas Tozer, junr	7	10	1,000	Cooma.
Cowra Creek	800	James Fennell	20	40	300	"
Currangorambla West	10,000	Jas. Travers Jones			4,600	"
Countaguinea	3,000	Jeremiah Flynn	18	80		"
"	5,000	Samuel Lucas	6	450		"
"	320	George Ward	6	20		"
"	320	Henry Thomas	4	30		"
Cranky Dan's Flat	2,500	William Goodwin	20	4	1,920	"
Creek Dale, Cooma	320	Edward F. Druitt	26	10	1,000	"
Criem Hill	1,000	James Dugan	12	22	698	"
Crooked Corner, Umeralla	320	William Higgs	5	16	200	"
Clear Hills, Animbo	320	Thomas Bronger	20	65	197	"
Cobbin, Jindabyne	400	William Botton			300	"
Dangelong	640	Michael Baracre	12	22	500	"
"	2,200	Edward Baracre			1,500	"
"	12,000	King & Co.	21	146	8,706	"
Dangelong Flat	2,500	John Mulhearn	2	41	2,500	"
Dry Plain	800	John Burke	10	20	700	"
"	1,200	Patrick Casey	5	2	990	"
"	1,200	Sarah Clugstone	6	3	1,000	"
"	12,000	John Cruikshank	5	80	7,980	"
"	600	Christopher Flannigan	9	8	497	"
"	400	John Garraghty	10	11	280	"
"	1,000	David Henderson			900	"
"	320	Stephen Lovelock	4	4	300	"
"	500	John Nuss	2	8	350	"
"	1,500	Simon O'Neill	12	4	1,000	"
"	640	Mary Shoehy			500	"
"	1,200	James Hamaford	6	6	1,300	"
Dartmore		Hugh Stewart	12	20	3,650	"
Dairyman's Plain	700	Nicholas Hoffman	2	5	560	"
Doodle, Buckley's	1,000	Daniel Feeney	5		500	"
Ducks' Flat, Jingera	320	Charles Matthews			133	"
Dulwich Grove, Cooma	1,200	Denis O'Mara	4	30	1,200	"
Dundrum	1,500	William Eccleston	10	13	1,430	"
Dungog Spring	500	David Scarlett	7	5		"
Dutton	640	William Delaney	40	50		"
Eaglehawk, Seymour	1,000	William Shiels	20	60		"
Eaglesview, Jindabine	1,500	William Orr			1,303	"
Ellerslie, Micalago	320	William Bowerman	1		630	"
Elmsdale		Michael Casey	3	16		"
Eucaumbene	20,000	Mary Harnett	60	400	8,600	"
Eucaumbene	100	Alex. Gilbert	10	2		"
Frying-pan Creek	8,000	Samuel McKay	30	60	6,000	"
"	900	W. R. Mould	40	40		"
"	1,500	Edward O'Neil	14	39	1,150	"
Forest Glen, Cooma	1,300	John Kelly			1,000	"
Forest Dale, Seymour	1,200	John Hanson	12	10	910	"
Forest Lodge	1,500	Victor C. Ryall	5	20	1,100	"
Gegedzerick	5,000	Arthur Brooks	15	20	5,200	"
"	200	Negus Brown	6	2		"
"	640	Robt. Jamieson			500	"
"	120	Morgan O'Maher	6	11		"
"	1,600	Thomas Reid	4	51	1,385	"
"	600	J. J. Riley			700	"
"	640	Edwin Turner	3		480	"
"	600	Timothy Walters	2	2	220	"
Gilford	1,200	Charles Finn	10	6	850	"
Glenwallace	1,000	Mrs. F. M'Comb	35		967	"
Glory Hole, Kiandra	2,000	Henry Harris	10	150	1,500	"
Good Good	10,000	Richd. Thurban (exrs. of)	400	500	1,100	"
Granny's Flat	3,500	Cornelius Ayling	4		3,000	"
Green Hills	20,000	Alexander Montague	110	500	10,650	"
Graclea		John O'Connor	3	10		"
Green Valley, Cooma	800	Vincent Kaufling	5		600	"
" Bradbo	3,000	Richd. Bowerman	17	12	2,495	"
Greenfield	2,000	James Tracey	15	25	1,700	"
Greenwattle	2,000	William Johnson			1,700	"
Greendale, Cooma	2,500	John Feilen	9	52		"
Glenfergus	2,500	Charles Fergus	7	79	1,600	"
Grange, The, Cooma	3,400	Rev. Canon Druitt	3	27	2,524	"
Grogan's Plain	4,000	Thomas Cansley	10	30	3,000	"
Happy Jack's	20,000	L. M'Bean			12,550	"
Happy Valley	800	Thos. Locker	3	96	505	"
Harlowe, Cooma	1,300	T. B. Haylock	14	30	840	"
Hazeldean	20,000	James Litchfield	50	360	18,150	"
Hazeldell	1,000	George Venables	10	50	475	"
Hemsby, Seymour	4,000	Benjamin Crowe	12	34	3,120	"
"	1,000	Thomas Crowe	20	50	650	"
Hollyhock Lodge, Coolringdon	200	Alex. Lears	8	2		"
Homeleigh	320	Henry Dawson	30	40		"
Ingleara Creek	1,500	Claus Koppmann	13	11	2,426	"
Inglewood	1,000	George Barrett	20	8	700	"
Janefield	500	Richd. Fairley	7	3		"
Jack White's Flat	400	Matthew Ryan			400	"
Jindabyne	640	Thomas Baggs	8	10	150	"
"	8,000	P. J. Clifford (executors of)	5	600		"
"	900	Charles Jardine			850	"
"	1,000	Helen M'Gregor	6		910	"
"	600	Francis Roberson			550	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Cooma—continued.</i>						
Jindabyne .....	200	Andrew Sturgeon .....	70			Cooma.
" .....	200	Robert Williams .....	17	18		"
" .....	200	Nathan White .....	19		100	"
Jindabyne West .....	15,000	E. C. Body .....	40	500	6,500	"
" .....	100	Martin Gammon .....	19	20		"
" .....	1,000	Robert Harvey .....			800	"
" .....	1,000	John M'Lure .....			800	"
Jingera .....	8,000	Ellen Carey .....	200	300		"
Jellamatong .....	3,000	Augustus Beecke .....	6	36	2,900	"
" .....	320	Thomas Clarke .....	7	8	50	"
" .....	320	John Welsh .....	12		160	"
Jones' Plain .....	1,000	Frank Dwyre .....	13	7	750	"
" .....	300	Alfred Luton .....	5	4	200	"
" .....	2,000	Charles Potter .....	25		2,005	"
Kalkite .....		F. Broadhead .....		16		"
" .....	10,000	D. H. Ryrice .....	50	150	2,500	"
Karat .....	10,000	John Wise .....	14	60	4,730	"
Kelton Plain .....	4,000	Esther M'Gufficke .....	10	14	3,408	"
Kelvin Grove .....	1,000	R. B. Fergus .....	3		800	"
Kiah Lake .....	7,000	Alexander Gunning .....	29	44	3,954	"
" .....	9,000	Robert Evans .....	20	100	7,537	"
Kitt's Corner .....	600	Charles Williamson .....	5	40	360	"
Kybean .....	10,000	Timothy O'Mara .....	12	900		"
Kydra .....	8,000	Thos. Tracey .....	27	450		"
Kyloe, Seymour .....	1,500	Archd. Reynolds .....	5	40	1,407	"
Lake Plain, Wamboah .....	1,000	Michael Deegan .....	9	2	1,010	"
Lake View, Whinstone Valley .....	1,200	Thomas Griffin .....	4	8	1,008	"
" .....	6,000	Thomas Hyles .....	20	70	5,350	"
" .....	1,200	Alexander M'Donald .....	90	120	1,715	"
Little Buckenderry .....	900	Mary O'Neil .....	15	40	700	"
Little Plain, Gedzerick .....	15,000	Brooks Bros. .....	9	25	11,993	"
" .....	500	David Kelly .....	25	170		"
" .....		Martin Ryan .....	7	15		"
Little Greenland, Nimitybelle .....	6,000	Robert Holmes .....	20	300		"
Lincladen .....	6,000	William Harkness .....	20	98	8,855	"
Longfield, Buckley's Crossing .....	10,000	Richard Barnes .....			10,428	"
Long Corner, Gedzerick .....	1,000	Henry Turner .....	6		800	"
Lynch's Farm, Dry Plain .....	1,200	Charles Johnson .....	3	2	1,140	"
Micalago .....	100	A. E. Davies .....	7	3		"
" .....	640	John Kelly .....	10	20		"
" .....	640	James Lawless .....	3	6	440	"
" .....	200	Albert Povey .....	9	10		"
" .....	320	Charles Povey .....	8	30		Cooma.
" .....	26,000	Alexander Ryrice .....	25	150	22,000	"
" .....	900	Peter Taylor .....	8	15	850	"
Middlingbank .....	640	M. Byrne .....	25	40	500	"
" .....	120	James Broadhead .....	7	12		"
" .....	100	John Frazer .....	9	3		"
" .....	250	William Smith .....	20	20		"
Mittagong .....	2,000	A. J. Curtis .....	50	200	1,900	"
Middle Flat .....	4,000	Michael Coffey .....	6	30	3,400	"
" .....	4,000	George Goodwin .....	20	15	3,900	"
" .....	1,000	Robert Goodwin .....	16	25	68	"
Moule's Gully .....	8,000	Mrs. E. Tivey .....	14	500		"
Mount Pleasant .....	8,000	Timothy O'Mara .....	3	10	6,850	"
" .....	4,000	Jeremiah O'Mara .....	15		3,800	"
Mount View, Seymour .....	2,000	George M'Kay .....	7	20	1,800	"
Mountain Brook .....	2,500	William Weston .....	11	15	2,076	"
Murrumbucca .....	1,800	Roderick Frazer .....			2,000	"
" .....	320	Thomas Gillon .....			300	"
" .....	1,200	James Power .....	8	14	1,100	"
" .....	640	Mark Richardson .....	8		700	"
Myark .....	700	William Glanville .....	8	10	677	"
Myalla .....	20,000	Edward Pratt .....	23	610	16,000	"
Nimitybelle .....	320	Hugh M'Donald .....	12	25		"
" .....	1,500	John Peters (exrs. of) .....			2,010	"
" .....	800	David Delves .....	20		738	"
Nimmo .....	1,000	Malcolm M'Phie .....	9	70		"
" .....	800	W. Smith .....	3	16		"
Oakhills, Billyingra .....	1,300	Mary Smith .....			1,711	"
Peak, Myall .....	800	John Buckley .....	15	30		"
Peak View .....	1,200	C. W. Evans .....	15	28	1,025	"
Queengallery .....	640	John O'Mara .....	6	20	400	"
" .....	1,500	Thos. Robinson .....	20	18	1,200	"
" .....	1,500	Patk. Sheehy .....	8	6	1,200	"
" .....	1,500	Saml. Whittaker .....	4	9	1,250	"
" .....	1,200	John Adams .....	8	15	1,071	"
Ravenswood .....	500	William Blake .....	10	25		"
Redbank .....	1,600	John Johnson .....	6	8	1,600	"
Riversdale .....	18,000	William Cosgrove .....	100	150	9,800	"
Rock Forest .....	320	David Eccleston .....	8	17	236	"
" .....	1,200	William Kearns .....	50	80	1,000	"
Rockview .....	2,500	John Smith .....	20	10	2,350	"
" .....	800	C. E. Smith .....	12	18	800	"
Rockvilla, Armile .....	1,280	Robert Sindel .....	7		1,230	"
Round Plain .....	1,000	Edward Rowe .....	5	5	800	"
Rocky Plain .....	4,000	Mrs. Henry Brooks .....	8	55	3,378	"
" .....	300	James Brown .....	1	8	208	"
" .....	120	Elias Gattaas .....	6	18	12	"
" .....	1,000	J. J. Patrick .....	15		974	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Cooma—continued.</b>						
Rocky Plain .....	320	John Schrooks.....	2	2	200	Cooma.
Rockbrook .....	4,000	S. and D. Myers .....	14	30	4,000	"
Rosebank .....	20,000	Maurice Harnett .....			16,380	"
Reeve's Point .....	2,000	Michael M'Carthy .....	4	4	1,500	"
Rose Valley .....	12,000	P. J. Clifford, exrs. of .....	40	70	9,114	"
Rosebank, Seymour .....	40	Joseph Chalker .....	8	8		"
Seymour .....		James Berrigan .....	20	35	804	"
" .....	200	H. Chaproniere .....	12	8		"
Slack's Creek .....	640	Anne Miners .....			700	"
" .....	1,200	Edwin Ryall .....	4	12	1,102	"
Slapup, Gagedzerick .....	40	Eliza Roberson .....	10			"
Spring Flat, Whinstone Valley .....	6,000	Williams Bros. .....	10	500		"
Springview, Rock Flat .....	2,000	Matthew Blake .....	25	65	1,350	"
Springfield, Arable .....	4,000	Geoffrey Bobbin .....	16	16	4,000	"
Springs, The .....	5,600	J. J. Devereux .....	15	50	5,000	"
Spring Vale, Cooma .....	1,000	Robert Jack .....			950	"
Spring Flat .....	1,300	Ellen Mooney .....	6	30	1,200	"
Spring Creek .....	320	Joseph Parker .....	10	20	200	"
Spring Plain .....	3,200	Alfred Ryall .....	5	16	2,786	"
Spring Grove .....	320	Frank Thomas .....	4	40		"
Spring Park .....	2,000	A. J. Ware .....	5	10	1,950	"
Spring Vale .....	1,100	William Wallace .....	10	20	980	"
Shepherd's Flat .....	320	Patrick M'Donald .....	15	15		"
Stuartfield .....	640	Duncan M'Millan .....	12	50		"
Stratford .....	1,000	Mary Turner .....	4	10	950	"
Summer Hill, Cooma .....	600	Alfred Ried .....	9	10	500	"
" Nimitybelle .....	7,000	John Driscoll .....			5,000	"
Three-tree Hill, Seymour .....	800	W. H. D. Avery .....	11		800	"
Tumbledown, Cooma .....	400	F. Blaxland .....	7	20		"
" Umeralla .....	100	Geo. Stevens .....	3	8		"
Teviot Bank .....	500	Geo. Carter .....	4	4	360	"
Try Again .....	1,300	J. A. Fergus .....	4	6	1,200	"
Tindery Vale .....	500	William Leach .....	10	40		"
Tollbar Creek .....	320	J. O. Johnson .....	7	11		"
Traquair, Bullenbalong .....	3,500	A. Jardine (exrs. of) .....	7	13	2,933	"
Umeralla .....	320	Mary Agnew .....	1	13		"
" .....	320	Hugh Agnew .....		10		"
" .....	120	George Harvey .....	4	2		"
" .....	400	John Harvey .....	4	38		"
" .....	2,000	Fred. King .....	20	40	1,950	"
" .....	2,000	John Mylan .....	30	190		"
" .....	320	John Reynolds .....	2	20		"
" .....	100	James Scullen .....	6	50		"
" .....	640	John Schofield .....	10	20	500	"
" .....	320	James Ward .....	12			"
Utopia .....	320	Palmer Sutton .....	15			"
Vale Valley, Gagedzerick .....	2,000	John Freebody .....	8	4	2,000	"
Wambrook .....	320	Jeremiah Eldrige .....	10	40		"
" .....	500	Jeremiah Eldrige, junr. .....			470	"
" .....	320	Thomas Eldrige .....			250	"
" .....	15,000	J. M. Hassall .....	40	60	7,116	"
" .....	2,500	Edmund Hewison .....	6	6	1,800	"
Wangra .....	640	David Brodie .....	30	50		"
" .....	1,000	Margaret Brodie .....	10	100		"
Warren's Corner .....	2,000	Adam Agnew .....	20	200		"
" .....	640	Edwd. Agnew .....	5	60		"
West Point .....	640	Edwin Harris .....			476	"
" .....	25,000	James Spencer .....	12	550	2,350	"
Whinstone Valley .....	1,800	Henry Goodwin .....			1,280	"
" .....	2,000	George Simms .....	4	30	1,640	"
White Hill .....	640	Alex. Jamieson .....			600	"
Whitney's Hall .....	640	Francis Smith .....	5	20	600	"
Whinstone Valley .....	960	Henry Scott .....	30	80	600	"
Windy Corner .....	1,000	W. D. Ward .....	6	14	653	"
Warren's Corner .....	2,500	James Agnew .....	10	50	1,750	"
Willow Dell .....	1,100	Thomas Venables .....	20	60	1,024	"
Woodlands .....	320	Rees Jones .....	8		310	"
Woodend .....	1,200	Joseph Warland .....	10	12	1,000	"
Willowgrove .....	1,500	J. G. Locker .....	8	130	841	"
Woolwe .....	8,000	Messrs. Ryec Bros. .....	10	10		"
Wynne .....	4,500	S. A. Pratt .....	6	30	2,500	"
West Deuison .....	100	Abraham Thomas .....	8	20		"
York's Corner .....		William Dunn .....	10			"
Youack .....	10,000	Angus Cochran .....	75	850		"
	1,031,940		4,672	22,377	575,696	
<b>Coonabarabran.</b>						
Apple-tree Flat .....		George Hedger .....			620	Dension Town.
Armitree .....	15,000	George Richardson .....	10		5,000	Coonamble.
Apple-tree Flat .....	250	Robert Hobbs .....	5		9	
Booyumarra .....	10,000	A. T. Cox .....	15	10	7,242	Coolah.
Bunya Downs .....	30,000	Duncan McMaster .....	40	36	42,000	"
Bective .....	3,010	George Montgomery .....	12	4	1,650	Coonabarabran
Bearbong .....	93,000	Edward Maguire, senr. .....	50	200	5,350	"
Bone Creek .....	500	D. McPherson .....	5	8	1,100	Tambar Springs
Bungebar .....	16,000	E. L. Moore .....	8	7	1,500	Coonabarabran
Borandale .....	35,000	John Cate .....	25	20	1,500	"
Brualong .....	14,000	F. R. Gordon .....			1,800	Coonamble.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Coonabarabran—continued.</b>						
Brualong East	20,500	Alexander M'Ewan	5		2,500	Denison Town.
Bramble Plain	4,200	George Hoskins	13	62	2,000	Coonabarabran
Biamble Old	14,800	Duncan Lowden	5	4	3,550	"
Biamble	16,000	Peter Luckie	15	100	3,040	"
Borah West	8,000	J. C. & A. D. Gardiner	3	15	850	"
Bugaldie North, or Gorah Back	13,000	James Buttler				"
Biamble	1,808	M. Manusse	10	25	1,250	"
Bald Ridge and Belar	90,000	S. A. Blackman	18	55	6,389	"
Baurbean and Mount Granby	32,000	John Hannam	16	25	3,500	"
Bunaway	12,000	Joseph Jenkins	7	6	2,600	"
Bothero and Mumpidale	51,000	Henry Nevill	20	30	4,600	"
Bomera	119,000	Andrew Town	45	35	41,902	Tambar Springs
Beddin	20,000	Jane Richardson	6	30	4,000	Coonabarabran
Biamble Creek	200	John Barratt	2		170	"
Bundulla	420	John Enbank	9	15	368	"
Borandah	60	Evan Johnston	3		371	"
Biamble	440	Robert Leader	11	16	52	"
Belar Creek	50	William Lynes	2		14	"
Box Ridge	390	Mrs. Robert M'Gill	16	70	4	"
Baenbong	40	Mrs. D. Niale	1	4	90	"
Back Creek	150	Alfred Teale	8	5	320	"
Bonan Plain	151	John McHughes	5		20	"
Boyban	320	William Sealy			130	"
Calga and Teridgeri	140,000	Ryder Brothers	64	44	94,582	Coonamble.
Carlinda	17,000	John Frances	4	2	1,200	"
Coolah	32,000	T. L. Ingham	19	25	9,883	Coolah.
Calga Creek	1,650	M. Landers			1,429	Coonamble.
Coonabarabran	16,000	A. Croxon	40	35	4,600	Coonabarabran
Caigan and Cuttabullah	73,000	J. L. Brown	146	100	11,240	"
Coonabarabran	70	F. W. Edwards	8	36	7	"
Calengoen	12,000	Edward Maguire, junior	7		6	"
Carlinda	220	William Rowley	20	16	12	"
Clifton	40	William J. Phillips	2		220	"
Curban	40	William Diggs			6	"
Denny Karuine	20,000	George Nunn	10	12	2,513	Coonabarabran
Digolah	32,000	Patrick and Sons	2	3	1,500	Denison Town.
Dean's Mount		A. Beer			819	Tambar Springs
Dandery	50	Michael Cavanagh	6		246	"
Gelaragambone		S. R. Skuthorpe			1,470	Coonamble.
Greenbah	24,000	Beames Brothers	5		1,900	Coonabarabran
Gorah and Bugeldie	40,000	R. Porteous & Co.	8	4	5,536	"
Glencoe	1,600	George Coe	4		1,100	"
Gummen Gummen	75,000	V. Dowling	34	193	15,391	"
Glen Fern	320	D. Cameron	10	4	800	Coolah.
Garrawella	160,000	Shanahan & Jennings	110	120	89,200	Coonabarabran
Gorianawah	134,698	C. Featherstonhaugh	80	220	66,000	Baradine.
Gundare	40,000	Campbell Brothers	14	28	17,544	Coolah.
Gilaragambone	15,360	Richard Skuthorpe	25	800		Coonamble.
Gilgandra	2,200	John F. Smith	2	7	170	"
Gidgenban Creek	250	John Jackson	4		180	"
Gilgandra	180	Edward Collison	5	2	360	"
Greenfield	435	George J. Kelly	16	18	272	"
Gundi	170	Mark Taylor	10	1	110	"
Granchester	150	James French	2	6	2	"
Holly Mount	1,500	John Knight, junr.	15	150	900	Coonabarabran.
Hawthorn Valley	1,280	Ruben Jones	11	22	1,653	"
Hawthorn Hill	980	A. M'Gregor	5	6	1,100	"
High Park	320	William Hallstrom	9	7	29	"
Ilmagillia	640	Peter Ferguson	10	40	1,400	Coonamble.
Jack Hall's Creek	100	Thomas Spicer	3		97	"
Kerbin	162,000	George Rouse	38	25	14,610	Coonabarabran.
Keewong	640	Robert Pearce	3		477	"
"	640	Henry Prisk	3		493	"
Kangaroo Flat	320	Thomas Grantham	15	60	50	"
Loloma	180	Thomas King			1,800	Coolah.
Morambella		Thomas Fagan			1,800	Coonamble.
Mogamil	16,000	John Lynch			2,000	Denison Town.
Myall Plains	4,480	Patrick Buckley	6	15	3,500	Coonabarabran.
Mickey Gumgal	16,000	Frances Conder	8	8	3,300	"
Mogomodine	7,440	Rigney & Sons	25	41	5,732	Coonamble.
Meryula	4,000	Samuel Sowden	28	100	1,068	Coonabarabran.
Merriman	640	Alex. Ferguson	15	200	50	Coonamble.
Maderty	2,800	Thomas Deans	31	41	1,844	Coonabarabran.
Mow Rock	90	Johnston W. Irwin			270	"
Mungranby	320	Thomas Truskett			50	"
Nomby Vale	980	W. G. Baker	9	45	1,250	Tambar Springs
Narangary	80	N. Burdett	4		260	"
Noonbar	640	Michael Newman			2,000	Coonamble.
Oakey Creek	40,000	J. M. Allison	85	65	27,600	Coolah.
Oakville	120	Charles Pulsford	4	9	650	Coonabarabran.
Old Yamenbah	80	John Salisbury	3		240	"
"	40	James Carr	10	35	155	"
Parmidman	40,000	Samuel J. Kennedy	50	700	5,000	Coonamble.
Pibbon	640	O. M'Kellar	11	2	1,700	Coonabarabran.
Pine Ridge	4,750	G. H. Cox	30	70	28,350	Denison Town.
Paget's Folly	640	C. P. Bayley	3	9	225	"
Party Down	16,000	William Hodges	4	11	30	Coonabarabran.
Plantation	920	Thomas Hayden	11	5	228	"
Queensborough	32,000	M'Lean & Barker	13	36	7,799	Coolah.
Rampadales		Thomas Edwards	3		2	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Coonabarabran—continued.</b>						
Rosedale.....	120	William Uppereuch .....	9	.....	240	
" .....	220	Robert Wilcox .....	7	2	431	
" .....	40	A. F. C. Contest .....	.....	.....	2	
Silant Dale .....	3,000	Patrick Brennan .....	3	10	3,000	Coonabarabran.
Sawpit Camp .....	500	James Bell .....	3	.....	290	
Sunny Side .....	280	Alexander Kerr .....	5	30	270	
Sandbank .....	80	David Matthews.....	8	20	83	
Tunderburne.....	150,000	J. L. Brown.....	32	1,100	42,920	Coonabarabran.
Tenandra .....	16,000	William Kennedy .....	25	700	3,000	Coonamble.
Tanabah .....	8,000	John Knight, sen. ....	36	100	1,000	Coonabarabran.
Turawandi .....	16,000	R. H. D. Jones .....	.....	.....	3,000	"
Tenandra or Furnside.....	100	J. G. Mudie.....	8	20	821	
Turaweena .....	320	S. R. Bibb .....	3	5	290	
" .....	240	William Irwin .....	5	.....	320	
" .....	644	William Shumack .....	7	.....	420	
Teredgeri .....	50	J. & A. J. Smith .....	4	.....	478	
Timore .....	50	John Woolcot .....	2	.....	150	
" .....	80	William Pinchham.....	8	11	2	
Tenandra .....	.....	George Beazly .....	12	4	1	
Ursildoon .....	640	Alexander Frater .....	.....	.....	700	
Ulindah .....	90,000	David J. Watt .....	35	20	23,000	"
Ulamabri .....	130,000	P. A. Jennings & J. Shanahan	23	1	30,000	"
Ulabrile .....	230	W. H. Burchell .....	12	4	1	
Weetalabah and Rockgedgul .....	64,000	John M'Master .....	40	150	63,150	Coolah.
Walla Walla .....	18,200	Morse and Tourle .....	32	105	14,400	Coonamble.
Warrana .....	200,000	D. P. Keogh .....	60	50	65,000	"
Whittenbri .....	62,000	Mrs. E. Cooper .....	8	30	2,800	Baradine.
Werregal .....	90	B. Bride .....	6	5	180	
Walla Walla .....	640	J. W. Comber .....	3	10	5	
Yanlung .....	58,000	Alexander Furguson .....	28	550	3,466	Coonabarabran
Yalcogrin .....	24,000	A. Barden .....	140	70	9,450	Coonamble.
Yewinan .....	50,000	W. D. Suttor .....	8	150	90	Coonabarabran
Yokabarly .....	40	Thomas Miller .....	2	16	390	
Youlburg .....	.....	J. H. Maberly .....	1	3	46	
	2,710,546		2,085	7,326	860,897	

<b>Corowa.</b>						
Ashfield .....	960	M. Regan.....	12	1	854	Corowa.
Brocklesby .....	10,000	Anderson & King .....	24	27	8,703	"
Boomanoomana .....	3,162	A. J. Craddock .....	11	1	3,165	Mulwala.
Burrajaa .....	1,200	Owen Conroy .....	15	4	463	
Brocklesby & Narrow Plains.....	2,440	Edwd. Dixon .....	7	6	850	Corowa.
Berigan .....	1,280	John Dickie .....	3	11	1,233	Tocumwal.
Brocklesby .....	420	Jno. Deenahy .....	3	3	340	
Burrajaa .....	20,000	Agnes Edols .....	20	6	17,270	Corowa.
Brocklesby .....	100	E. Gilchrist .....	4	5	100	
Boomanoomana .....	84,842	Wm. Hay & Sons .....	50	85	58,361	Mulwala.
Brocklesby .....	640	Charlotte Harris.....	4	6	407	
" .....	354	J. Higgins .....	4	2	157	
" .....	408	P. Kennedy .....	11	6	350	
" .....	640	H. Leighton .....	2	.....	520	Corowa.
" .....	640	R. M'Farlane .....	2	7	600	Mulwala.
" .....	2,400	A. M'Nab .....	14	100	.....	Corowa.
" .....	81,200	M'Farland Bros.....	70	70	63,700	Tocumwal.
" .....	400	W. G. Martin .....	4	7	9	
" .....	320	Jos. T. Martin.....	13	5	150	
Bull Plain .....	60	P. M'Bride .....	6	9	103	
Brockleby .....	163	P. A. Nixon .....	4	3	180	
Bushfield .....	2,300	J. O'Shanassy .....	5	3	1,431	Tocumwal.
Burrajaa .....	845	Jno. Robinson .....	6	4	600	Corowa.
Bull Plain .....	640	E. P. Ramsden .....	6	7	607	Mulwala.
Brocklesby and Narrow Plains .....	2,890	P. Sandral .....	7	12	1,810	Corowa.
Berigan .....	640	Hy. Smith .....	4	14	1,100	Jerilderie.
Brocklesby .....	700	Geo. Sedgwick .....	6	2	495	
" .....	640	D. Sinclair .....	3	.....	340	
Bull Plain .....	1,400	R. R. Warner .....	3	.....	1,450	Mulwala.
" .....	30,000	Chas. Young .....	17	40	18,802	Corowa.
Clear Hills .....	640	F. Bowkett .....	9	3	195	
Collindina .....	640	Thos. Coffey .....	1	.....	540	"
Clonmore Park .....	3,500	Patrick Dunn .....	9	20	4,200	Mulwala.
Coreen .....	1,350	E. Green .....	15	40	1,499	Corowa.
Collindina .....	25,000	Wm. and C. Hay .....	22	31	26,676	"
Carlyle .....	592	D. Hallahan .....	.....	.....	924	"
Coreen .....	3,000	Wm. Lindsay .....	23	2	1,055	"
" .....	604	Jno. Leighton .....	2	.....	400	
Corowa .....	480	S. McWilliam .....	10	17	310	
Clear Hills .....	745	Jas. M'Geoch .....	7	8	20	
Cherry Valley .....	900	Samuel Nixon .....	14	20	650	Corowa.
Cumbermore and Clear Hills.....	3,840	Johnson Gunn .....	4	70	1,400	Jerilderie.
Coreen .....	489	Robt. Robinson .....	4	4	345	
Como .....	276	Joseph Webster .....	12	9	700	Corowa.
Collindina .....	320	J. C. Wealands .....	15	.....	350	
Dew (Waomatta) .....	4,700	W. and E. Creed .....	8	2	2,833	Mulwala.
Dalmally .....	980	Jas. Pyle .....	4	8	138	Tocumwal.
Drysdale .....	1,455	J. Strachan .....	3	7	700	Corowa.
Enu Plains .....	1,280	Robt. Aitkin .....	3	2	855	Mulwala.
Evansdale .....	1,040	Edw. Evans .....	5	.....	1,804	Corowa.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Corowa—continued.</b>						
Emu Park .....	2,500	Hudson & Cotesworth .....	25	5	2,556	Corowa.
Ellerslie .....	600	Wm. Hensman .....	2	.....	610	Mulwala.
Eskdale .....	1,974	Jas. Irving .....	7	15	940	Jerilderie.
Forest Vale .....	1,215	C. Fitzgerald .....	7	.....	1,357	Corowa.
Fairland Lodge .....	2,922	Jas. J. Knight .....	5	.....	2,600	.....
Fair Corners .....	1,456	Jas. Monahan .....	3	11	984	Jerilderie.
Fernhill Farm .....	848	Thos. Tenny .....	6	2	805	Corowa.
Granville Park .....	3,500	F. Beasley .....	15	4	3,000	.....
Gum Swamp and Wannamarra .....	1,396	Jas. Connell .....	6	10	1,400	Jerilderie.
Greenhill Farm .....	600	H. Laughlin .....	7	6	540	Corowa.
Goonambil .....	2,183	Joseph Lane .....	13	25	1,100	Jerilderie.
Gum Swamp .....	1,560	Jas. Mallon, senr. ....	6	7	1,900	.....
Green Vale .....	1,280	Wm. Quade .....	6	.....	806	Tocumwal.
Greenbank .....	1,095	G. H. Willis .....	10	8	1,098	Corowa.
Handley .....	4,290	Geo. Anstey .....	9	15	3,800	.....
Highdown .....	2,000	Jno. Francis .....	10	5	1,200	.....
Hillside .....	1,780	H. A. Haigh .....	6	11	1,665	Corowa.
Happy-go-lucky .....	1,720	Samuel Lee .....	10	12	1,259	Mulwala.
Hillview .....	1,000	A. E. & A. J. Martin ..	13	8	742	Corowa.
Hill Farm .....	1,940	Hy. Moras .....	31	17	1,645	.....
Hillsborough .....	2,560	S. L. West .....	20	12	2,000	.....
Kilnyarra .....	4,480	M'Geoch Bros. ....	9	11	4,000	Mulwala.
Kilnmarra .....	4,480	O'Dwyer & Sons. ....	19	23	3,000	.....
Lillydale .....	1,590	John Nolan .....	13	21	1,470	Corowa.
Monomeith .....	2,640	J. O. Howell .....	2	7	3,081	.....
Myall Plains .....	5,000	Jno. O'Brien .....	13	15	3,000	Jerilderie.
Malroobee .....	1,200	G. A. Pillinger .....	7	19	1,000	.....
Momalong .....	80,000	Robertson, Booth, & Co. ..	51	48	53,375	Corowa.
Mohonga Park .....	1,360	Hy. Steer .....	33	194	94	.....
Mulwala and Savernake .....	48,000	Alex. Sloane .....	38	80	31,826	Mulwala.
Milford .....	990	W. J. Wealands. ....	6	.....	703	.....
Merton .....	7,560	Whitty & Grove. ....	11	1	9,414	.....
Naugunia, Warmattia, and Triangle	29,897	W. Godfrey .....	16	30	21,800	.....
Narrow Plains .....	640	P. Gorman .....	4	20	305	.....
Nowranie .....	70,000	Lyell & Simpson .....	60	110	39,180	Urana.
North Lalaltee .....	3,940	R. M'Donald .....	6	5	1,819	Tocumwal.
Nulla Nulla .....	960	Hy. G. Oeding .....	11	12	70	Corowa.
Narrow Plains .....	31,360	R. & J. Ramsay .....	17	21	10,000	.....
North Lalaltee .....	1,280	J. Sharpe .....	3	2	970	Mulwala.
Oakevale .....	461	Francis Barnes .....	7	.....	560	Corowa.
One-Tree .....	1,001	M. A. Hallibone .....	2	2	1,100	.....
Oakbank .....	1,600	R. Mankin .....	6	6	1,801	Mulwala.
Oaklands .....	416	Jno. M'Lellan .....	3	2	454	Tocumwal.
Oakvale .....	640	F. Milthorpe .....	8	8	.....	.....
Pine Farm .....	840	R. Alexander .....	12	18	720	Mulwala.
Pine Grove .....	1,480	W. A. Clifton .....	3	.....	1,800	Corowa.
Pine Hill .....	640	W. Cruickshank .....	.....	.....	490	Tocumwal.
Pine Farm .....	1,258	Jas. Goodwin .....	7	8	1,550	Corowa.
Prospect and Clear Hills .....	4,400	Wm. Innes .....	20	42	2,400	Jerilderie.
Pine Vale .....	1,273	Jno. Laurence .....	4	.....	581	Corowa.
Pine Wood .....	260	T. W. Monahan .....	7	2	1,450	.....
Park Hill .....	640	Angus M'Donald .....	5	2	660	Mulwala.
Pine Hill .....	1,155	J. M'Donald .....	2	5	1,367	.....
Prairie Hut .....	640	Jno. M'Grogan .....	4	10	400	Jerilderie.
Pine Grove .....	2,300	Thos. Regan .....	6	2	1,600	Corowa.
Pine Lodge .....	1,490	W. Spry .....	4	6	1,262	Mulwala.
Quat Quatta .....	350	Robt. Carson .....	9	8	350	.....
" .....	640	Hanz Hanson .....	6	.....	531	Corowa.
" .....	186	J. Norman .....	5	4	150	.....
" .....	1,760	F. C. Piggin .....	77	20	260	.....
" .....	275	F. K. Timm .....	4	6	98	.....
" .....	25,000	Hon. J. A. Wallace .....	44	180	24,065	Corowa.
Roseneath .....	2,240	Peter Aitken .....	15	15	1,948	Mulwala.
Rothiemar .....	640	J. Cruickshank .....	2	2	817	Tocumwal.
Rosebank .....	640	Jas. Mallon, junr. ....	2	2	360	Jerilderie.
South Mahonga .....	3,200	Jno. Alexander .....	9	20	2,530	Corowa.
South Lalaltee .....	3,500	H. F. H. Budd .....	9	2	2,620	Mulwala.
Sandhill Farm .....	1,391	Thos. Clifton .....	2	.....	1,350	Corowa.
Springwood .....	640	T. B. Cruickshank .....	4	2	481	Tocumwal.
Southwood .....	840	Jno. Dunn .....	4	.....	750	Mulwala.
Sandy Ridges and Kentucky .....	48,000	Gray & Neill .....	73	55	44,584	Corowa.
Savernake and Narrow Plains .....	6,220	Jno. Gorman .....	33	50	4,500	Mulwala.
Strathwilliam .....	1,280	Wm. Greggory .....	6	8	809	Tocumwal.
Stanhope .....	1,360	J. H. Hillas .....	22	25	1,450	Mulwala.
South Mahonga .....	254	A. D. Hamilton .....	2	.....	137	.....
South Yathong .....	1,090	Geo. Knight .....	2	2	650	Jerilderie.
South Momalong .....	640	D. Kilby .....	4	.....	140	.....
Skelmana and Oakland .....	1,368	Alex. Murray .....	7	19	650	Jerilderie.
South Mahonga .....	530	Jno. Nelson .....	7	10	559	Corowa.
South Goonambil .....	640	Wm. O'Bryan .....	5	.....	500	Urana.
" .....	640	C. O. Olsen .....	8	37	19	.....
" .....	320	M. O'Bryan .....	12	4	300	.....
South Jerilderie .....	80,404	Peterson & Sargood .....	35	102	35,912	Jerilderie.
South Mahonga .....	52,732	Robt. Rand .....	195	136	42,888	Corowa.
South Yathong .....	27,000	Wm. Rawlins .....	15	20	17,634	Jerilderie.
South Lalaltee .....	300	J. F. Simonds .....	3	24	78	.....
South Goonambil, Clear Hills, and Coreen.	118,000	Hon. W. Wilson .....	131	230	76,719	Corowa.
Triangle .....	3,000	Geo. Beeby .....	52	39	.....	.....
Tarramia .....	492	A. Cameron .....	4	2	650	Mulwala.



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Corowa—continued.</b>						
Tarramia .....	320	Thos. Kildea .....	4	6	402	
" .....	706	K. Murchison .....	1	3	1,719	Mulwala.
Triangular Plain .....	1,020	W. J. Miller .....	5	3	2,003	"
Tarramia .....	311	A. M'Farland .....	10	6	301	
Triangular Plain .....	640	S. M'Henry .....			300	
Tarramia .....	640	J. Patterson .....	3	2	700	"
" .....	35,000	H. P. Whitty .....	150	191	30,000	"
Ulva .....	1,277½	N. M'Donald .....	6	5	1,360	"
Victoria Park .....	630	Jno. O'Brien .....	14	6	1,300	Corowa.
Woodlands .....	3,160	Arthur Berry .....	10		1,156	"
Warrangubogra .....	1,250	A. Cameron .....	1		750	Tocumwal.
" .....	490	Wm. Cooper .....	15	24	1,100	"
" .....	518	Margaret Corbett .....	2		985	"
Wild Cherry Farm .....	1,190	C. D. Dicker .....	5	2	700	Mulwala.
Wattle Point .....	2,240	T. D. Dicker .....	18	30	3,725	"
Warrangubogra .....	640	A. Dalgliesh .....	3		504	Tocumwal.
Willow Grove .....	2,088	E. S. Hensman .....	8	7	1,609	Mulwala.
Woodlands .....	640	J. Kirkham .....			613	Corowa.
" .....	1,803	S. Kirkham .....	11	7	2,100	"
" .....	640	L. M. Kirkham .....			500	"
Warrangubogra .....	640	A. M'Neil .....	2	4	806	Jerilderie.
Woodlawn .....	640	M. O'Brien .....	7		770	Corowa.
Wangamong .....	14,624	J. M. Sanger .....	12	36	9,320	"
Westwood .....	1,280	Edmund West .....	4	3	588	"
Warmatta .....	550	J. Whiteley .....	2	4	472	Mulwala.
Warrangubogra .....	2,000	J. F. Woodlock .....	8	3	1,800	Tocumwal.
	1,119,234½		2,255	2,960	795,688	

**Deniliquin.**

Barratta, Cornilla, and Aratula .....	210,611	Henry Recketson .....	85	120	91,478	Deniliquin.
Boabula .....	75,000	V. Blackwood & Co. ....	43	44	27,540	"
" .....	2,480	Mrs. M. Dillon .....	20	23	1,613	"
Boonooke .....	41,941	T. L. Falkner .....	33	70	27,388	"
" .....	640	John Howie .....	4	2	60	"
Bundyumbah .....	97,000	David Moor .....	50	34	32,554	"
Belubula, or Wharapina .....	29,000	E. Hilson .....	60	107	21,990	Tocumwal.
" Pino Lodge .....	4,640	Mrs. Ballyntine .....	6	6	3,369	Deniliquin.
" Uzuna Park .....	1,240	A. E. Gunn .....	3	3	1,000	"
Belubula .....	640	M. Looney .....	4	15	906	"
Barham or Denby .....	98,510	Wilson & Dougharty .....	56	145	29,952	"
" .....	1,280	Geo. Balshaw .....			517	"
" .....	960	J. M'Gowan .....	6		352	"
" .....	640	Mrs. T. M'Connell .....	5	9		"
" .....	640	J. Parkman .....	3	20	120	"
Coree .....	140,000	M'Caughy Bros. ....	200	170	92,097	"
" .....	1,920	Wm. Cunningham .....	6	4	1,000	"
" Wilson .....	4,000	Evan Jones .....	18	20	2,000	Jerilderie.
" .....	1,920	E. M. Marshall .....	3	6	1,000	Deniliquin.
" .....	2,800	J. O'Brien .....	2	3	2,500	"
" Curragh Farm .....	3,600	S. Wilson .....	11	17	2,484	Jerilderie.
Caroonbon .....	76,000	J. & T. Dickson .....	25	10	22,391	Deniliquin.
Cobram Thule .....	150,000	Sir W. J. Clarke .....	120	67	80,548	"
" .....	1,184	W. Boulard .....	8	5	10	"
" Tullakool .....	1,582	Shannon & Sons .....	17	20	1,450	"
Calimo .....	49,000	John M'Crac .....	40	56	19,220	"
" .....	640	B. Hemming .....	2		450	"
" .....	640	S. Hemming .....	3		475	"
" .....	4,480	Macaulay & Sons .....	12	6	2,900	"
Chowar and Tulla .....	70,500	Thos. Wragg .....	53	40	43,870	"
" .....	640	Alex. Bell .....	2	2	472	"
" .....	5,000	Antony Daley .....	6	4	3,011	"
Deniliquin, North .....	100,000	Landale Bros. ....	60	100	48,000	"
" .....	2,088	Charles Bailey .....	3	13	1,735	"
" Branston .....	2,880	C. W. Brown .....	6	6	1,204	"
" Woodlands .....	200	John Burrow .....	12	10	250	"
" Monamail .....	2,020	R. H. Christon .....	11	9	990	"
" .....	640	Wm. Cashman .....	6	3	426	"
" .....	1,380	Alex. Dalglash .....	2	6	608	"
" Boree Creek .....	1,145	F. Denham .....	2		856	"
" Tuppal Park .....	3,452	Thos. Irving .....	6	9	3,048	"
" .....	640	T. H. Magger .....	7	4	150	"
" Royal Park .....	1,170	W. W. Moorhead .....	4	21	450	"
" Greendale .....	2,100	J. M'Millan .....	6	9	1,545	"
" Thoblin .....	3,550	Wm. Nesbitt .....	5	2	2,090	"
" .....	2,140	W. Rundle .....	15	12	1,255	"
" .....	1,280	C. Robertson .....	4	6	1,000	"
" .....	883	E. Robertson .....	4	6	524	"
" Willow Dale .....	7,000	Philip Tracey .....	14	8	3,500	"
" .....	2,080	R. Vagg .....	2	2	1,400	"
" .....	1,020	Wm. Watson .....	3		693	"
" 12-Mile .....	640	A. Tolmie .....	4	2	259	"
" Blue Gum .....	1,260	S. A. Tupp .....	5	2	490	"
" South .....	640	Geo. Ellud .....	12	6	390	"
" Hill Plain .....	4,702	Thos. Setham .....	34	48	6,147	"
" .....	640	Mathinson & Black .....	20	25	175	"
" Mount Pleasant .....	4,500	J. & P. J. M'Mahon .....	6	15	2,970	"
Hartwood .....	115,000	R. Blackwood .....	110	90	44,493	"
" .....	1,400	Richd. Hart .....	2	2	1,000	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Deniliquin—continued.</b>						
Hartwood	1,041	Assa Pearce	16	19	1,991	Deniliquin.
Murgah	48,000	Mack & Co.	57	61	19,699	"
"	1,240	Crowe Bros.	8	24	632	"
Morrocco	51,200	J. W. M'Laurin	50	160	18,000	"
"	1,007	P. Walsh	3	13		"
Morago	40,000	Wm. Bell	15	5	20,000	"
"	4,138	R. Cust	6	4	2,708	"
"	4,402	T. Hethrington	3	11	1,844	"
" Harbourn	1,100	J. H. Nixon	10	3	597	"
"	1,280	J. Stewart	7		810	"
Mathoura	100,000	A. R. Vergoe	161	636	50,040	"
"	1,280	R. Crump	8	125	1,805	"
"	425	D. Glenn	5	9	331	"
"	1,610	Wm. Ripper	5	2	916	Moama.
"	2,559	D. Sinclair	6	18	1,946	Deniliquin.
"	2,560	P. Sinclair	7	15	1,796	"
Moir	60,000	Sir J. O'Shamassy	103	120	39,613	Moama.
"	993	J. J. Beer	5	6	535	"
"	960	Saml. Cumming	7	10	520	"
"	280	J. Coxon	4	4	200	"
"	3,970	Geo. Dorwood	10	6	2,470	"
"	3,520	Hy. Engelbert	4	4	2,580	"
"	400	E. A. Kensey	19	3	430	"
"	7,238	P. Mitchellhill	8	2	5,000	"
"	1,280	A. Maynard	3	4	928	"
"	1,400	T. Parkinson	7	3	970	"
"	1,420	Wm. Preston	22	30	695	"
"	1,280	D. Spottiswood	3	4	981	"
"	3,200	James Skelly	11	4	1,990	"
"	1,920	M. Sinclair	8	4	1,950	"
"	640	J. C. Smith	6	8	260	"
"	1,089	Andrew Wall	8	2	865	"
"	2,600	M. Weldon	10	12	2,100	"
"	1,280	A. Joachim	15	16	810	"
"	1,680	Alex. Jossi	3	6	656	"
Morrocco and Morago	12,500	L. Fulton	6	268	5,100	Deniliquin.
North Wakool	17,000	John Murch	20		9,510	"
Puckawidge	85,500	Currie & M'Kinnon	28	110	20,500	"
" Langlands	4,800	John Lang	11	3	52	"
"	960	J. M'Kee	30	40	601	"
Perracoata and Toorangabby	123,176	Robertson & Wagner	92	147	59,580	Moama
" Wamboota	2,680	Wm. Anderson	8	10	1,612	"
Perricoata	960	Austin Bros.	5	20	455	"
"	3,000	Berryman Bros.	150	30	607	"
"	460	Wm. Boyes	10	70		"
" Wamboota	350	J. Birrell	2	5	285	"
"	3,840	Geo. Clarke	17	26	800	"
"	1,040	R. Gunn	9	5	1,008	"
"	400	T. Gully	5	3	103	"
"	1,362	H. Holschin	12	7	660	"
" Alcar	548	P. Harrison	6	13	500	"
"	1,200	J. Holschin	9	10	290	"
"	493	W. R. Knight	5	2	500	"
" Wamboota	978	J. Marsh	9	7	503	"
" Alcar	320	T. Lyons	10	10	281	"
"	595	P. Littlewood	8	2		"
"	1,011	Layfield & Eady	13	60		"
"	640	Thos. Lang	6	4	430	"
" Wamboota	2,116	Jas. M'Kindlay	6	19	1,350	"
"	1,014	H. A. Preston	2		961	"
"	1,015	J. Quillam	8	5	675	"
"	544	P. Nolan	1	2	450	"
"	1,540	J. Petty			926	"
"	520	Geo. Petty	4	1	398	"
"	960	Rapkins & Collins	5	5	700	"
"	890	John Rodgers	8	13	800	"
"	1,900	J. Sontilla	4	11	1,212	"
" Alcar	1,214	J. Ransh	10	3	200	"
" Wamboota	640	E. Ripper	7	2	380	"
"	640	E. Skinner	7	3	354	"
" Wamboota	1,280	A. H. Turner			1,004	"
"	420	E. O. Vevers	6	12	250	"
"	640	H. Vought	6	1	360	"
Quiamong	19,000	F. L. Parker	20	12	7,400	Deniliquin.
"	400	R. Muir	6	5	130	"
"	3,260	D. Nash	12	15	3,660	"
"	500	D. Rodgers	10	2	460	"
"	2,680	A. Tomkins	22	20	1,620	"
"	4,500	C. Walker	4	11	1,980	"
Turangabby	640	J. Edwards	10	15	480	"
"	3,660	A. Leitch	8	5	3,500	Moama
"	1,856	T. F. Robinson	16		1,607	"
"	640	Geo. Young		5	342	"
Tuppall	160,000	Thos. Brown & Co.	70	60	89,000	Deniliquin
"	1,530	J. Bolger	2	3	2,000	"
"	640	Wm. Burns	2	4	500	"
"	320	W. Badham	2		195	"
" Dixie	2,557	L. Delboux	9	6	1,342	"
"	1,280	J. Fery			700	"
"	1,920	Greggory	4	3	1,352	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Deniliquin—continued.</b>						
Tuppall	260	Wm. Gibson	10	8	1,315	Deniliquin.
"	2,200	Hamilton Bros.	10	10	404	"
"	640	R. Irving	4		530	"
"	960	J. V. Ingrame	6		567	"
"	1,280	Thos. Jamison	15	10	450	"
"	960	C. Kearney	7		744	"
"	640	J. Leckie	6		720	"
"	640	J. Siston	6		303	"
"	640	T. O'Connor	2	1	406	"
"	1,280	Thos. Rae	4	3	1,307	"
"	3,230	H. Summons	8	9	2,000	"
"	640	Tom Regan	1	5	548	"
"	2,346	T. L. Walters	5	6	2,000	"
"	640	T. Whelan	5		242	"
Tongaboo	3,600	Fulton Bros.	13	30	2,577	"
"	3,200	C. M'Alister	6	9	1,935	"
Tocumwal, Langadnock	2,847	J. W. Brown	16	8	2,473	Tocumwal.
"	3,240	J. H. and W. Crowe	5	4	3,200	"
"	3,000	Hennessy Bros.	16	20	2,030	"
"	640	Jas. Harrison			460	"
"	4,600	G. T. Sugdin	16	15	4,281	Tocumwal.
"	2,200	Geo. Turner	16	20	1,658	"
Tuppall	1,500	J. H. Hunt	6	7	929	"
"	640	John Howe	6	5	600	Deniliquin.
"	2,274	C. Diphill	8	13	1,509	"
Tulla or Binnigad	1,177	C. Fisher	6	3	120	"
"	320	L. Little	2		180	"
Woonoma and Windoran	150,000	L. M'Bean	90	80	37,936	"
Wanganilla	62,000	Austin and Millin	45	36	20,065	"
Warbreccan	100,000	Shannahan and Jennings	70	50	35,888	"
"	1,280	John Gibbs	10	10	1,352	"
"	6,000	Wm. Holmes	8	18	4,000	"
"	4,500	R. Holmes			3,740	"
"		R. W. Holme	11	17	850	"
"	3,139	E. Metcalf	8		2,000	"
"	2,250	P. McDonald	5	25	1,995	"
Werni	50,000	Hugh Stitt	20	60	22,500	"
"	7,500	Wm. Faulks	10	10	4,352	"
"	7,000	Thos. Smith	10		4,050	"
Warbreccan	1,894	P. Smythe	4	2	1,804	"
Yarra	70,000	Wm. Officer	50	32	26,000	"
"	1,600	Patrick Darley	4	2	580	"
"	3,100	B. W. Doyle	7	2	1,471	"
	2,712,836		3,183	4,427	1,253,789	

**Dubbo.**

Arthurville	320	Thomas Brannell	5	2	116	Dubbo.
Armatree	13,000	Jane Harvey	15	20	10,700	Dubbo.
Apsley	43,000	R. T. B. Gaden	20	20	9,000	Wellington.
Arthurville	320	A. Johnstone	6	6	120	"
"	640	John O'Brien	3		320	"
Beni	2,000	David Main	6		1,440	Dubbo.
Baltimore	700	John Acourt			700	"
Bowen Park	6,000	William Bowen	9	11	3,000	Warren.
Bundemar and Yerramungamine	200,000	F. E. Body	100	50	50,000	Dubbo.
Bullogreen	2,600	James Bryant	6	8	1,300	"
Bongygearbong	40,000	Thomas Brentual	13	30	9,989	"
Burrendong	9,573	Thomas Campbell	12	20	4,000	Wellington.
Blathery Creek	640	James Austin	12	9	120	"
Barbignl	20,000	W. R. Cornish	25	16	5,400	Dubbo.
Burrendong	1,125	John Dart	4		1,500	Wellington.
Baker's Swamp	16,000	D. A. Ferguson	20	50	2,000	"
Berida	125,815	Flood & Co.	80	90	47,936	Dubbo.
Baldoreen	20,000	J. W. Fletcher	4	10	3,800	"
Bundilla	16,000	D. M. Irving				"
Bland Run	6,331	E. P. Lowe	16	15	2,013	Wellington.
Bugaboo	70,000	M'Kellop's Trustees	20	20	26,000	Dubbo.
Box Ridge	500	Henry Runhard	12		385	Warren.
Bodangara	36,000	James Roddo	19	20	26,000	Wellington.
Back Tenandra	16,000	John Richardson			12,080	Dubbo.
Bongyboomal	30,000	Richard Rouse			4,050	"
Bobirah	28,000	Mrs. Riaol	14	2	2,100	"
Beni	2,000	William Shaw			1,400	"
Burraway	120,000	Scott Bros.	35	12	25,624	"
Bellview	960	F. Stephenson	5		2,970	Wellington.
Binalong	5,000	Tink & Baird	1	188	1,600	Dubbo.
Bundigoe	78,000	Ernest Wheelble	4		5,695	"
Burraway	640	John Webber	18	15		"
Bolaro	800	James Yeo	20	10	1,600	"
Balgay	20,000	Calman Bros.			6,600	Dandaloo.
Baltimore	320	George Smith			220	Dubbo.
Baltimore	320	Henry Simmonds			236	"
Belarbigal	700	John Sunderland	4	6	350	"
Bolaro	16,000	Patrick and Sons			6,014	Coborah.
"	320	John Nott	7	13		Dubbo.
Bundemar	3,000	F. W. Kuyvett	15	2	2,000	"
Binalong	320	Joseph Hewitt	2		300	"
Berida	1,800	Joseph Hull	20	2	1,550	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Dubbo—continued.</b>						
Baltimore.....	320	Enorse Gillis .....	4	4	160	Dubbo.
Blathery Creek.....	700	Eliza England.....	12	10	.....	
Bulgandramin.....	80,000	Dight & Al'Kay.....	12	15	36,692	Obley.
Belarbigal.....	320	Joseph Drewitt.....	14	25	.....	Dubbo.
".....	320	Peter Cochrane.....	1	12	.....	
Bushey Park.....	320	William Barry.....	9	.....	640	"
Boomel.....	14,660	John Douglass.....	16	8	4,500	"
Curra Creek.....	40,000	Veech Bros.....	40	200	7,000	Wellington.
Cobborah.....	12,800	George Rouse.....	145	200	2,097	Dubbo.
Comtoogereombong.....	26,000	Francis Smith.....	20	50	11,000	"
Compton.....	2,000	W. B. Perry.....	12	.....	1,800	"
Coulmarine.....	2,000	J. T. O'Brien.....	20	60	1,907	Warren.
Cobranriguy.....	16,000	George Gordon.....	6	.....	5,500	Dubbo.
Colhi.....	1,000	Edward Begie.....	10	12	350	"
Curbin.....	640	William Carey.....	.....	.....	700	"
Comobello.....	640	Dan Gollan.....	.....	.....	320	"
".....	640	Pat. Hyde.....	4	.....	330	"
Clyde.....	640	Eldon Barker.....	.....	.....	650	Warren.
Carlmarin.....	640	John Barrin.....	12	5	702	"
Colleyburl.....	14,000	Burns & Stevenson.....	7	3	3,000	Dubbo.
Curbin.....	10,000	John Bonnington.....	10	100	2,000	"
Comobello.....	640	John Bourke.....	10	2	350	"
Curra Creek.....	320	Charles Cosin.....	10	11	.....	"
Comobello.....	320	Robt. Conn.....	5	12	.....	"
Curra Creek.....	320	John Cosin.....	5	8	.....	"
Cobborah.....	640	W. C. Falconer.....	7	.....	300	"
".....	700	Robert Falconer.....	30	.....	600	"
".....	10,000	William Hurcam.....	3	7	3,200	"
".....	700	William Johnstone.....	9	20	450	"
".....	700	Charles Kerny.....	2	.....	700	"
Clermont.....	320	Francis Little.....	5	.....	130	"
Comobello.....	320	Donald M'Lean.....	4	22	.....	"
Cobborah.....	640	Charles M'Glue.....	3	2	271	"
".....	15,000	William Stamford.....	.....	.....	1,500	"
Collie.....	700	Samuel Sadler.....	30	20	480	"
Comobello.....	320	Miss J. H. Smith.....	7	11	20	"
Coradgery.....	16,000	J. H. Stewart.....	10	25	11,000	"
Comobello.....	640	Phil. Williams.....	3	1	440	"
Curra Creek.....	320	Anthony Wilson.....	4	35	.....	"
Collie Dick's Camp.....	26,000	Sam Meers.....	30	50	3,000	"
Curbin.....	700	James Markey.....	10	35	220	"
Dragon Lake.....	1,000	W. H. M'Ilveen.....	.....	.....	3,000	"
Dandaloo.....	18,890	Martel Bros.....	30	3	7,000	Dandaloo.
Deribong.....	150,000	M'Kinnon, Crellin, & Co.....	35	50	45,000	"
Dubbo.....	2,000	G. G. Payne.....	6	.....	1,100	Dubbo.
Deep Creek.....	320	J. Cleary.....	.....	.....	760	"
Dubbo.....	640	Patrick Fitzpatrick.....	3	3	900	"
".....	700	Joseph Frost.....	7	4	800	"
Deribong East.....	14,000	George Gordon.....	6	.....	5,000	Dandaloo.
Dandulinea.....	12,090	Thomas Baird.....	17	80	3,500	Dubbo.
Dubbo.....	320	H. F. Bateman.....	.....	.....	230	"
Dandaloo.....	30,000	Bishop Lyne.....	40	.....	30,000	Dandaloo.
Dubbo.....	320	George Mills.....	6	17	.....	"
".....	320	J. N. Payne.....	10	10	33	"
".....	320	John Proctor.....	3	4	300	"
Dandaloo.....	3,000	G. B. Richardson.....	25	4	2,600	"
Dubbo.....	320	Patrick Seigura.....	4	9	300	"
".....	300	James Samuels, junior.....	8	70	.....	"
".....	320	J. J. Walls.....	4	10	.....	"
".....	320	J. Woodley.....	6	19	.....	"
".....	320	F. Woodley.....	4	14	.....	"
Dragon Lake.....	700	Pat. Welsh.....	12	.....	800	Warren.
Dubbo.....	500	Dugald M'Vicar.....	25	20	140	"
".....	640	Pat. Jones.....	3	3	600	Dubbo.
Elong Elong.....	5,000	Thomas Yeo.....	15	15	987	"
".....	5,000	M. W. & H. Yeo.....	6	6	1,600	"
East Wallanbillan.....	2,860	John Robinson.....	2	.....	1,400	Dandaloo.
Emue Park.....	2,500	Dan M'Alary.....	6	.....	3,000	Warren.
Eurengalar.....	10,800	Henry Fletcher.....	10	20	2,900	Wellington.
Eurobla.....	5,000	Robert Firth.....	8	.....	1,729	Warren.
Ellengerah.....	60,000	J. A. Gardener.....	10	20	18,000	"
East Mungery.....	700	Neil Angus.....	2	6	800	Dandaloo.
Eumalga.....	4,000	Berloux & Co.....	6	.....	2,800	Dubbo.
Eringonerin.....	16,000	John M'Kinnon.....	.....	.....	4,000	"
Euloimogo.....	320	Thos. Maxwell.....	.....	.....	120	"
Ford's Creek.....	16,000	Richard Reeves.....	.....	.....	2,600	"
Gillendoon.....	40,000	George Rouse.....	26	50	13,500	Warren.
Goonoo.....	6,440	Thomas Reid.....	.....	.....	2,000	Dubbo.
Gumgaldree.....	32,280	William Martin.....	20	55	9,000	Wellington.
Galargambone.....	17,000	Mrs. Marshall.....	10	50	6,100	Coonamble.
Gilgandra.....	700	John Gaynon.....	2	44	2,450	Dubbo.
Guroba.....	11,170	G. W. Johnstone.....	10	28	5,500	Wellington.
Gillenhall.....	13,500	F. G. Lowe.....	26	107	3,253	"
Galargambone.....	2,560	John Furguson.....	20	200	1,900	Dubbo.
Gobolion.....	10,000	J. A. Gardiner.....	100	1,000	5,000	Wellington.
Gugalman.....	320	G. Brown.....	7	10	.....	"
Goolma.....	700	W. Dorman.....	5	3	908	"
".....	700	H. Deihm.....	7	1	706	"
Guirie.....	37,000	Chambers & Co.....	36	22	17,800	"
Gundy.....	400	G. Chandler.....	3	3	90	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Dubbo—continued.</i>						
Goolma	640	D. Dougherty	8	2	150	
"	640	Peter Jordans			344	
Gilgandra	800	Richard Humphries	2	4	2,000	Dubbo.
Goolma	640	John O'Connor	7	4	300	
Galargambone	2,000	Tuckey Bros.	7		3,600	
Goolma	640	Christie Shearman	6	2	500	Wellington.
"	640	John Smith	10	10	230	
Holmwood	700	James Holmes	12	63	170	
Irramungullia	16,000	Peter Ferguson	10	40	1,450	Dubbo.
Murrumbidgee	320	Edward Lynch			600	
Merrigal	24,824	John Jones, sen.	30	40	10,172	"
"	11,530	J. & T. Jones	40		9,711	
Middlesfield	7,000	J. B. Lane	60	280		Dandaloo.
Murrungundy	60,000	G. Davidson	15	50	9,000	Dubbo.
Murrumbidgee	113,000	William Furlonge	15	4	39,800	"
Merrygoon	16,000	Mrs. Jane Richardson	5	3	1,222	"
"	16,000	John Richardson	10	16	2,900	"
Myall Camp	25,000	Henry Staggs	6	5	4,866	"
Mungery	100,500	Strahorn Bros.	20	50	20,780	Dandaloo.
Mullah and Nyngan	100,000	W. R. Chapman			40,300	Warren.
Murrumbidgee	320	William Cleary			50	
Maryvale	700	James Dowd	8	7	150	
Murrungundy	700	Dan Gilliss	7	4	200	
Mount Park	320	James Hartin			300	
Medway	14,000	Eli Bult	1		2,000	Dubbo.
Maryvale	320	M. Busch	4		150	
"	640	W. H. Cavanah	10	12		
Murrungundy	700	William Crick	9		900	"
Minore	640	John Colbran	4	10	78	
Mundoran	16,000	Thomas Diggs	11	15		
Minore	700	Thomas Dugan	7	100		
"	700	William Dugan	12	250		
Maryvale	700	Thomas Hubbard	15	25		
Mogreguy	640	John Kilfoyle	6	10		
Maryvale	700	Alf. Morley	9	30	250	
"	700	James M'Hugh	14	6	240	
Myall Park	9,000	N. Rokes	6	37	6,000	
Montefiores	32,000	James Rodda	19	20	6,000	Wellington.
Minore	640	Isaac Roberts	15	50		
Murrumbidgee		James Sparkes	12	12		
Minore	640	John Cook	12	35		
Myall Mundy	5,000	John E. Kelley	22	150		
Nanima	56,000	Joseph Aarons	100	100	24,000	Wellington.
Naran	16,000	G. E. Richardson	30	4	6,000	Dubbo.
New Merrigal	15,000	J. M. Irving	10	8	6,950	"
Narromine	160,000	T. & M. E. Maher	50	20	24,200	"
"	2,000	William O'Neil	7	5	1,552	
"	640	Francis Owens	9	3	200	
Newrea	10,000	D. A. Ferguson	20	50	2,000	Wellington.
Obella	55,000	Hunt Bros.	22	20	10,510	Obley.
Oaklands	5,200	T. N. Elliott	5	1	1,907	
Spicer's Creek	640	Charles Spratt			1,100	Wellington.
"	640	Edward Dent			990	"
Spring Creek	19,970	S. S. Lowe	28	61	3,641	"
Spicer's Creek	640	J. T. Wall	5	20		
Sandy Creek	640	Thomas Talbot	9	10	690	Dubbo.
Spicer's Creek	640	C. E. Teague	6		170	
"	640	John Ross	7	30	260	
"	700	James Moystin	4	2	272	
"	1,000	Patrick Farrell	5		700	"
Terra Bella	2,500	D. M'Killop	15	415	290	
Talbragar	4,500	J. A. Gardiner	5	6	2,000	"
The Meadows	38,400	Mrs. M. Rorke	14	32	6,500	Albury.
The Oaks	50,000	Strahorn Bros.	30	46	14,000	Dandaloo.
The Springs	360	John Harpur			320	
Timberbongie	1,000	W. J. Bullock			700	Dubbo.
The Springs	26,000	D. D. Baird	15	31	6,600	Albury.
Timberbongie	640	Thomas Tanswell	20	50		
"	640	John Oats	14	6	500	Dubbo.
Terramungamino	700	Peter Jones	2	6	600	"
Tuckland	16,000	James Atkinson	80		7,000	Mudgee.
Warrie	16,000	Thomas Caddel	11	16	8,490	Coonamble.
Woodhurst	320	Mrs. Dulhunty	3	2	190	
Warren	320	George Hubbard	10		485	
Wanda Wandong	70,000	John Strahorn	20	30	13,200	Obley.
Wambianna	38,000	F. J. Todhunter	30	143	11,352	Dubbo.
Woodlawn	3,000	Robert Webb	16	50	2,700	"
Woomah and Cathundril, Mount Park, and Kuromedah.	227,000	J. C. Byrie	280	50	65,000	"
Wambandry	2,000	R. Fuller	4	4	50	
Wambangalong	75,000	E. H. Lane	15	8	21,000	"
Waterloo	3,840	Matthews Bros.	2	5	1,936	Dandaloo.
Wonbobbie	2,000	John Barrie	5	12	700	Warren.
"	100,000	H. R. C. Bird	51	84	30,000	"
Warren	2,000	Pat Riddan	21	9	400	
Wonbobbie	1,200	B. Schneider	7	6	600	"
Yarrandale	2,500	Joseph Penzer	17		750	Dubbo.
Yamble	24,667	C. M. Lowe	28	35	3,350	Wellington.
	3,347,655		3,144	6,297	1,014,551	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Potty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Forbes.</b>						
Adelargo.....	16,000	Thomas McNevin.....	10	13	5,000	Grenfell.
Arranagong West.....	10,000	D. McKenzie.....	9	50	4,300	"
Allendale, Bogo Bogolong.....	1,109	T. Armstrong.....	5	.....	1,225	"
Bald Hills and Warradery.....	25,240	Allen & Watson.....	7	9	10,840	"
Bald Hills.....	7,825	Mrs. J. T. Boland.....	2	22	6,460	"
Brundah.....	45,000	J. Q. & P. Wood.....	15	22	11,877	"
Bumbaldry, Hopes.....	20,000	Swain & Cotton.....	.....	.....	.....	Forbes.
Bumbaldry.....	.....	W. R. Watt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogo Bogolong and Wheogo.....	90,000	A. G. Jones.....	52	165	15,305	Grenfell.
" " selection not known.....	.....	T. Ticehurst.....	11	12	604	Forbes.
Boyd.....	25,000	Suttor & Co.....	10	20	3,883	"
Blink Bonnie.....	10,960	T. Leslie.....	5	9	4,885	"
Bogobigal.....	10,000	J. Craven.....	12	9	3,500	"
Burrawang Group.....	500,000	T. Edols & Co.....	150	180	106,437	"
Bandon and Back Droubalgie.....	30,000	Newell Bros.....	20	4	2,995	"
Bundaburra.....	21,000	M. A. Strickland.....	.....	.....	12,400	"
Bundaburra, selection.....	640	G. Quinn.....	3	5	1,600	"
Bulgandramine.....	36,000	Dight & Mackay.....	17	15	6,108	Parkes.
Bumbury.....	640	H. Davis.....	7	60	1,150	"
Brolgan.....	17,800	C. Nash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bartley's Creek.....	32,000	Thomas Tom.....	17	42	6,275	"
Blowclear West.....	37,000	R. G. Treweeke.....	3	.....	3,500	"
Billabong East.....	80,000	Horsley & Leslie.....	5	.....	8,000	"
Bland West.....	not given.	A. E. French.....	66	60	14,000	Marsdens.
Bogobigal, part of Mr. Craven's run.....	not known	Kealty & Craven.....	.....	.....	35,000	Forbes.
Budgerabong.....	not known	M. Hickey.....	.....	.....	220	.....
Brundah Creek.....	.....	E. Bell.....	.....	.....	600	.....
Brundah, selections.....	2,000	A. Hambly.....	12	1	2,000	Grenfell.
Bruie Plains.....	.....	Marshall & Phillips.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmore Park.....	not known	John King.....	5	.....	1,000	.....
Binda.....	.....	John Hadon.....	4	25	812	.....
Bindogundri.....	.....	John Townsend.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
" selection.....	.....	John Job.....	10	14	12	.....
Bungalong Creek.....	.....	John Ellis.....	.....	.....	470	.....
Boyd Creek.....	.....	C. A. B. Jones.....	3	.....	200	.....
Bundaburra, selection.....	.....	N. A. Read.....	5	2	200	.....
Bogo Bogolong, selection.....	.....	John Smith.....	5	.....	450	.....
Budgerabong, selection.....	.....	Thomas Simonds.....	6	.....	140	.....
Bundaburra Creek.....	.....	F. Taylor.....	3	.....	363	.....
Bindogundra Farm.....	.....	E. White, senior.....	7	2	100	.....
Bungerellong.....	.....	Jas. Walsh.....	30	100	100	.....
Carragabal and East Bland.....	60,000	F. F. Gibson.....	50	180	27,000	Forbes.
Cadow and Extended Cadow.....	41,000	E. Jones.....	30	60	5,017	"
Carrowobbitty.....	11,000	Jas. Rawsthorne.....	53	100	5,000	"
Corradgery.....	120,000	H. & A. Balcombe.....	20	20	9,000	Parkes.
Curra and Currawina.....	33,000	S. E. Close.....	5	89	2,205	"
Coobang.....	75,000	Hornsley & Cox.....	10	11	13,270	"
Colwyn Farm, Brolgan.....	640	Wm. Davis.....	7	.....	727	"
Cadalgam.....	.....	Wm. Pahlow.....	2	11	300	.....
Cook's Myals, Brolgan.....	.....	John Perks.....	2	19	783	.....
Cadagam.....	.....	A. Boulton.....	10	25	5	.....
Cliburn.....	.....	M. Coulston.....	4	8	500	.....
Cookamidgera.....	.....	T. A. Haynes.....	3	.....	530	.....
Coobang Creek.....	.....	E. Banks.....	7	4	440	.....
Chesta Farm.....	1,120	M. Brown.....	3	.....	500	.....
Carragabal, Little.....	4,720	Wm. Burge.....	10	2	750	.....
Cherry Hill, Yamina.....	.....	M. Sweeney.....	7	25	80	.....
Derribong, opposite.....	14,000	G. Gordon.....	6	.....	5,000	Dandaloo.
Derringabal and The Gums, Geerou.....	10,800	W. H. B. Onions.....	17	13	2,596	Forbes.
Dundee Farm.....	2,400	C. Stevens.....	8	.....	1,810	"
Droubalgie, Lower.....	8,000	J. L. Whitmill.....	10	8	4,000	"
" Upper and Back Yemma.....	30,000	J. Twadell.....	7	4	11,650	"
Duggans and Goolagong.....	20,000	Dent & Allen.....	8	4	5,000	Grenfell.
Euraldie.....	8,000	Captain C. Smith.....	20	22	6,300	"
Eugowra.....	49,000	H. Clements.....	30	300	10,916	Forbes.
Euroka.....	.....	V. and A. E. Burrett.....	5	25	6,000	Morangarell.
Emu Creek.....	.....	T. Daley.....	5	4	520	.....
Eureka Flat.....	.....	A. Shannon.....	4	2	716	.....
Euroka.....	.....	John Light.....	4	4	808	.....
Flagstone Creek.....	40,000	G. Braulik.....	6	.....	1,500	Parkes.
Forbes Common.....	.....	C. Kerr, butcher.....	5	20	30	.....
" ".....	.....	S. Gapps, butcher.....	2	.....	.....	.....
" ".....	.....	G. Black, butcher.....	4	6	15	.....
" ".....	.....	W. and P. Buttriss.....	4	.....	11	.....
" ".....	.....	John Bartley.....	.....	.....	100	.....
" ".....	.....	R. Barton.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Finn's Crossing.....	.....	Nils Glander.....	3	7	234	.....
Gennanigie.....	140,000	Bloomfield & Lamb.....	25	30	20,700	"
Gunning, East.....	14,000	E. and F. Culgan.....	10	.....	5,800	Forbes.
Green Hills.....	6,960	C. E. Thatcher.....	12	7	5,964	"
Gradgery.....	2,000	B. Robinson.....	15	303	100	"
Grawlan Plain.....	5,100	John Burns.....	8	9	2,560	"
Gunningbland.....	92,000	Horsley & Seaborn.....	24	24	9,034	"
Grawlan Plain.....	.....	E. Brown.....	7	.....	100	.....
Gunning.....	.....	H. Connell.....	3	.....	56	.....
Grove Hill.....	.....	Joseph Elliott.....	3	6	850	.....
Grantham, Conimbla Run.....	.....	R. Grant.....	10	25	50	.....
Goobang Creek.....	.....	W. A. Lowing.....	11	24	200	.....
Galway, selection.....	.....	T. Mulqueaney.....	8	20	620	.....
Gradgery.....	.....	J. Smith.....	3	3	594	.....

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Forbes—continued.</i>						
Gap, Bundaburra .....		T. Sheck .....	3	4	266	
Grove, The .....		M. B. Walsh .....	17	30	939	
Grawlan Plain .....		P. Willis .....	4		400	
Inglevale .....	2,300	J. Newman .....	16	25	2,920	Grenfell.
Ivanhoe, Mumbidgee .....		D. Green .....	11	6	9	
Kangarooby .....	50,000	T. H. Pateman .....	14	30	4,800	
Lake Cowal, Cowal North .....	30,000	J. B. Donkin .....	22	20	14,000	Forbes.
Louisville .....	910	Jas. Ingrey .....	5	1	1,750	Grenfell.
Limestone Plains .....		J. W. Palmer .....	13	5	490	
" .....		Jas. Venables .....			100	
Moobong .....	5,562	R. Speck .....	5	8	2,000	Forbes.
Mickie's Plain .....	5,000	S. G. Bowler .....	10		5,400	"
Merriganowrie .....	not given.	G. D. Grant .....			1,812	Cowra.
Mungery .....	100,300	Strahorn Bros. ....	20	50	20,780	Dandaloo.
M'Guigan's, Parkes .....		R. Davis .....			75	
Monwanga .....		W. Elliott .....	4	2	650	
Mountain Home, Mowra .....	640	T. Hamilton .....	12	15	918	
Merreganowrie .....		Andrew Henessy .....	10	8	321	
" .....		John Grant, junior .....	20	10		
Melyra .....	5,000	J. Rich .....	4	4	4,020	Grenfell.
Monwanga (selection) .....		L. White .....	2	8	680	
Milpose .....		W. Tanswell .....	5		255	
M'Guigan's, Parkes .....		G. Tucker .....	3		37	
Mickie's Plain .....		S. Tucker .....	6		280	
Micabri, Mickibri .....		C. H. A. Baxter .....	6	8	75	
Nashville .....	1,190	Joseph Nash .....	13	15	1,260	Parkes.
Nanima .....	32,000	Major West .....	8	11	7,600	Forbes.
Nelungloo .....	14,000	J. G. Lackey .....	28	78	11,000	"
New Wyregal .....	22,000	H. G. von Laubenfelde .....	1		100	"
Nanima .....		Jos. West, tertius .....	3	2	402	
" .....		Catherine Byrne .....	3	4	100	
" .....		Henry Scott .....	13	5	350	
" .....		Jeremiah O'Brien .....	5	5	700	
Oma .....	35,000	John Dent .....	5	4	20,000	Forbes.
Oronoka Farm .....		Edward Miller .....	8	5	68	
Oak Park .....	924	S. Ellis .....			490	
Oatlands .....		G. Golding .....	5	15	29	
Ovelbar .....		C. Walkden .....	2		375	
Oaklands .....	640	Jas. Atkins .....	5	9	640	
Pinnacle and Mortray .....	42,000	New Zealand L. & M. Co. ....	11	20	15,140	Forbes.
Prairie Lands .....	3,800	M. Comans .....	6	6	1,380	"
Pine Camp .....	640	John Barry .....	3	10	50	
Pine Grove .....	640	P. J. Beckett .....	12	21	206	
Pine Hill .....		Neil White .....	7	5	13	
Parkes Common .....		Wm. Tanks .....			200	
Quondong .....		J. R. Jeffries .....	4		470	
" .....	80	W. Graham .....	6	9	430	
Rylewood .....	1,890	A. Bembrick .....	9	12	1,550	Grenfell.
Rock Hill Farm .....		George Debenham .....	9		63	
Springgrove .....	4,000	C. J. and W. Ingrey .....	12	20	1,700	"
Sandy Creek .....	32,000	Executors late J. Allen .....	8	21	5,032	"
Silverow Farm .....	2,560	John Wallace .....	8	8	1,273	Forbes.
Seven Mile, Grenfell .....		John Simpson .....	5	20	954	
Secrets, Parkes .....		John Watkins .....	6	65	250	
Sand Hills, Forbes .....		George Wright .....	4	5	36	
The Trofts .....	130,000	Hutton Bros. ....	25	10	14,239	"
Towyal, Jemalong, and West Plains	65,000	G. M. Fox .....	16	11	18,842	"
Trigalana .....	50,000	A. F. Gibson .....	70	350	18,000	"
Tomanbil and Walla Walla .....	24,000	Blackwood & Moore .....	12	20	5,000	"
Trigilana East .....	14,000	Jas. Cunningham .....	8	2	4,902	"
Thornbury .....	1,175	W. W. Bell .....	9	38	1,250	Grenfell.
Timpot .....	1,500	Thos. Hilliar .....	4	30	6,110	"
Timpot (selections) .....	2,560	Andrew Wood .....	2		1,118	"
" .....	2,560	Abraham Wood .....	2		1,200	"
Tyagong Creek .....	1,080	E. Graham .....	5	8	1,500	"
Timpot (selection) .....		W. Gannon .....	4	9	300	
" .....		Mrs. J. Hadcroft .....	1		700	
" .....		Margaret Hadcroft .....	4		250	
Tomanbil (selection) .....		W. P. Jones .....	4	3	237	
Tyagong .....		Jos. Hancock .....	7		591	
" .....		H. Myers .....	7	4	706	
Tomanbil .....		G. Pymont .....	3	30	400	
Uar .....		H. Radnedge .....	3	2	180	
Walla Walla .....	13,000	Jas. Thomson .....	4	5	4,463	Forbes.
Weelong and Battery .....	50,000	Govan & Gilchrist .....	13	8	15,590	
Warroo, Wilburtoy, and Moora						
Moora .....	80,000	C. S. M'Phillamy .....	30	40	18,000	"
Wandary, Euooks .....	20,000	Dowling & Harwood .....	13	8	14,163	"
Walla Walla, selection .....	3,026	Wm. Porter .....	6	144	2,900	"
Warrigal .....	30,000	J. A. Griffiths .....	6	8	4,173	"
Wowingragong .....	5,000	Jas. Clark .....	6	7	8,332	"
Warroo, selection .....	1,769	L. Kennedy .....	3	12	3,412	"
Wangagong .....		Pearson & Co. ....		Unstocked.		
Wentworth Gully .....	25,000	J. Nowlan, jun. ....	14	50	2,300	"
Windmeer, Bogo Bogolong .....	200	W. F. Umpleby .....	7	30	1,500	Grenfell.
West Bland .....	not given	A. E. French .....	50	300	18,000	Marsdens.
Wallen Billan .....	4,200	S. Phillips .....	40	60	6,900	Dandaloo.
Wallaherry Station .....		Jas. Gallagher .....	3	9	900	
Wanaroo .....		T. Jenkins .....	6	8	410	
Wangan Vale .....		Wm. Chandler .....	8	40	700	

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<b>Forbes—continued.</b>						
Wheogo, selection		J. D. Brenner	5	7	377	
Warraderry, selection		R. Hurley	2	1	700	
" "		C. Jones	4	8	700	
" "		W. Jones	2	10	806	
Walla Walla, section		T. Hilly	1	4	500	
Wolandery Creek, Grenfell		J. Mathews	2		140	
Water View, Goolagong		T. Male			900	
Walla Walla, selection		John Martin	7		723	
Wowingragong, selection		H. Mason	1		178	
Wangagong, selection		W. Martin	1		50	
Walla Walla, selection	1,100	P. M'Connack	8		32	
Wangagong, selection	1,000	J. M'Mahon	10	5	650	
Woodlands		A. M'Callum	4	12	400	
Welcome Lead, Parkes		D. M'Auliffe			500	
Woodbine, Bimbi		John Piper			300	
Wangagong, selection	2,201	W. Richards, jun.	18	5	700	
Yamina	4,000	M. Doyle	30	50	2,930	Forbes.
Yarraville	4,160	John Hammond	6	3	1,622	"
Yarra Yarra	10,000	P. Strickland	8	8	2,216	"
Yarrans, Bundeburra		W. T. Woolley	4		700	"
	2,784,301		1,955	4,230	768,682	

<b>Glen Innes.</b>						
Aberfoil	not given.	White Bros.	100	7,500		Glen Innes.
" (Selection)	500	John Brazier	15	40	1,900	"
Addington	250	Jas Bratwright	7	5	350	"
Agnes Farm	150	Francis M'Kenzie	12	12	504	Inverell.
Alfrida	28,800	Alexander Stewart	8	48	2,300	Glen Innes.
Apple Tree Farm	960	Hy. Smith Wilkins	1	14	1,100	"
Argyle	1,920	Robert Cameron	20		2,300	Inverell.
Arrawatta	5,000	John A. Campbell	15	20	4,500	"
Anburn Vale	45,000	Theophilus Cooper	40	150	18,200	"
Bald Nob	280	John Fletcher	50	200		Glen Innes.
Balaclava	3,400	John Ross	23	80	4,000	"
Balblair	30,000	T. O. Sullivan Green	17	450		"
Bannockburn	21,124	Andrew Murray	42	495	20,625	Inverell.
Bannockburn (Selection)	320	Duncan M'Kenzie	6		360	
Bambury Farm		A. Weeks	4	2	150	
Bellevue	2,771	Archibald Cameron	11	38	3,145	Glen Innes.
Barran	6,000	J. & D. Fletcher	11	31	4,600	"
Bellevue		J. T. Winstanley	2	3	480	
Burgolloway Farm		Wm. Benson	10	6	253	
Ben Lomond	45,000	B. N.S.W.	140	6,000		"
Ben Nevis	1,180	Donald Cameron	7	7	1,943	"
Blackwood	890	Thomas Wilson	4	20	1,200	Inverell.
Blairhill	23,000	Christopher Legh	15	1,800	13,500	Glen Innes.
Box Forest	300	Frank Smith	10	9	450	
Brodie's Plains	250	Thos. Mitchell	6	10	746	Inverell.
"	176	Wm. Lockrey	10	6	200	
"	640	M'Iveen Bros.	24	50	40	
Broadmeadows	70,000	Chas. Tennant	50	1,000		Glen Innes.
Bukkulla	20,000	Hugh Wyndham	16	270	14,700	Inverell.
" Vineyard		Wadham Vineyard	12	19	280	
Bushey Park	640	Joseph Rees	25	35	460	
Byron	14,000	Alex. Cruickshank	40	63	13,963	Inverell.
Calert	640	John Cameron	4	9	1,200	Glen Innes.
Cangai	12,000	W. A. B. Greaves	10	600		"
Caradhu	2,560	John Cameron	7	14	2,270	"
Cashill	920	John M'Crean	5	16	400	
Cave Farm	725	James Culbert	6	9	830	Inverell.
Chandler's Creek	60,000	James Sweeney	8	400		Glen Innes.
Cherry-tree Farm	1,155	George Every	10	45	1,000	"
Clarevaux	3,000	Donald Gunn	22	54	1,772	"
" (Selection)	600	Sophia Gunn			2,043	"
" "	320	S. P. Bugan	9		920	"
" "	152	Ann Garrigan	2	9	687	"
" "	172	Ralph Clough	2	7	383	"
" "	295	Damel Hogan	5	18	320	
" "	124	Michael O'Brien	4		253	
" "	113	John Shanley	9		220	
Contin.	840	Geo. M'Lennan, sen.	2	12	677	Inverell.
Cope's Creek	16,000	E. G. Swinton	80	700	8,000	Tingha.
Cunglebung	170,000	M'Lean & Cowan	40	600		Glen Innes.
Curdurrall & Beardy Farm	11,501	James Rodgers	50	600	66	"
Dangar's Forest	940	Geo. Schuman			500	Tingha.
Dinner Camp	2,060	Jas. Cahill	5	13	1,600	Glen Innes.
Dinton Vale	4,800	Andrew Caldwell	15	50	4,500	Inverell.
Dorewood	1,530	Chas. Campbell	2		2,000	"
Drumard	640	Wm. Delaney	4	11	886	Glen Innes.
Dunalpino	3,000	Margaret M'Intyre	1	20	3,000	Inverell.
Dunstaffnage	2,350	John M'Gregor	12	50	2,565	"
Durk's Creek	416	Wm. Walters	2		647	Glen Innes.
East Lynne		Wybery Skerry	5		700	"
East View	100	Murdoch M'Lennan	8	18	1,925	"
Eddy Park	3,400	P. B. Eddy	20	23	2,000	Inverell.
Eden Valley	986	Wm. M. Kennedy	12	15	830	"
El Dorado		Hy. Grob	8	45	810	Glen Innes.
Ilmore (Selection)	560	John Kerr	8	3	736	Inverell.



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			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Glen Innes—continued.</b>						
Fairy Meadow	389	Wm. Cole	8	10	350	
Farley	724	John M'Cutcheon	14	35	1,089	Glen Innes.
Fernhill		Jas. Noble	6	22	540	"
"		Jas. Leader		3	566	Inverell.
"		E. A. Hill	5	40	2,790	Tingha.
Fieldside	1,543	Jas. Wm. Parr	7		495	
Fladbury	1,280	Wm. Sullivan	6	40	1,000	Glen Innes.
Foster Park	300	Geo. Foster	2	5	169	
Fogle Park		John Schmidt	8	3	432	
Furracabad	20,300	Duncan M'Rae	66	975	14,188	Glen Innes.
Gladfield		J. R. Fraser	4		800	Inverell.
Glenceoe		Donald M'Kenzie	17	10	960	"
Glendon	11,609	John M'Master	70	300	11,609	Glen Innes.
Glen Dartong	680	Jas. Brydon	5		990	Inverell.
Glen Eden	280	Edwd. Newsome			900	Glen Innes.
Glen Elgin	60,000	Alex. Rodgers	200	4,800		"
Glen Innes		Biddle & M'Kerihan			100	
"		Wm. Hodges			80	
Glen More	920	Chas. Devlin	15	262	2,000	Glen Innes.
Glen Garry	320	Geo. Ferguson	3	10	700	Inverell.
Glen Orchy	4,400	Donald Swan	15	31	2,424	"
Glen Patrick	320	Jas. Heffernan	14		400	
Glen Rock	320	W. T. O'Hara			301	
Glen Vale	200	Joseph Weir	8	6	130	
Glen Valley		Wm. Ellis, jun.	5	7	500	
Golspie Plains	400	Alex. Grant	4	12	550	Inverell.
Grange	300	Robt. Broadfoot	2		950	Glen Innes.
Grass Vale	1,673	John R. Chappell	16	10	2,348	"
Greenfield	2,040	Wm. Krauss	12	16	587	"
Greenwich		Moritz Senz	3	2	927	"
Green Swamp	1,400	Henry Walters	4		1,134	"
Green Valley	100	Wm. Foster	2	4	196	
Gulley Farm	200	Edwd. M'Carthy	5	6	500	
Gum Flat	400	John Kneipp	9		1,040	Glen Innes.
Guy Faux	25,160	Edwd. Parke	30	1,200		"
"	15,000	Jas. Rigney	25	800		"
" selection on		Jas. Miller	9	51	169	"
Hamburgh	1,400	Chas. Smith	2	14	970	"
Hanover	590	John Hy. Kiehné	5		600	"
Hillabalo	760	Geo. Carr	6	17	827	"
Hesse Cassell	1,070	Henry Humold	7		1,480	"
Highfields	12,000	John Mitchell	20	20	2,331	"
Home Farm	300	Henry Campbell	5	6	668	Inverell.
Homesville	600	Frank Coggan	10	10	676	"
"	5,000	J. S. Coggan	20	250	4,510	"
Inverary	2,000	P. C. Campbell	1		1,500	"
Inverell & Elsmore		Campbell Bros.	40	200	25,410	"
Inverell		John Ambrose			40	
Ivor's Glen	400	Duncan M'Kenzie	10	6	1,600	"
Ivyside	80	Thos. Tickle	2	17	67	
Janefield	200	Jas. Mitchell	7	31	410	
Jura	1,440	M'Leod & Scott	9	20	2,160	"
Kangaroo Hills	24,000	Jas. Withycombe	34	1,000		Glen Innes.
Karoola	20,000	Wyndham & Wright	52	60	1,942	Inverell.
Kent Park		Jas. Martin	7	47	990	Glen Innes.
Kingsgate & Yarrow Creek	86,110	Edwd. Flood	100	7,000		"
King's Plains & Swamponk	50,000	Wm. Vivers	60	1,250	34,934	Inverell.
Kulki	12,000	Alward Wyndham	50	96	6,380	"
Lady's Bank	1,534	P. M. O'Sullivan	12	22	1,657	"
Lagoon Farm	240	Jas. Tutt	14	35	310	
Lamb's Flat		C. W. Littler	10	4	806	Tingha.
Litchfield		Wm. Kiehné	6	11	824	Glen Innes.
Little Valley	1,121	Saul Littler	8	5	960	Inverell.
Long Point	215	Richd. Clibborn	13	142	830	Glen Innes.
Lynnwood	300	Jean M'Killop	40	60	412	"
Marengo	33,200	Jacob Brown	35	1,100		"
Marowan	25,000	Finlay M'Innes	60	1,400		"
Maypole	1,520	G. M. Henderson	4		434	
Mayfield	500	Bernard Gallaher	18	70	1,000	Glen Innes.
Melvin Forest	975	J. R. Coulter	10	12	750	Inverell.
Morven	45,000	Alex. Rodgers	50	3,450		Glen Innes.
Mossgrove		Alfred Kent	10		493	
Middle Creek	360	Donald M'Rae	5	12	1,200	"
Mount Anvil	500	Wm. Ellis, sen.		25	956	"
Mount Clare		Chas. Stapleton	0	19	358	"
Mount Mitchell East	79,360	Amos Bros.	28	2,144		"
Mount Mitchell West	30,000	Mrs. Baker	120	1,250		"
Mount Mitchell West, Selection on		Alfred Kerr	12	65	383	
Mount Silvertant	727	John A. Boyd	2		857	"
Mount Silverton		John Walsh			11	
Muscle Creek Hill		Bethel Robinson	6	4	250	
Newstead	30,000	Anderson Bros.	118	80	34,150	Inverell.
Newton Boyd	75,000	Alexr. Rodgers	100	4,400		Glen Innes.
Nullamanna	2,300	W. W. Fraser	15	60	4,600	Inverell.
Oakdale		Thomas Lane	3	5	420	
Oakwood	730	Jacob Hunt	9	13	1,510	"
Oban	16,000	C. & J. Coventry	100	1,200		Glen Innes.
Oban Inn		Thos. Clarke	15	100	90	
Oban Run, Selection on		Henry Edwards	8	4	126	
Ondfressan	553	Herman Hartmann	6	28	1,855	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Glen Innes—continued.</b>						
Paddy's Land	16,000	Newby Bros.	40	800	130	Glen Innes.
Paradise Creek	7,980	Mrs. Ann Munzie	50	50	8,808	Inverell.
Paradise Farm	9,075	Geo. McLean, sen.	19	100	7,436	"
Paradise Valley	1,902	Wm. Stenz	6	17	1,800	"
Paradise Falls	693	Robt. Cameron, jun.	3	4	680	"
Paradise Creek, Selection on	520	Jas. Graham	7	25	984	"
"	300	Edwd. Lansley	6	24	1,200	"
"	1,300	Jas. Wm. Pitkin	18	30	2,422	"
Pindari	20,000	Campbell Bros.	70	40	10,178	"
Plainfield	2,000	Thos. O'Hara	20	300		Glen Innes.
Plainview	400	Andrew O'Hara	11	40	1,150	"
Pleasant View Inn		M. A. Hume			200	"
Prairie Park	5,000	Edwin White	48	8	5,850	Inverell.
Prairie Park	1,100	Chas. Davis	20	475	11	"
Pride of Whitmore	460	Wm. Marden	15	92	1,000	Glen Innes.
Prospect Valley	640	Mary Cassidy	19	200		"
Ranger's Valley, Dundee, Yarrowford, Whitmore	80,000	O. Bloxson	96	882	40,904	"
Rampsback	30,000	H. T. Beresford	8		4,746	"
Ranger's Valley, Selection on	100	Edwd. Matley	3	9	350	"
"	400	Michael O'Brien	2	34	355	"
Red Bank Creek	1,400	Richard Richards	7		1,650	"
Red Range		Wm. Stiles	2	18	11	"
Riverside	760	Louis Schwankie	8	60	1,800	"
Riverview		Thomas Ellis	10	30	958	"
Rixdale		Julian Penson	4	80	397	"
Rob Roy, Selection on		Ann Fraser	6		350	"
"		Caspar Limberg	8	6	142	"
Rock Abbey	380	Thomas Grills	15	25	2,300	"
Rockfield	587	Wm. Curr	8	7	701	"
Rockvale	640	Jas. O'Brien	2	8	510	"
"		Jas. Bourke		30	517	"
Rose Cottage	400	Albert Ghesman	3	26	758	Inverell.
Rosefield	733	Max Hutton	8	18	1,210	Glen Innes.
Rose Valley		J. & D. Fraser	20	15	870	Inverell.
Rocky Creek	740	John Miller	11	17	900	"
Rye Green	1,600	Saml. Mephean	34	14	1,789	"
Sandy Knowle		Wm. Rogerson	10	8	240	"
Severn Valley	643	Wm. Bargan	9	8	934	Glen Innes.
Severn Vale	3,420	Thos. Pygwell	14	45	2,720	"
Severn Farm	7,555	John Sloman	50	77	5,880	"
Severn Valley	640	Sullivan & Ransay	7	31	1,500	"
Silent Grove	360	Joseph Coombes	3		600	"
"	160	Susan Cameron	1	9	390	"
Six Mile	1,450	Fred. Kichné	12	60	2,125	"
Shannon Vale	33,000	Alexr. Rodgers	150	3,650		"
South Lake Villa	200	Henry Humbrow	1		830	"
Spring Grove	1,161	Edwd. Grinseil	11	30	1,150	"
Stannifer	90	Hy. Goodfellow			155	"
Strawberry Hills	1,238	Saml. O'Hara, senior	20	150	2,020	"
Strathfillan	1,100	Hugh McCallum	5	21	1,184	Inverell.
Stirling	2,920	Andrew Ross	15	52	1,800	"
Stonehenge and Graham's Valley	22,000	J. J. R. Gibson	92	4,222	6,275	Glen Innes
Summerville	1,400	David Hocy	7	4	780	Inverell.
Sunnyside	697	John Parr	8	3	736	"
Sunnyside	1,400	Robt. Duncan, senr.	10	100	1,606	Glen Innes.
Swampoak, selection	1,005	F. W. Cameron	3	10	800	Inverell.
Swanbrook, selection on	630	Wm. Henderson	4	1	590	"
"	360	Hugh M'Kenzie	11	15	380	"
"	320	Hugh Paterson	6	20	400	"
Swanvale	200	J. H. and E. M. Young	15	10	132	"
Ten-mile Hollow	250	Wm. Hilton	6	4	613	Glen Innes.
Tingha	80,000	S. H. Darby	30	2,300	21,731	Tingha.
Tree Alba		Michael Huffey	2		500	"
Trentham Park		John Cheadle			580	Inverell.
Two-tree Camp	1,000	Susannah Miller	6	60	1,026	Glen Innes.
Victor Farm	300	Edward Pietch	4	20	200	"
Virginia		Fraucis Donnelly	2		375	"
Virginia	1,035	Jas. Donnelly, senr.	9	90	3,870	"
Ward's Mistake	32,000	Mr. Nowland, senr.	30	3,000	50	"
Waterford Creek	200	Martin Koina			160	"
Waterloo	20,000	J. A. McIntyre	30	270	19,443	"
Wattle Farm		James Hunt	7		146	Inverell.
Wattle Farm		Mary Ann Hill			218	"
Wellingrove	40,000	L. Seton & Co.	70	350	9,540	Glen Innes.
Westfield	400	Wm. Ross, senr.			761	"
Westholm	240	Rd. Hilton	3	26	246	"
Whitmore	551	John Hawke, senr.	29	110	1,800	"
"	752	W. J. Hawke	11	26	900	"
Williams High	620	Fred. Voss, senr.	7	8	1,830	"
Willow Lake	840	Saml. O'Hara, junr.	6	20	1,000	"
Wintervale	640	Wm. Brown	20	700		"
Woodburn	320	D. M'Donald	3	2	1,500	"
"		John M'Kenzie	20	15	798	Inverell.
Woodlands	1,190	John Cannons	14	9	953	"
Woolstone	2,232	W. T. Chappell	6	31	2,187	Glen Innes.
Yarrowford Bridge	200	Annie Wilson	7	15	454	"
Y. Waterfalls	494	Thomas Hutton	6	11	1,245	Emmaville.
	1,790,097		4,424	75,252	559,823	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Goulburn.</b>						
Alexander Station	1,000	George Cooby	10	30	350	Goulburn.
Arthursleigh	11,000	A. W. Holt	15	39	6,823	"
Arthursleigh	6,000	Badgery Bros.	10	7	6,500	"
Bannaby	200	Bridget O Connor			14	"
Borce	300	Thomas Gundy			83	"
Bolong	600	John Weekes			150	"
Bangalore	800	Patrick Ryan			250	"
Behera	400	John Woods		1	61	"
Bangalore	1,200	T. A. M'Cauley	4	10	400	"
Bau Bau	800	Thomas Coggan	5	15	336	"
Bangalore	1,000	Patrick Coleman			337	"
Bronti	800	Moore & Berthurs	8	11	382	"
Byrnes Valley, Currawang	700	John Byrnes			150	"
Boxe's Creek, Goulburn	600	R. S. Rowe			420	"
Box Forest, Goulburn	1,000	E. Thorogood			290	"
Big Hill	1,250	George Philips	10	5	345	"
Black Row Flat	700	Alexander M'Innes			100	"
Binda	400	John Pagett	1	12	38	"
Bredalbane	700	Stewart Neil	7	6	220	"
Boro	400	Patrick Barratt	5	20	50	"
Binda	2,200	A. Mackintosh	4	6	906	Crookwell.
Bronto and Undelline	2,650	Antony Roberts	13	59	1,506	Goulburn.
Burra Burra Lake	2,000	John Cameron	15	32	755	Taralga.
Bolong Level	5,804	Mrs. E. A. M'Leamer	8		4,000	Goulburn.
Burra Burra Creek	1,500	James J. Lynch	10	9	604	Taralga.
Bannaby	1,400	Robert Whip, jun.	2		535	"
Bannisters	2,720	Isaac Shepherd	30	5	3,000	Goulburn.
Burtalbane	3,000	W. S. Whittaker	7	12	945	"
Baroolin	2,000	Wm. Gallagher	5	10	650	"
Bungalore	1,500	W. J. Neely	4	16	600	"
Bullamalitta	2,719	James R. Styles	10	234	1,500	"
Budalbau	1,600	Thomas Sullivan			804	"
Bolong Creek	1,500	John Sharwood	10	20	2,000	"
Budjong	5,000	Charles Roberts	40	100	3,000	"
Bolong	1,000	Wm. Hunkslly			500	"
"	1,003	Jas. Wong	10	16	723	Crookwell.
Bonnie Doon	3,500	F. W. Badgery	15	75	2,450	Goulburn.
Big Water Flat	1,500	W. A. Styles			750	"
Bannaby	2,000	Philip Handly	3	12	800	Taralga.
Borce	2,000	James Conlon	4	6	200	"
Bolong Level	1,700	James Keough	4	20	842	Goulburn.
Borce	5,000	John Marmont	5	6	1,900	Taralga.
Breadalbane	1,700	Francis Harman			852	Taralga.
Binda Creek	1,000	Charles Howe	1		856	Crookwell.
Binda	2,000	E. A. Webster	2		980	"
Bullerang	960	Henry F. Huntly	21	60	1,222	Taralga.
Bannaby	10,000	Matthew H. Hillas	40	350	10,200	"
Crookwell	1,500	James Clements	12	50	800	Crookwell.
Commissioner's Creek	1,500	Job Gray	4	20	1,000	Goulburn.
Collector	2,000	Patrick Reardon	2	10	600	Collector.
Chakbang & Rigsdale	13,000	Carr & Jobson	18	55	9,930	Goulburn.
Collector	2,000	Michael Purcell	9	32	800	Collector.
Cook's Vale	8,000	Laverty Bros.	15	20	4,040	Goulburn.
Clear Hills	1,500	James Barratt	12	30	744	Taralga.
Commissioner's Creek	1,900	Lachlan M'Lean	20	80	1,000	Goulburn.
Coginburgh	3,000	Andrew D. Badgery	8	14	2,200	"
Curtiss Vale	1,000	Wm. Curtis	8	20	532	Collector.
Cutty Gatty Gang	2,500	Denis Hannabray	20	50	1,910	Taralga.
Currawang	1,700	John M'Carthy	4	8	602	Collector.
Cobolong	4,355	Murdoch M'Kay	20	163	2,000	Taralga.
Collector	1,300	Wm. Conroy	5	5	776	Collector.
Currawang	1,380	Wm. O. Cooper	17	50	2,300	"
Collector	2,000	E. G. Reardon	8	10	905	"
Crossing Creek	2,560	Donald M'Kenzie	10	30	3,000	Crookwell.
Crookwell (Tea Tree)	5,000	H. E. Palmer	10	60	2,000	"
Curranella	1,000	Wm. Stilwell	6	30	520	Taralga.
Crookwell	2,000	Henry Wain	20	40	922	Crookwell.
Currawang	2,000	Sylvester Sykes			500	Goulburn.
Cunwella	1,000	A. W. & C. Bradbury	11	71	487	"
Crookwell	1,000	Patrick Lyons	10	120	430	"
Curran's Creek	1,000	Ezra Harvey	6	4	462	"
Clifford's Creek	1,000	John Jones	3	28	400	"
Crookwell	200	Charles Brett	3	3	25	"
Curraweela	700	Wm. M'Cullough	6	11	250	"
Coles Park	1,000	George Cole	15	30	480	"
Cullovan Range	1,000	John Cox	4	8	471	"
Clifford's Creek	300	Donald M'Donald	20	50	90	"
Clear Hills	1,200	John M'Rae	12	30	480	"
Curraweela	1,000	Francis North	20	42	489	"
Coggan's Creek	500	Helen Hennessy	12	120	100	"
Curraweela	700	Thomas Crook	30	166	83	"
"	500	Michael Crook	10	40	20	"
Cotta Walla	1,000	Ann M'Donald	9	1	200	"
Clear Hills	400	Richard Glauroth	12	4	80	"
Cotta Walla	600	Wm. Turner	10	30	260	"
Currawang	500	Charles Cupitt			200	"
Chain of Ponds, Buddahone	800	David Field	7	12	400	"
Dane Farn, Golspin	840	Edward T. Boys	3	10	400	"
Diamond Creek, Binda	1,000	Donald Larcombe	7	13	230	"
Dry Plains, Boro	500	Pat Coady	5	8	150	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Tette Sessions to which L.C. or N. was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Goulburn—continued.</i>						
Dry Plains.....	1,800	John Lehane..	10	120	1,950	Goulburn.
Evans Dale, Binda..	500	Timothy Evans..	16	38	130	"
Elders Hill, Currawing	800	John W. Heldon..	..	..	235	"
Fullerton.....	340	Cath. Richie.....	2	2	87	"
"	400	Wm. Richie.....	6	8	95	"
Farehalf, Crookwell.....	1,000	Jas. Wheatman..	9	4	300	"
Forest Dale.....	2,000	Robert Gale.....	..	..	600	"
Forest Lodge.....	1,780	T. J. Buncher.....	14	33	1,200	"
Fullerton.....	1,200	Alex. M'Kenzie..	6	20	505	Crookwell.
"	6,000	Tho. J. Fuller.....	20	23	5,800	Goulburn.
Flouer Dale.....	1,900	Elizabeth Punchess..	6	64	957	Crookwell.
Fassifun.....	1,200	John Cameron.....	3	100	1,000	Taralga.
Golspin.....	2,000	John Jordan.....	..	..	700	"
Glenallan.....	631	Wm. Bryant.....	7	7	1,280	Goulburn.
Gallin.....	1,200	Jacob Church.....	11	12	303	Crookwell.
Gunday & Leighton.....	1,900	J. V. Cooper.....	6	6	1,000	Goulburn.
Gunday.....	4,628	J. S. Emanuel.....	8	..	1,350	"
"	4,000	C. & H. Dunn.....	2	..	2,559	"
Gurrnedah.....	2,000	Patrick Heffernan..	5	27	661	"
Glen Rock.....	7,510	John Morrises Estate..	24	100	7,623	"
Greenwich Park.....	3,748	Dudley Keele.....	6	6	4,000	"
Gurrindah.....	2,500	J. C. Henderson..	10	150	2,800	Crookwell.
Green Hills.....	1,700	Mary Cree.....	11	65	775	Taralga.
Galway.....	2,000	Thomas Marmont.....	16	80	1,406	"
Gurrendah.....	1,600	Denis Toby.....	9	19	500	Crookwell.
Golspin.....	500	George Horn.....	3	8	100	Goulburn.
"	900	George Murray.....	4	18	406	"
Gracemount, Barnaby.....	500	Jessie Douglas.....	..	..	130	"
Gretna, Goulburn.....	800	Alfred Guyner.....	12	19	300	"
Glencairn, Bengalín.....	1,250	Jane Mather.....	14	28	356	"
Golspie.....	800	George Maynard.....	7	32	177	"
"	500	John M'Keough.....	8	27	180	"
Grendale.....	800	John Kelly.....	5	30	100	"
Gunday.....	1,500	Wm. M'Crystal.....	5	10	480	"
Holmwood.....	300	John M'Imes.....	6	60	95	"
Hazel Grove.....	800	George Painter.....	15	7	490	"
Highfield.....	200	Archd. Cameron.....	6	18	19	"
Holman Park, Gullen.....	1,000	John Holman.....	6	12	304	"
Hill Park & Ryan Town.....	1,200	Wilson & M'Kean.....	7	..	2,804	"
Hope Valley.....	1,120	P. J. M'Imes.....	9	15	1,456	"
Inowalocky.....	10,000	Walter Douglas.....	150	600	..	"
Inverary Park.....	1,000	David Broadhead.....	20	4	1,251	"
"	1,000	J. M. Broadhead.....	23	21	620	"
Irish Town, "Laggan".....	1,000	John Toole.....	3	20	402	"
"	400	John Cartwright.....	..	..	40	"
"	800	David Toole.....	3	10	300	"
"	200	M. H. Cartwright.....	4	8	80	"
Ironbark, Tarlo.....	1,000	James Cameron.....	5	7	400	"
Jacqua.....	500	John Larcombe.....	..	..	115	"
Jemima Creek, Marulan.....	400	A. H. Wright.....	4	20	67	"
Jenaloug.....	2,000	W. H. Croaker.....	8	21	1,910	"
Janes' Park.....	1,530	Henry Bray.....	50	..	800	Crookwell.
Kennon, Goulburn.....	2,000	H. Payton.....	20	10	300	Goulburn.
Kippelair and Linden Creek.....	20,000	Clusholm Bros.....	13	139	17,000	"
Kenawang.....	1,450	Thomas R. Loseby.....	6	56	1,800	"
Kingsdale.....	4,000	Freak. Shephard.....	..	..	2,000	"
Laggan, "Grant's Spring".....	2,500	James Williams.....	6	28	920	Crookwell.
Laggan.....	2,000	Merty McMahon.....	8	15	500	"
Leighwood.....	2,047	James Barrett.....	4	6	1,970	Goulburn.
"	7,360	A. S. Buncher.....	10	15	3,990	Taralga.
Laggan.....	1,500	Dani. Heffernan.....	7	25	843	Goulburn.
Lake Edward.....	2,680	A. A. Carter.....	16	174	1,507	Crookwell.
Lake Bathurst.....	7,000	Badgery and Cropper.....	..	..	600	"
Lumby Park.....	8,500	A. Chapman.....	30	11	7,500	Goulburn.
Limestone Park.....	3,000	John Chinery.....	12	80	1,300	"
Long Reach.....	2,000	J. L. Ranken.....	6	17	900	"
Long Reach and Tails.....	6,500	Mrs. J. A. Jamieson.....	14	50	6,100	"
Laggan's and Phil's River.....	3,800	Thomas Masden.....	60	120	2,900	"
Laggan.....	1,700	Jerh. Broderick.....	5	20	800	"
Laggan, Spring Creek.....	2,000	James Tracy.....	7	10	646	"
Laggan.....	1,000	Thos. Vaughan.....	10	65	904	"
Lockyersleigh and Ryle.....	11,490	Arthur Ranken.....	100	900	1,720	"
Lyntin, Goulburn.....	1,000	W. C. Harris.....	7	5	236	"
Loughrea, Crookwell.....	1,000	John Broderick.....	10	42	464	"
Little Diamond Creek, Bundi.....	1,400	Frank Unnichiffe.....	12	24	470	"
Lost River, Crookwell.....	1,500	Mrs. Ann McGillies.....	..	..	470	"
Little Budjong, Murdilline.....	1,000	Wm. Bill.....	7	32	250	"
Leighwood, Golspin.....	800	Wm. Smith.....	..	..	350	"
Lessil, Tarlo.....	800	F. Yabsley.....	..	..	400	"
Marr's Forest.....	2,000	Joseph Chalker.....	..	..	955	Taralga.
Marr's Forest.....	4,474	A. S. Clusholm.....	7	11	1,600	Goulburn.
Myrtle Vale.....	2,000	Thos. Barry.....	6	100	803	Taralga.
Montrose.....	1,500	Ed. Grabam.....	20	200	..	Collector.
Marr's Forest.....	1,700	Ed. Chalker.....	4	50	620	Taralga.
May Field.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menilla.....	4,500	C. & H. Dunne.....	2	300	550	Goulburn.
Mianga Creek.....	1,700	Michl. Lawler.....	4	13	626	Taralga.
Mummell.....	2,000	James Thompson.....	9	4	700	Goulburn.
Marulan.....	3,000	Ed. Tickner.....	9	28	950	"
Middle Creek.....	1,500	John Leury.....	10	10	602	Crookwell.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Goulburn—continued.</b>						
Millindale .....	1,800	Nixon Fife .....	8	27	650	Goulburn.
Mount Jamison .....	4,510	Philip A. Jamieson .....	32	360	901	"
Mount Pleasant .....	2,000	Wm. Collett .....	5	7	1,805	Collector.
Mount Pleasant, Banaby .....	500	John Halls .....	10	3	129	Goulburn.
Mianga Creek, Laggan .....	1,000	Richd. Cartright .....	11	27	490	"
Middle Arm .....	1,500	Augus McInnes .....	20	150	445	"
" .....	300	A. McDonald .....	4	3	90	"
" .....	250	A. McGregor .....	6	16	50	"
Monkey Creek .....	700	Henry Webster .....	5	11	200	"
Mary Vale, Bannaby .....	640	James Alders .....	1	10	402	"
Middle Station, Bannaby .....	1,500	Kenneth McKenzie .....	15	140	140	"
Meadow Vale, " .....	1,700	Robert Whip, sen. ....	10	3	400	"
Marmont's Flats, Taralga .....	1,500	John McKenzie .....	10	20	300	"
Millindale .....	600	Peter Lafon .....	5	13	190	"
Mianga Creek, Laggan .....	800	J. Morgan .....			304	"
Mount Pleasant .....	800	Wm. Elliott .....	4	6	200	"
Mummell .....	1,000	Ann McDonald .....	9	20	300	"
Malony's Creek, Goldspur .....	800	James Loader .....	4	8	336	"
Nose Long Creek, Binda .....	1,000	Alexr. Evans .....	2	20	450	"
Narrowgut, Taralga .....	1,000	John Cameron .....	3	66	350	"
Newfoundland .....	2,000	Francis Connor .....	2	20	799	Taralga.
Neckgut .....	6,000	James Storemont .....	5	8	1,703	Goulburn.
Newfoundland .....	1,700	James Conor .....	1	30	704	Taralga.
" .....	1,500	Wm. Connor .....			702	"
Oallen .....	1,400	Saml. Croaker .....	10	90	1,300	Goulburn.
Oakdale .....	1,000	Mrs. Sarah Grainger .....	8	16	540	Collector.
Oakvale .....	2,000	James Ryan .....	7	30	500	Goulburn.
Pomeroy .....	11,000	Michl. Butler .....	10	1,000	8,230	"
Pejar Hill .....	2,560	A. S. Podmore .....	7	17	1,350	"
Pijar .....	3,000	Mary Tegg .....	20	20	2,000	"
Powell's Park .....	6,000	Master A. Tiggs .....	62	260		"
Pijar .....	600	Wm. White .....	2		600	"
Parkes' Flats, Crookwell .....	1,500	Chas. Parker .....	10	50	281	"
Run of Water, Goulburn .....	1,000	John Tonchia .....	5	8	231	"
Rosedale, Myrtle View .....	1,000	Hugh Peden .....	6	20	400	"
Red Hill, Crookwell .....	1,000	John Harvey .....	9	2	430	"
Red Ground, Laggan .....	1,500	Thos. McCormick .....	30	100	280	"
" .....	1,000	James McCormick .....	8	15	224	"
Ravenswood, Bungonia .....	800	Wm. Frost, jun. ....	20	40	350	"
Run of Water, Goulburn .....	300	David Clarke .....			240	"
Reedy Creek, Bredalbane .....	1,000	S. Cotter .....	5	25	300	"
" .....	2,000	James Larcomb .....	7	47	702	"
Rockwell .....	4,000	J. H. Burcher .....	15	14	3,000	"
Red Hill .....	3,000	E. C. Casburn .....	8	100	1,400	"
Richlands .....	5,900	J. H. Jamieson .....	25	700	800	"
Reedy Creek .....	2,000	Nat Croaker .....	8	20	705	"
Rybanna .....	3,956	John McCallum .....	20	60	2,703	"
Ryan's Vale .....	3,400	John Ryan .....	20	100	1,270	"
Roslyn .....	2,000	Alexr. McInnes .....			920	"
Ryan's Vale .....	2,850	Wm. Ryan .....	8		1,150	"
Red Bank .....	3,000	Cunningham Bros. ....	25	290		"
Reedy Creek .....	2,000	Wm. McDonald .....	5	28	700	Crookwell.
Red Hills .....	870	John Sullivan .....	8	6	1,120	Goulburn.
Rose Mount .....	1,500	George Lamb .....			775	Crookwell.
Roslyn .....	5,600	Henderson Bros. ....	95	560	2,200	"
Stable Creek .....	2,000	Mrs. Allport .....	11	7	810	"
Springfield .....	23,423	W. P. Faithful .....	124	594	11,033	Goulburn.
Sooly Valley .....	2,000	R. Fenwick .....	15	30	850	"
Sweetwood and Dairy Flat .....	3,000	John Harman .....	26	50	1,883	"
Summer Hill .....	1,500	Denis O'Connor .....	4	30	550	Taralga.
Strathaid and Currabanghi .....	4,000	C. & W. McAlister .....	10	400		Goulburn.
Spring Grove .....	1,200	C. Woodhouse .....	4	30	1,120	"
Stonequarry Creek .....	2,000	Patrick Healy .....	10	12	803	Taralga.
Stoney Creek .....	2,200	John A. Badgery .....	2	2	1,997	Goulburn.
Spring Hill .....	2,000	J. Larkin .....	5	12	1,400	Taralga.
Strathaird .....	7,000	Henry Carr .....		240	6,000	Goulburn.
Spring Valley .....	1,500	Ed. Barlen .....	20	10	520	Collector.
Stratband .....	2,000	John Barry .....	20	150	1,000	Taralga.
Sapling Creek, Laggan .....	1,500	Henry Hogan .....	11	30	280	Goulburn.
Stoney Creek, Fullerton .....	1,000	Saml. Cornwell .....	30	6	415	"
Sugar Loaf, Goulburn .....	700	Wm. Yeadon .....	15	112	55	"
Sawyer's Creek, Binda .....	250	Charles Baker .....			117	"
Spring Valley, Currawang .....	800	Alexr. Hamilton .....	2	2	300	"
Sugar Loaf, Goulburn .....	800	Elizabeth Morgan .....	10	28	323	"
Sapling Creek, Binda .....	500	John Evans .....			200	"
Spring Vale, Goldspur .....	800	Alexr. Cameron .....			340	"
Scabby Flat, Taralga .....	600	Lachlan McGinnes .....			119	"
St. Paul's .....	800	Alexr. Stephenson .....	12		207	"
Sand Hills, Collector .....	1,000	Wm. Sheridan .....	6	30	420	"
Stratband, Taralga .....	200	Charles Cluck .....	3	20	45	"
Summerligh .....	600	Wm. Charters .....	4		212	"
" .....	1,000	James Hughes .....	16	63	414	"
" .....	1,000	Charlotte Charters .....	1		75	"
Scabby Flat .....	1,200	Hugh McLean .....	7	10	200	"
Taralga .....	1,500	John Walsh .....	8	12	600	Taralga.
Tallegang .....	2,000	Chas. Lang .....	8	22	737	"
Taralga .....	2,000	David Ross .....	8	28	560	"
Thalaba .....	2,000	Patrick Bend .....	5	9	805	Crookwell.
Turranna .....	10,000	Andrew Gibson .....	80	150	8,500	Goulburn.
Tailo .....	1,500	Alfred Cady .....	5	15	605	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Goulburn—continued.</b>						
Tailo .....	2,550	Cunningham Bros. ....	17	271	.....	Goulburn.
" .....	1,800	John Cunningham .....	.....	.....	792	"
Tarago .....	1,530	Wm. H. Poidevin .....	34	25	1,341	Collector.
The Mount .....	1,500	Wm. Davis .....	.....	.....	721	Goulburn.
Tullengang and Galbraith .....	2,000	Roderick M'Kay .....	30	100	1,304	Taralga.
Tarlo R., Tarlo .....	600	Lachlan M'Tean .....	4	30	60	Goulburn.
The Briars, Goulburn .....	100	Colford Stein .....	.....	.....	20	"
Third Creek, Pajar .....	500	Henry Butt .....	4	2	90	"
The Briars, Goulburn .....	500	Robert J. Sheriff .....	4	3	90	"
Virginia Water .....	4,500	Peter Robert .....	34	217	900	Braidwood, C.P.S.
Windellema .....	1,500	J. J. Croaker .....	16	5	704	Goulburn.
Wollogorang .....	24,000	John Chisholm .....	70	1,400	22,900	"
Wollogorang .....	2,000	A. G. Huthwaite .....	10	150	.....	"
Wooragee .....	9,175	Mathew Pearce .....	30	225	676	"
Windellima .....	1,500	Peter Bonham .....	11	70	588	"
Winderadecn .....	6,000	Robert Beil .....	20	600	3,000	Collector.
Windellima .....	1,000	Joshua Britten .....	7	9	500	Goulburn.
Willeroo .....	9,000	R. C. Cooper .....	40	400	2,000	Collector.
Warrawillah .....	2,000	P. Byrne .....	25	90	970	"
Woroojin .....	3,000	Donald Rankin .....	5	51	1,100	Taralga.
Wandsworth .....	2,000	Thomas Ayling .....	6	169	800	Goulburn.
Windellima .....	2,000	Samuel Croaker .....	.....	.....	1,300	"
Woodhouselee .....	2,000	Frederick Davis .....	12	3	840	"
" .....	1,000	Henry Gray .....	7	18	650	"
" Clare Valley .....	1,800	Bridget Lynch .....	14	30	900	"
" Clear Hills .....	2,000	Sarah M'Lachlan .....	6	50	950	"
" Glenroy .....	920	Ronald M'Lachlan .....	12	30	953	"
" .....	3,000	Alex. Nixon .....	6	16	1,003	"
" Merivale .....	2,000	Arch. Nixon .....	10	50	950	"
" .....	1,500	Eli. Peach .....	7	4	604	"
Wayo .....	1,000	George Tiggs .....	.....	.....	600	"
Woore, Munusull .....	1,500	W. J. Stonier .....	32	55	981	"
Woodhouselee .....	2,000	Thomas Willoughby .....	19	17	610	"
Windellima .....	800	James A. Alsag .....	9	25	200	"
" .....	600	John Sweeny .....	5	30	390	"
Wattle Grove, Bannaby .....	800	James O'Connor .....	4	1	490	"
" Golspin .....	300	Mary A. Manard .....	2	14	93	"
Wowagin .....	700	John C. M'Cullum .....	.....	.....	410	"
Windellima .....	500	Abrm. Benham .....	.....	.....	150	"
Willow Gunn Hill, Middle Arm .....	1,000	George Corby .....	12	15	300	"
Wood Brook, Taralga .....	600	C. J. M'Alcer .....	10	20	253	"
Yarralan, Bungonia .....	1,000	Thomas Blake .....	13	30	480	"
Yarborough, Currawalla .....	600	Margaret M'Kinnon .....	3	7	130	"
Yarrah .....	500	William Barker .....	.....	.....	150	"
Yarborough, Currawalla .....	1,000	John Ross .....	8	10	300	"
Yarralar .....	800	J. J. Wilson .....	.....	.....	150	"
Yerwood, Gullen .....	1,700	Nat. Churchill .....	8	17	430	"
Yarra, Middle Arm .....	1,000	Alexander Cameron .....	12	55	481	"
Yurrendale, Gurrendale .....	500	Patrick Carolan .....	6	10	200	"
Yarranoo .....	3,757	Throsby Robertson .....	6	.....	3,420	Crookwell.
Yalbraith .....	3,000	Thomas M'Alister .....	20	100	1,104	Taralga.
	703,507		3,545	18,940	366,530	
<b>Grafton.</b>						
Ashby .....	64,000					
Travellers Rest .....	16,000	Ebenezer Vickery .....	6	4,090	.....	Grafton.
Double Duke .....	90,000					
Bald Hills .....	16,800	W. A. R. Greaves .....	12	800	.....	"
Blake's Creek .....	12,000	J. and W. Guill .....	10	330	.....	"
Burrow Farm .....	438	H. Gerrard .....	20	180	.....	"
Cliffdale .....	2,000	Thos. Pilkin .....	15	300	.....	"
Couldale .....	50,000	Joseph Brown .....	30	506	100	"
Clarenza .....	940	Naomi Anderson .....	9	200	.....	"
Couldale .....	4,200	Exors., J. Priestly .....	5	400	.....	"
Corindi .....	15,000	Samuel Cohen .....	8	230	.....	"
Ermington and Ramornie .....	96,500	C. G. Tindal .....	150	5,000	79	"
Etonsville .....	18,000	John Brown .....	50	1,200	.....	"
Glenreagh .....	about } 1,504 }	James Sweeney .....	40	1,100	.....	"
Gordon Brook, Dame Martin, and } Tempe .....	118,206 }	Thomas H. Smith .....	180	7,000	90	"
Glenreagh, West .....	26,000	Kelly and Gillett .....	20	200	.....	"
Greenwich .....	15,000	Exors., W. Freeman .....	100	900	20	"
Glenrock .....	8,000					
Little Nymbodia .....	5,000	Peter Shea .....	50	600	.....	"
Bushy Park .....	1,300					
Kangaroo Creek .....	1,500					
Glenugin .....	29,500	Michael Cohen .....	80	1,100	.....	"
Hernani .....	23,000	Edward Hargrave .....	50	1,600	90	"
Kangaroo Creek .....	2,800	Thos. Maxwell .....	25	400	.....	"
Lanark Lodge .....	16,000	D. D. M'Bride .....	18	1,035	.....	"
Little River .....	21,500	A. W. M'Dongal .....	12	454	.....	"
Nymboj .....	about 800	George Ellis .....	10	400	.....	"
Nymbodia .....	60,000	Stephen Buchan .....	60	2,000	120	"
Newbold Grange .....	85,000	W. A. B. Greaves .....	80	3,200	.....	"
Pillin Valley and Coldstream .....	36,000	Thos. Small .....	40	800	.....	"
Queanjo .....	16,000	W. A. Smith .....	20	1,000	.....	"
Summervale .....	20,000					
Malildordale .....	30,000	George R. Powell .....	50	600	.....	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Grafton—continued.</b>						
Sherwood .....	47,500	J. L. M'Dougall .....	21	600	.....	Grafton.
Southgate .....	30,000	J. and W. Zuill .....	12	1,050	.....	"
Sleeve-un-mon .....	8,700	W. A. Smith .....	5	600	.....	"
St. Cloud's Creek .....	85,120	Jacob Brown .....	10	60	.....	"
Tyringham .....	10,000	John Perrett .....	30	500	.....	"
Talounbie .....	50,000	John F. Small .....	30	1,000	.....	"
Woodford Island .....	2,000	J. K. M'Dougall .....	4	400	.....	"
Waterview .....	6,000					
	1,142,308		1,262	39,838	499	
<b>Gundagai.</b>						
Adelong Crossing .....	500	David Neve .....			530	Gundagai.
" .....	2,000	W. C. Truman .....	9	60	2,350	"
Adclong .....	6,000	Butler, Love & Emanuel .....	4	800	.....	"
" .....	500	Michael Arragon .....	8		350	"
" .....	6,000	L. Fallon .....	3		6,997	Tumut.
Bangus & Mundarlo .....	12,000	Wm. Bootes .....	20	150	14,150	Gundagai.
Bangus .....	2,000		4		1,860	"
Blowering .....	500	F. J. Bourke .....			163	"
Bongongolong .....	2,000	Wm. Bone .....			845	"
Bethungra .....	12,000	Frank Cowley .....			11,000	Cootamundra.
Bongong .....	2,000	Jas. J. Crowe .....	8		2,000	Gundagai.
Bongongo & Chidowla .....	4,600	W. J. Crowe .....	8		4,500	"
Bethungra .....	2,000	Ed. Carroll .....			1,950	Cootamundra.
Brungle Creek .....	2,000	Henry French .....	13	225	1,350	Tumut.
Brawlin .....	300	Thomas Fletcher .....			560	Cootamundra.
Berthong .....	30,000	J. Gibb & Son .....	103	182	34,275	"
Billipalap .....	1,000	R. Guest .....	8	20	1,000	Tumut.
Brungle .....	1,000	Charles Guy .....	63	80	620	"
Bago .....	300	E. W. Hartnutt .....			200	"
Bongongolong .....	1,000	Wm. Herrington .....			904	Gundagai.
Black Springs .....	500	Wm. Hardwick .....			320	"
Blowering .....	150	Jno. Hlett .....	30	70	.....	Tumut.
Bundarbo .....	2,700	Francis Lloyd, Junr. ....	3	10	5,000	Gundagai.
Blowering East .....	10,000	Joseph Lambert .....	40	250	10,000	Tumut.
Bethungra .....	500	Edward Lloyd .....			730	Cootamundra.
Bombowlee .....	100	T. Piper, senr. ....			33	"
Bungadong .....	2,000	Jno. Melrose .....			2,000	Tumut.
Brawlin .....	1,000	Antoni Meltzer .....			803	Cootamundra.
" .....	1,000	Jno. Moroney .....			700	"
Bundangan .....	1,200	Pat. Maguire .....			1,010	Tumut.
Brungle & Wagra .....	5,000	Duncan M'Kignon .....	19	200	3,606	"
Blowering .....	100	Jno. Ryan .....			29	"
Bundarbo .....	5,000	Alex M'Callister .....	11	41	5,576	Gundagai.
Bondo Bombowlee To-morrowina .....	46,000	Angus Rankin .....	80	1,230	19,100	Tumut.
Brungle .....	100	Jno. M'Kenzie .....			52	"
" .....	4,000	D. & A. M. Gruer .....	16	240	2,200	"
Blowering .....	100	Charles Oddy .....			104	"
Brawlin .....	800	Kenneth M'Leod .....			936	Cootamundra.
Brungle .....	800	James Quin .....			400	"
Bundarbo, Jugiong, & Long Point .....	25,000	Ben. M. Osborne .....	50	500	20,000	Gundagai.
Brungle .....	500	James Quirk .....			130	"
Bongongo .....	10,000	F. A. Smith .....	10		3,000	"
Bethruuga .....	80	Geo. Skoeres .....			100	"
Bombowlee Creek .....	2,000	James Wade .....	7	8	1,300	Tumut.
Bombowlee .....	150	Saml. Piper, junr. ....			140	"
Brungle .....	1,200	C. W. Weekes .....	8	400	.....	"
Bombowlee .....	100	Saml. Piper, senr. ....			20	"
Bangadong .....	1,500	Joseph Woolans .....			1,200	"
Condonblonga .....	6,000	Lawrence Roche .....	65	2,200	4,000	Gundagai.
C.P.S., Jones Creek .....	500	Peter Reardon .....			960	"
" Black Springs .....	3,600	Wm. Sullivan .....	40	100	3,000	"
" Money Money .....	1,500	D. & J. Sullivan .....	6	50	1,000	"
" Coolac .....	1,600	Peter Sullivan .....	5	70	5,000	"
" Claris .....	2,588	Jno. Sells .....	30	30	3,900	"
" Bongongo .....	1,000	John Sheehan .....			700	"
Culner Park .....	2,000	Gilbert Sumnerville .....	4		1,750	Cootamundra.
C.P.S., Adelong Crossing .....	2,400	Turner Bros. ....	30	180	2,150	Gundagai.
" Adjimbilly .....	5,000	Robt. Owen .....	8	13	5,000	"
" Wagra .....	600	P. O'Keefe .....			800	"
" Mitta Mitta .....	2,000	Wm. Priddle .....	10	10	1,400	"
" .....	1,500	Charlotte Priddle .....	3	4	1,400	"
" Yammatree .....	3,000	David Plows .....	10	20	2,500	"
" Coolac .....	600	R. L. Pegrum .....			800	"
" Black Springs .....	4,000	C. & J. Perry .....	60	15	3,193	"
" Cobarralong & Wantabadgery .....	6,000	Quelter Bros. ....	15	40	6,000	"
" Wagra .....	500	Thomas Quirke .....			900	"
Bongongolong .....	600	J. & T. Grubb .....			860	"
Cootamundra .....	4,000	Executors late John Hurley .....	30	30	5,045	Cootamundra.
C.P.S. Willie Ploma .....	700	Executors of late Wm. Edwards, jun. ....	50	300	500	Gundagai.
Cungcong .....	600	John Fogarty .....			870	Cootamundra.
C.P.S. Wagra .....	600	A. Frost .....			962	Gundagai.
Cooney's Creek .....	4,000	A. Franks .....	10	60	3,000	"
Cooney .....	600	Wm. Fitzgerald .....			800	"
C.P.S. Brungle .....	1,140	French Bros. ....	13	40	1,150	Tumut.
Cootamundra .....	600	Jos. Cox .....			342	"
Corrang .....	1,200	Drummond Bros. ....			2,300	Cootamundra.
C.P.S. Mundarloo .....	2,000	J. & R. Derrick .....	10	10	2,000	Gundagai.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Gundagai—continued.</b>						
C.P.S. Jugiong	2,846	R. B. Davison	5	13	3,980	Gundagai.
Cootamundra	100	John Canty			256	
C.P.S. Adjinbilly	500	M. Cassidy			700	"
" Bongongo	600	George Collins			900	"
Cungegong	760	E. Connor	11	20	1,950	Cootamundra.
C.P.S. Calafat	1,200	Irwin Crain	6	300		Tumut.
"	10,000	Andrew Crain	22	1,000	6,000	"
Cooney's Creek	2,062	Thomas Coggan	10	25	1,600	Gundagai.
Cotway	10,000	N. & M. Carberry	30	300	8,900	"
C.P.S. Tarrabandra	700	Wm. Cooper	20	50	1,665	"
Courabyra	6,000	E. Ashcroft	14	105	4,000	Tumberumba.
Clarendon	2,300	James Brubin	8	6	3,000	Gundagai.
C.P.S. Nangus	2,700	Peter Boyton	8	10	2,200	"
"	3,800	J. Busbel, sen.	35	617		"
Cootamundra	200	G. Wales			435	"
Cungegong	1,500	Thomas Bannon			2,100	Cootamundra.
C.P.S. and Freehold, Willie Ploma	2,700	Wm. Williams, jun.	13	250	3,000	Gundagai.
Cullinga	800	Thomas Quinlan			900	Cootamundra.
Cootamundra	400	Jas. Ryan			200	"
Chidowla	12,000	John Roach	45	40	5,000	Gundagai.
Cungegong	3,000	Thomas Moylan	4	7	2,000	Cootamundra.
C.P.S. Gobarralong	1,800	Pat M'Garvey	6	2	1,300	Gundagai.
" Wantabadgery	2,200	E. M'Glede	15	11	2,600	"
" Muttama	600	R. M'Donnell			900	"
Coolac	600	D. M'Leod			905	"
C.P.S. Burra	1,000	C. J. Nicholls	5	5	1,000	"
" Tenandra	1,350	W. H. Jenkins	20	35	4,500	"
" Yammatree	5,000	Henry Jenkins	14	16	3,000	"
" Cucumbra	200	Peter Larkins			170	"
" Gobarralong	4,000	W. & J. Luff	25	120	4,000	"
" Bongongo	2,080	James Luff	8	20	3,700	"
" Cooney	1,700	Geo. Manwaring	10	20	1,500	"
" South Gundagai	1,600	James M'Grath	30	100	3,500	"
" Coolac	1,650	Pat. Maher	8	30	1,719	"
" Cooney	500	Wm. Manwaring			600	"
" Clareville	1,000	M. Hollinan			2,000	Cootamundra.
C.P.S. Tarrabandra	1,000	John Hargraves			840	Gundagai.
" Mundarlooloo	640	John Hardwick	10	20	1,000	"
" Wagra	400	James Holt			600	"
Coolac	300				50	"
Coolman	500	Daniel Herlity			986	Tumut.
C.P.S. Coolac	2,000	Wm. Glascock	6	20	2,000	Gundagai.
" Adjinbilly	1,200	Thomas Givney	4		2,000	"
"	4,000	John Givney	12	50	3,500	"
" Coolac	600	John Glascock			900	"
" Turrabandrie	340	John & John A. Withers	9	14	1,800	"
" Stoney Creek	730	George Woodbridge	50	20	1,000	"
" Mundarlooloo	600	Jno. Whitticker	11	20	2,000	"
Cullingar	1,300	Richard Walsh	8	4	1,492	Cootamundra.
Darbalara	15,000	W. B. Smith	40	300	15,000	Gundagai.
Deep Creek	400	James Raymond			600	Cootamundra.
Datyon	38,000	J. & W. Richardson	65	2,200	4,000	Tumut.
Darbalara	600	Jno. Pierce			720	Gundagai.
Daltroy	7,232	Wm. Richardson	14	525	7,832	"
Daltroy Creek	1,000	A. J. Cooper			926	"
Dollur Vale	8,000	A. J. A. Beveridge	30	15	8,000	"
Ellerslie	600	Jno. Clear			485	"
Eurobin	5,000	James Brennan	20	280	1,615	Tamut.
Ellerslie	35,000	Peterson & Sargood	24	193	22,505	"
Five-mile Creek	1,744	Benjamin Ross	16	80	1,000	Gundagai.
Frampton	2,600	Jno. M'Clintock	14	20	4,000	Cootamundra.
Fern Hill	3,000	G. W. Last	15	24	2,990	Tumut.
Fern Bank	1,840	E. Davis	8	4	1,800	"
Fern Dale	300	Jno. Callaway			540	"
Forest Hill	2,000	Wm. Cowley, junr.	8	9	1,915	Cootamundra.
Gadara	2,700	Trustees Estate, R. K. Broughton.	20	500		Tumut.
Green Camp	500	Jno. Vaughan			600	Cootamundra.
Gil Gal	6,000	Samuel Ward	20	22	5,000	"
Green Hills	29,000	J. B. & H. Sharp	12	1,000		Tumut.
Green Bank	2,119	James Prowse			2,000	"
Green Hills	1,400	Mary Quinlan	10	8	1,800	Cootamundra.
Gunonjugrawah	14,000	Leah Howe	20	700	4,000	Gundagai.
Gocup	300	Henry Hogan			250	"
Gilmore & Tomorrowma	20,000	Francis Garner	55	451	2,500	Tumut.
Gobarralong	600	T. Brotherton			370	"
Gocup	7,000	Samuel Gordon	16	16	4,156	"
Gadara	1,040	Jno. Barrett	20	200	470	"
Green Hills	3,000	A. R. Hogan	4	45	2,337	"
Gilmore	600	James Deans			430	"
Gocup	200	Wm. Egan	10	190		"
Green Hills	400	E. L. S. Cottam			300	"
Glenarchy	1,000	L. & E. Forsyth			900	Cootamundra.
Gundagai	100	J. H. Fitzgerald			150	"
Gilmore	2,000	R. Downing, senr.	30	500		Tumut.
Gobarralong	2,400	Jno. Carberry	25	60	2,000	Gundagai.
Gilangrove	600	Jno. Clark			376	"
Gobarralong	600	Thomas Carberry	80	100	340	"
Gilmore	400	Wm. Carter			300	"
Gundagai	500	Roger Carey			600	"



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Gundagai—continued.</b>						
Gobarralong	9,000	James Crowe	35	250	6,500	Gundagai.
Gadara	1,000	J. A. Broughton	20	400	.....	Tumut.
Green Camp	3,000	J. & E. Barnes	12	14	1,660	Cootamundra.
Hill View	1,800	George Troy	15	35	2,000	"
Hilly Dale	1,139	O. J. Hilley	5	5	1,605	"
Hurleys	1,000	A. Emery	.....	.....	1,964	"
Hillas Creek	2,160	G. W. Denis	8	7	1,315	Gundagai.
Ironbong	31,000	M. Sawyer	10	12	18,045	Cootamundra and Tumut.
"	1,000	M. O'Brien	.....	.....	900	Cootamundra.
"	1,000	Thomas Maher	.....	.....	900	"
"	2,350	W. S. Freeborne	12	7	1,688	"
"	600	A. J. Davis	.....	.....	906	"
"	3,500	Elliott Bros.	10	18	2,600	"
"	2,000	D. Coughlan	.....	.....	1,606	"
Jellingrove	8,000	R. Whitticker	30	200	10,000	Gundagai.
Jindalee	1,000	P. Ryan	.....	.....	850	Cootamundra.
Jones' Creek	150	M. Sullivan	.....	.....	180	"
Jenkins' Island	1,800	F. Jenkins	20	100	4,000	Gundagai.
Jugiong	400	Wm. Conden	.....	.....	350	"
Jugiong & Cooney's Creek	2,000	Jno. Lloyd	6	20	3,000	"
Jugiong	200	Francis Goodwin	.....	.....	400	"
Jindalee	800	E. C. Hobbs	.....	.....	831	Cootamundra.
Jugiong	200	Jno. Gerrard	.....	.....	130	"
"	800	Pat. Gaven	.....	.....	2,000	Gundagai.
"	500	T. Callan, sen.	.....	.....	400	"
"	2,800	Wm. Coggan	5	30	3,000	"
Jerusalem	600	James Brown	.....	.....	654	"
Kino	16,000	James Robinson	120	600	21,000	"
Killemeicat	1,865	Rachel M'Lennan	13	221	.....	Tumut.
"	1,865	Rachel M'Lennan	.....	.....	12	"
Kyron	1,000	Jno. Mullany	.....	.....	840	Gundagai.
Kiandra Plains	9,000	Thomas Halloran	10	.....	9,000	Tumut.
Kilrush	1,300	Wm. Godfrey	8	4	1,400	Cootamundra.
"	1,000	Jno. Cronin	10	20	1,200	"
Leased Freehold, Jones' Creek	400	F. Quilter	1	7	1,000	Gundagai.
Littledale	1,200	J. J. Miller	.....	.....	900	Cootamundra.
Lac-ma-lac	2,000	J. Kenneally	.....	.....	986	Tumut.
Long Plain	10,000	Mack & Co.	6	.....	6,400	"
Lac-ma-lac	400	Thomas Healy	.....	.....	80	"
Lara	320	Bridget Higgins	8	2	1,000	Cootamundra.
Lac-ma-lac and Cooleman	3,154	F. Holloran	15	50	1,600	Tumut.
Light-house	500	Jno. Hingerty	7	15	1,303	Cootamundra.
Long Field	200	H. Coughlan & Son	.....	.....	20	"
Lemington	2,000	Darlow & Son	8	4	1,000	Tumut.
Long Plain	13,000	Thos. Bailey	.....	.....	13,900	"
Lagoon Creek	3,000	Walter Curry	20	22	2,000	Cootamundra.
Lauril Hill	200	Jno. Adams	.....	.....	350	"
Long Plain	25,000	Austin & Millear	9	6	9,680	Tumut.
Landgrove	4,500	J. H. Bragg	15	30	3,000	Cootamundra.
Middle Adelong	400	Mercer Todd	6	36	1,400	Tumut.
Merryblindinah	14,000	Stephen White	20	60	12,000	Gundagai.
Mingay, Brawlin, and Cucumbra	20,000	P. J. O'Donnell	50	800	21,000	Cootamundra.
Mitta Mitta	4,138	M'Callister Brothers and M'Donnell	15	48	2,934	Gundagai.
Middle Adelong	40	J. T. Develin	.....	.....	25	"
Money Money	3,300	E. Keane	12	40	4,500	"
"	40	T. Donohue	.....	.....	50	"
Mount Pleasant	1,000	Jno. Kearns	.....	.....	900	Cootamundra.
Morrison's Hill	500	M. Deegan	.....	.....	400	"
Muttama	600	R. Franks	5	5	1,450	"
Minjary	200	M. Donohue	.....	.....	200	"
Mount Adrah	8,000	Crain Bros.	.....	.....	6,500	Tumut.
Mitta Mitta	1,000	Jno. Cooper	.....	.....	970	Gundagai.
Money Money	2,500	P. & J. W. Coggan	9	36	2,000	"
Muttama	1,500	A. Armstrong	30	30	2,000	"
Mingay	600	M. Ball	.....	.....	350	"
Muttama	60,000	T. Broughton	800	1,000	26,000	"
Nanangrove	12,000	Lawrence Roche	20	50	4,500	"
Nangus and Lac-ma-lac	26,000	Jno. Jenkins	30	700	30,000	"
Nottingham Forest	36,000	Hebden & Son	10	10	17,000	Tumut.
Nangus	600	R. Angel	.....	.....	880	Gundagai.
Red Hill and Spring Creek	30,000	P. & E. Kiley	50	200	15,100	Tumut.
Rose Vale	3,800	M. Hamilton	11	50	3,000	Cootamundra.
Rose Farm	600	Wm. Corby	.....	.....	700	"
Rafton	2,600	P. Cullan	8	20	2,000	Gundagai.
Springfield	979	Jno. Wilkinson	26	300	.....	Tumut.
"	979	Jno. Wilkinson	.....	.....	250	"
Snuba	30,000	Swift & Hann	10	.....	7,000	"
South Yarrangobilly	35,000	Stanbridge, Meares & Waugh	10	.....	12,300	"
Shaking Bog and Billapalola	3,500	James Petts	10	3	2,000	"
Springfield	2,370	Patrick Quinn	7	15	3,000	Gundagai.
Spring Vale	500	P. Maher	.....	.....	701	"
"	600	Wm. Jones	.....	.....	544	Cootamundra.
Sandy Creek	1,200	Jno. Harris	30	50	1,000	Tumut.
South Gundagai	200	B. M'Grath	.....	.....	280	"
"	20	Jno. Isaacs	.....	.....	600	Gundagai.
"	20	George Field	.....	.....	190	"
Springs	1,200	Jno. Fitzgerald	.....	.....	1,000	Tumut.
Spring Creek	1,500	John Davis	13	13	1,600	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Gundagai—continued.</b>						
Sheep Station Creek	2,500	Wm. Douglas	12		1,950	Gundagai.
Star Hill	600	George Curry			500	Cootamundra.
South Gundagai	30	Wm. Barton			480	
Spring Hills	3,500	R. Cartwright, jun.	4	6	1,300	"
Sheep Station Creek	440	James Burnett	3	2	1,180	Gundagai.
Thorn Hill	1,900	J. J. Worthington	12	16	1,900	Cootamundra.
The Forest	3,000	R. Weston			1,966	"
Tumut	100	T. Eggleton			50	"
The Oaks	4,000	W. Riordan	6	13	3,200	"
Tower Hill	1,000	Wm. Renchan			955	"
Three Brooks	2,560	S. C. Smith	5	20	1,208	Tumut.
Turrabandra	9,000	F. J. M'Evoy	50	30	20,000	Gundagai.
Tumut	300	R. Dickenson, jun.			250	
Talbingo North	15,000	Sarah Lampe	7	250	2,680	Tumut.
Tumut	500	W. H. Hargraves	7		400	
Tarrabandra	374	Pat. Harlow	14	7	1,100	
Tumut	10	Wm. Hicks			20	
"	500	R. Hargraves	7	200		Tumut.
"	30	Thomas Campbell			8	
"	500	Catherinc Burns		100		"
"	60	T. Biddle			8	"
Tomorrowma	13,000	Armstrong Bros.	7		15,710	"
Tumut	15,000	C. Atkinson	9	200		"
Tenandra	6,400	James Beveridge	15	40	5,300	Gundagai.
Ualemin	600	James Hatcly			450	Cootamundra.
Wattle Retreat	3,000	C. Ryal	8	11	3,000	"
West Blowering	8,000	M. Sawyer	40	145	3,040	Tumut.
Wyangle	1,500	Mrs. E. Murphy			750	"
"	1,700	Pat. Geary	7	45	1,337	"
Willie Ploma	5,000	W. Edwards, jun.	5	500	1,400	Gundagai.
Wyangle	100	W. Frost	1		140	
Woomooma	2,000	Phillip Demein	18	7	1,705	Tumut.
Wattle Gully	1,000	J. Corby			900	Cootamundra.
Wagra	3,000	T. Broben	150	350		Gundagai.
Yellowin	17,000	Wilkinson & Son			5,380	Tumut.
Yammatree	6,246	W. H. Smith	8	7	2,000	Gundagai.
Yabtree	20,000	R. F. Horsely	26	315	11,950	"
Yarrangobilly Talbingo Pimbeyan	23,000	James Gibb	20	50	11,000	Tumut.
	1,272,800		4,043	26,098	840,965	

**Hay.**

Benduck	90,000	R. M. Ayre	28	90	29,885
Boyong	35,000	C. B. Fisher	10	300	8,000
" C.P.	3,200	George Asheroft	40	300	500
" "	640	P. B. Moore	9	2	565
Burrabogie	320,000	Fitzwilliam Wentworth	113	120	108,130
" C.P.		William Davis	12	22	995
" "	400	William Davis, junior	12	21	240
" "		James Campbell	20	30	800
" "	2,300	Thomas Beveridge			1,500
" "		Henry Pether			
" "		Peter J. Firth	15	17	300
" "	640	James Parry	5	31	
Canoon	127,000	Austin & Milliar	50	60	26,375
" C.P.	1,757	George Carter	12	21	1,150
" "	2,560	Donald M'Callum	12		973
" "	2,560	Mrs. Levinia Donahee	12	21	1,210
" "	640	Walter Jackson			400
" "	640	John Hart	4	4	300
Conargo, blocks B and D	(No return)	Currie & Mackinnon	6		14,250
Eli Elwah	150,000	J. & G. Russell	119	111	36,051
" C.P.	10,280	Frank Johns	70	500	1,540
" "		Alex. Millican	3	4	400
" "		Harry Boyd	8	10	50
" "		John M'Clure	10	30	80
" "		Robert M'Cormack	4		350
Eli Elwah C.P.		Mesiah Whiting	3	2	400
" "	960	Samuel M'Laughlin	30	660	
Gillam	35,000	Hon. Henry Moore	15	15	11,508
Goolgumblah	145,954	Samuel M'Caughy	44	86	55,383
Groongal	350,000	T. and S. Learmonth	205	700	141,500
" C.P.		Kenneth M'Donald	4		450
" "		Ewen M'Innes	2		480
Howlong	80,000	Rudd Bros.	50	190	35,000
" C.P.	3,200	Norton Bros.	8		2,902
Illawah	260,000	M'Cullough, Seller, & Co.	120	156	90,867
" C.P.	7,680	M'Clolland & Co.	8	14	4,507
" "	1,800	John E. Donoho	20	50	450
" "		G. T. Gornly	9		800
" "		Allen Lakeman	22	28	896
" "		Arthur M'Intyre	4		400
" "		Malcolm M'Innes	9		
" "	420	George Butterworth	21	35	30
Jeremay	9,960	Mrs. Emma Tyson	50	100	1,506
Kerrarbury	160,000	M'Leay & Clark	150	500	87,600
Mungadel	119,350	Colin W. Simson	57	110	40,448
" C.P.	640	Abraham Haslem	10	2	
Moonbria	50,000	H. B. Patterson & Co.	32	56	22,000

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Hay continued.</b>						
Miranda .....		Hon. Henry Moore .....				
Nyingay .....	33,676	P. B. Curtain .....	18	20	9,716	
" C.P. ....		Matthew Thornton .....	4		350	
Oxley Station .....	80,000	Mrs. Susan Darchy .....	75	30	22,370	
Pevensey .....	95,000	F. R. Godfrey .....	33	55	30,236	
Pimpampa (included in Canoon) .....		Austin & Millear .....				
Steam Plains .....		Lewis Middle .....	25	50	10,000	
Singorimba (included in Goolgumblah) .....		Saml. M'Caughey .....				
Toganmain .....	297,000	Thos. Robertson .....	175	390	125,247	
Toganmain, C.P. ....		William Arnold .....	7	65	450	
" " .....		Peter Bell .....			708	
" " .....	3,840	Beggs & Kyle .....	14	32	1,500	
" " .....		James Blain .....	7	21	940	
" " .....		Samuel Cambell .....	2		1,000	
" " .....		James Chard .....	24	33	800	
" " .....	3,200	Isaac Collius .....	5	14	1,607	
" " .....		Joseph Curran .....	9	6	556	
" " .....		Thomas Coutts .....	4	5	788	
" " .....	708	Edward English .....	3	28	708	
" " .....		David Findlay .....	2	3	980	
" " .....		William Lee Findlay .....	4	4	900	
" " .....		James M'Williams .....	8	6	888	
" " .....	4,000	Richard Rivers .....	20	30	2,560	
" " .....		John Sparkes .....			704	
" " .....		Thomas Terry .....	10	80	480	
" " .....	1,900	Geo. W. Terry .....	12	4	900	
" " .....		James Walker .....	3	8	900	
" " .....		James Waldren .....	4	6	760	
Toganmain, C.P. ....	640	Thomas Cowan .....	30			
" " .....	6,500	Skene Bros. ....	9		6,306	
" C.P. ....	1,200	Robert Nelson .....	4	5	490	
" " .....	1,280	James Nelson .....	8		495	
" " .....	279	John Nelson .....	2	7	490	
" " .....	920	Robert Nelson, jun. ....	4	5	495	
Toogambie .....	175,000	Parsons & Dill .....	73	104	54,550	
Toogambie, C.P. ....	2,440	Patrick Pendergast .....	10	15	1,500	
" " .....	640	Aix. Brown .....	2		1,200	
Tupra .....	235,000	James Tyson .....	50	100	87,889	
Thelangerin .....	179,120	R. & A. M'Farland .....	41	100	45,800	
Uardry .....	110,000	Mills, Neilson, & Smith .....	38	64	38,635	
Uardry, C.P. ....		John Alston .....	9	31		
Wargam .....	70,000	W. & J. Robertson .....	23	37	20,723	
Warwillah .....	85,000	Hon. Wm. Campbell .....	56	75	30,979	
Warwillah, C.P. ....		Samuel Porter .....	25	45	1,000	
Willurah .....	139,000	John Lamb .....	60	90	57,486	
Wooloondool .....	70,000	Stewart & Magee .....	30	23	23,710	
Wooloondool, C.P. ....	640	Stewart Andrew .....	2		600	
" " .....	400	Harrison Pollard .....	20	25	150	
" " .....	260	Edward Ray .....	2	8	129	
	3,570,224		2,443	5,368	1,328,846	

<b>Hume.</b>						
Abbotsford .....	800	James Post, senior .....	8	30	882	Germanton.
Annandyle .....	25,500	Samuel Bowler .....	25	120	20,734	"
" C.P. ....	3,000	James Bruce .....	30	120	2,154	"
Benambra .....	11,000	William Wood .....	31	13	11,020	"
Billabong .....	18,000	George W. Scrivener .....	15	35	7,650	"
" C.P. ....	1,030	W. Broadribb .....	20	40	523	"
" " .....	10,349	D. Byrne .....	16	146	4,700	"
" " .....	2,000	J. B. Crowe .....	23	31	3,019	"
" " .....	320	J. Dawson .....	20	25	400	"
" " .....	1,685	R. Hovenden .....	16	20	1,610	"
" " .....	1,000	M. Kern .....	10	20	905	"
" " .....	1,640	J. Lawson .....	35	50	603	"
" " .....	520	Thos. Smyles .....	30	7	214	"
Black Jack .....	16,000	Andrew Bullman .....	10		2,300	Tumberumba.
Bringenbrong, Indi, and Khancoban .....	14,000	Thomas Mitchell .....	200	3,000		"
Burra .....	21,000	Executors of J. J. Donnelly .....	200	700	100	"
Carabobala .....	15,875	F. Heriot .....	40	100	14,050	Germanton.
" C.P. ....	4,160	H. Coward .....	20	34	6,717	"
" " .....	2,500	Mrs. B. Flinn .....	6	4	3,040	"
" " .....	3,800	David Roach .....	9	160	3,945	"
Carabost .....	34,840	W. B. Gibbs .....	50	200	17,450	"
" C.P. ....	380	Henry Cheney .....			27	"
" " .....	600	James Clyde .....			260	"
" " .....	672	H. Hubbard .....	4	6	280	"
" " .....	400	Thomas Oakman .....	4		450	"
Clifton .....	40,000	F. & J. Keane .....	15	170	20,190	"
Cookardina .....	2,600	Edward Post .....	7	5	1,504	"
" " .....	1,800	John Post .....	6	21	1,504	"
" C.P. ....	3,620	William Bunyan .....	14	36	4,015	"
" " .....	2,800	William Humphry .....	11	23	2,810	"
" " .....	925	Arthur T. Medcalf .....	25	26	1,755	"
Copabella Four-mile .....	70,000	Real Bros. ....	100	200	30,150	"
" C.P. ....	872	Francis Holman .....	31	101	824	"
Dora Dora .....	60,000	J. H. Davey & Co. ....	52	350	500	"
Glenroy .....	16,000	J. M'Auliffe .....	150	609	60	Tumberumba.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Hume—continued.</b>						
Glenroy, C.P.	2,000	George W. Evans	15	170	560	Tumberumba.
" C.P.	672	Wm. M'Eachern	10	32	33	"
" "	400	J. Twist	4	7	300	"
Greg Greg	10,000	John Pierce	100	1,000	.....	"
" C.P.	500	Richard Wilson	20	40	400	"
Hillside	10,000	F. J. Manning	15	20	4,108	Germanton.
Humula	42,396	New Zealand Co.	32	74	14,600	"
" C.P.	6,332	Abbot Bros.	18	33	3,813	"
" "	4,691	J. Cheney	.....	.....	3,615	Wagga Wagga.
" "	2,560	D. Cox	.....	.....	1,808	Germanton.
" "	3,000	R. S. Douglas	12	9	2,800	Wagga Wagga.
" "	1,280	Alexander M'Pherson	6	20	690	"
" "	6,000	Phelan Bros.	6	24	3,000	"
" "	1,967	R. Tresillian	12	30	80	"
Indi, C.P.	2,000	S. Whitehead	20	40	830	"
Jerra Jerra	9,000	John Burns	8	40	6,600	"
Jinjellie	6,000	Mount Battery Co.	23	2,150	.....	Tumberumba.
" C.P.	480	H. Hudson	10	15	160	"
Khancoban	15,610	Scammel Bros.	94	410	.....	"
Kinross	20,000	Ross Bros.	40	50	16,500	Germanton.
Little Billabong & Rosewood	24,000	W. H. Williams	100	800	8,000	"
" " C.P.	3,802	Thos. Hudson	12	34	1,110	"
" " "	1,997	Thos. Lunt	20	100	1,000	"
Manus	30,000	Robt. M'icking	70	350	15,000	Tumberumba.
" C.P.	5,120	Alfred Chant	1	.....	1,997	"
Maracket	3,960	Isabella Strachan	15	57	2,610	Germanton.
Mountain Creek	8,000	Ex. late J. Morrice	14	15	7,000	"
" C.P.	1,909	Daniel Nyhan	10	12	1,514	"
" "	2,180	Thomas Nyhan	6	15	2,247	"
" "	1,700	John Wanklin	20	50	2,000	"
Munderoo	5,000	Benj. Bell	60	600	1,499	Tumberumba.
" C.P.	640	A. Bell	8	40	40	"
" C.P.	1,260	Jos. Bell	6	12	702	"
New Merrinang	110,000	H. Ricketson	20	.....	30,000	"
Opossum Point	20,000	Mary O'Donohoe	40	400	40	"
Ournie	32,000	James Rutherford	300	1,000	10,000	"
Rankin Park	382	Ronald Rankin	20	60	300	"
Rosewood C.P.	400	Philip Esenhauer	5	17	30	"
" "	860	Thomas Jordan	11	46	500	"
" "	1,280	Jas. R. Lewis	10	34	460	"
" "	1,600	J. H. Mehr	12	5	1,000	"
" "	1,880	Walter Mott	10	55	1,500	"
" "	640	James Wilson	20	40	400	"
Tulmalone	6,000	Smithwick & Vynar	20	45	7,650	Germanton.
" C.P.	320	Peter Strachan	6	23	160	"
Ten-mile Creek	8,000	M. & W. Purtell	20	20	8,000	"
" C.P.	300	William Gee	10	19	180	"
" "	1,000	Francis Morgan	6	4	904	"
" "	3,500	William Ryan	5	4	3,077	"
Tom Grogin	16,000	M'Kenzie & M'Donald	20	350	.....	Tumberumba.
Toolong	50,000	J. J. Donnelly	.....	800	13,000	"
Tooma, Meragle, & Pound	100,000	Macartney & Co.	222	454	47,758	"
Tumberumba	10,000	T. H. Mate	30	25	1,264	"
" C.P.	300	Robt. Watson	2	14	148	"
Welaregang	8,000	Basil Gray	10	700	90	"
" C.P.	9,602	Thomas Whitehead	20	500	1,600	"
Welaregang North	10,250	J. & C. Crowe	30	540	60	"
Woodlands	8,000	Mathew Bradley	100	400	.....	"
Woomargama	24,000	Mrs. Splatt	32	58	29,762	Germanton.
" C.P.	4,500	Michael O'Connell	4	6	4,000	"
Yambla	3,132	Phillip Gill	6	17	2,514	"
Yarra Yarra	76,000	James M'Laurin	100	628	43,225	"
" C.P.	900	James Post, junior	5	.....	1,110	"
Yarrara	1,600	John K. Armstrong	25	20	6,785	"
" C.P.	800	John O'Keefe	10	20	187	"
	1,149,648		3,151	18,951	486,755	

**Kiama.**

Applegarth	200	J. T. Cambage	.....	.....	22	
Airlie Hill	400	David Warden	10	190	18	Milton.
Avondale	.....	Thomas Charlton	.....	.....	2	
Alne Bank	250	W. R. Hindmarsh	20	150	45	
Barren Flat	3,520	E. De Mestre	.....	.....	.....	Nowra.
Ballaghwangarah	1,600	James Wilson	.....	.....	133	
Brownsville	.....	John Brown	.....	.....	30	
Broughton Creek	100	William Sharpe	.....	.....	6	
Bulli	.....	S. Vidler	.....	.....	6	
Busby Park	90	Sarah Hart	.....	.....	6	
Berkeley	120	H. G. Irvine	.....	.....	20	
Bulli	.....	J. and J. Collings	.....	.....	40	
Burnside	.....	W. Thorburn	.....	.....	7	
Bulli	.....	R. A. Floyd	.....	.....	9	
Burruga	100	J. T. Hall	.....	.....	90	
Coolangatta	2,200	David Berry	342	800	435	"
Croome	100	John Russell	.....	.....	60	
Cabbage-tree Flat	60	C. S. Beattie	.....	.....	23	
Daisy Bank	.....	B. H. Marshall	.....	.....	21	
Danmore	200	G. L. Fuller	.....	.....	50	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Kiama—continued.</b>						
Five Islands Estate .....	860	Sarah O'Donnell .....	6	250	30	Wollongong.
Fairy Meadow .....	40	C. Caldwell .....			14	
Fig-tree .....	30	John Ranken .....			6	
Gerringong .....		Alex. Campbell .....			14	
Green Hills .....	191	John Latta .....			10	
Horsley and Kembla Park .....	1,075	John Lindsay .....	9	254	50	"
Jervis Bay .....	9,380	E. De Mestre .....				Nowra.
Ivy Mount .....	170	G. J. Hindmarsh .....			30	
Jasper's Brush .....	100	L. M'Intyre .....			8	
Jamberoo .....	300	Moses King .....			9	
" .....		John Tate .....			18	
" .....		James Murphy .....			27	
Kendall Dale .....	200	John Kendall .....			30	
Kirmington .....	200	Edward Kendall .....			40	
Kiama .....		Holden Brothers .....			50	
" .....		Geo. Wood & Son .....			50	
" .....		Dixon King .....			30	
Lagoon .....	2,560	E. De Mestre .....	20	250		Nowra.
Lakelands .....	3,000	P. H. Osborne .....	14	300	20	Wollongong.
Loch Leven .....	150	W. H. Wilford .....			42	
Murramarang .....	5,400	John Evans .....	30	650	750	Milton.
Milton .....		W. Garrard .....			20	
Merroe .....	17,250	David Berry .....	100	650		Nowra.
Numba .....	7,500	" .....	40	350		"
Noggerah .....		John King .....			5	
Narrega .....	3,000	E. De Mestre .....	20	280	1,240	"
Peterborough .....	1,350	Thos. Alex. Bedall .....	70	300		Kiama.
Penrose Villa .....	880	E. R. Evans .....	20	230	20	Wollongong.
Russell Vale .....	500	P. T. M'Cabe .....			1	
Shellharbour .....		Thomas .....			90	
Shellharbour .....		Charles Inskin .....			13	
Spring Hill .....	160	David Warden .....	2	54		Milton.
Saltwater Creek .....	1,300	E. De Mestre .....				Nowra.
Terara .....	800	" .....	140	300	300	"
Tommerong .....		John Parnell .....			12	
Touga .....	600	H. P. Wilson .....	2	290		Braidwood.
Wollongong .....		J. Rathmell .....			84	
" .....		A. Beatson .....			106	
Westeria .....		James Marceau .....			15	
Woodburn .....		E. M'Mahon, junr. .....			78	
Woodstock .....	1,100	E. Ewin .....			22	
Woolloomoola .....	7,700	D. Berry .....	5	225		Nowra.
Wandaree .....	350	D. Warden .....	1	150		Milton.
Weston's Meadows .....	600	E. H. Weston .....	100	150		Wollongong.
	75,686		951	5,823	4,257	

**Maitland.**

Albion House .....	William Appleyard .....	5	3	
Ash Island .....	Fredk. Bowden .....	4	24	
Allandale .....	Edwin Buck .....	3	40	
Allgum .....	Samuel Cadman .....	6	15	
Aberglaslin .....	John Carroll .....	2	9	
Aynefield .....	Joseph Cowell .....	6	30	
Airfield .....	John Callwell .....	9	30	
Anambah .....	Geo. Dean .....	8	25	
Alndoun .....	Alfred Elliott .....	3	9	
Anambah .....	Thomas Fairhall .....	9	10	
Annandale .....	Jesse Hawkins .....	8	6	
Anambah .....	Robert Kay .....	3	25	
Aberglassyn .....	Messrs. Knipe .....	6	10	
" .....	Thomas Lawry .....	8	16	
Anambah .....	Thomas Lechy .....	4	32	
Alandah .....	James Love .....	3	8	
Anambah .....	Anthony Minch .....	5	35	
" .....	Wm. M'Knight .....	3	4	
" .....	John M'Kay .....	6	200	
Aberglassyn .....	Harry Mitchel .....	4	10	
" .....	Patrick O'Brien .....	3	5	
Anvil Creek .....	John Redgrove .....	4	64	
Alnwick .....	Matthew Smith .....	15	25	
Abbotsford .....	John Stewart .....	6	15	
Ashmuns .....	Edwd. Tyrrell .....	13	19	
Anvil Creek Paddock .....	George Thomas .....	14	50	
Abron Farm .....	Reuben Tranter .....	4	7	
Anambah .....	James Troy .....	8	25	
Anambah .....	James Woods .....	4	7	
Aberglassyn .....	John Walsh .....	9	9	
Anvil Creek .....	William Farthen .....	3	20	
Black Rock .....	A. L. Adams .....		5	
Bury Park .....	David Arard .....	3	2	
Burwood .....	William Anderson .....	28	11	
Bishop's Bridge .....	Samuel Athrop .....	1	30	
Brown's Creek .....	Christopher Arnold .....	2	7	
Broommure .....	John Brownlee .....		15	
Bulwarra .....	Chas. Bowden .....	9	25	
Bondalba .....	Jeremiah Byron .....	5	38	
Bona Vista .....	Dr. R. Bowker .....	18	53	
Brisbanesfield .....	Daniel Bull .....	12	8	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Brokenback		William Blessett	3	17		
Buchanan		Thomas Bourke	5	100		
Bees Nest Hill		George Bryant	1	11		
Bolwarra		Chas. Bowden	16	50		
Brisbanefield		Daniel Bull	16	25		
Branxton		John Bayle	4	10		
Brown's Flat		William Blanche	4	4		
Bandon Grove		James Barnes	12	70		
Barowra		Benjamin Bailey	4	17		
Bonthorn		Henry and Allan Bovis	3	19		
Bishop's Bridge		Daniel Burgess	2	21		
Buchanan		Mary Bromage	3	33		
Black Creek		Patrick Bourke	4	30		
Bendolba		Jeremiah Byrou	8	72		
Bolwarrah		George Badcock	8	29		
"		Joseph Berthold	1	2		
Bob's Farm		Magnus Cromerty	12	90		
Branxton		K. Chisholm	6	30		
Brown Moor		David Crawford	10	20		
Bishop's Bridge		Alex. Caruthers	4	9		
Bulwarra		Mrs. Dickson	5	9		
Burnt Land		Jas. Davis	4	24		
Branxton		Thomas Drinan	6	50		
Brush Farm		John Eckford	27	4		
Buchanan		Patrick Ford	20	50		
Bishop's Bridge		Geo. Griffiths	2	2		
Black Camp		James Heggarty	14	81		
Brookfield		Andrew Hoofman	3	12		
Buchanan		James Innes	2	16		
Bolwarra		Thomas Knott	8	28		
"		Patrick Keating	4	21		
Bingleburra		J. B. Kelman	54	1,206		
Braxton		William Keen	2	47		
Bolwarra		Mary Love	4	5		
Buchanan		James Laggett	1	8		
"		Samuel Laggett	4	30		
Bishop's Bridge		Alex. Little	1	12		
Bolwarra		Francis Mudd	3	3		
"		M'Kiinn	6	8		
Buchanan		D. M'Donald	5	20		
"		Dennis M'Inerney	10	26		
Branch Creek		John Middlehurst	4	25		
Branxton		Geo. E. Mayne	13	32		
Buchanan		Dennis M'Inerney	9	24		
Bury Park		M'Pherson	30	70		
Brisbanefield		Timothy M'Carthy	10	9		
Bulwarra		John Mead	4	2		
Bishop's Bridge		Thomas Nichols	7	1		
"		Terence O'Brien	1	6		
Balcutha		Henry O'Neill	4	4		
Branxton		William Osland	6			
Big Creek		James O'Connor	3	22		
Brown's Creek		Thomas Patterson		150		
Bank-street, East Maitland		George Paine	5	1		
Bishop's Bridge		Ann Phonie	2	9		
Buchanan		James Quin	5	18		
Boggy Swamp		Robert Ridge	50	150		
Branxton		Henry Raisbeck	5	10		
"		Thomas Raistock	5	10		
Barmondsay		John Sawyer	15	24		
Buchanan		Robert Stodart	2	8		
Blaney Grove		Robert Saunders	3	12		
Bandon Grove		S. R. Smith	13	110		
Bishop's Bridge		John Sawyer	15	25		
Bandon Grove		S. V. Smulee	3	120		
Ben Lomond		William Thursby	11	25		
Branxton		James Tulloch	8	12		
Belle View		George Tucker	20	50		
Bloomfield		Mary Taylor	8	27		
Belle View		Charles Tucker	8	8		
Buchanan		John Tyne	1	28		
"		Charles Treindere	1	15		
Bandingrove		A. Tighe	13	75		
Bulwarra		Eli Vickery	4	4		
Bishop's Bridge		Frank Wittman	2	5		
"		Eliza Wheatley	4	30		
Broken Back		James Laybutt	2	23		
Corea		Robert A. Loyd	18	300		
Closebourn		John Apps	12			
Canning Alla		Joseph Atkins, junr.	3	25		
Cessnock		Geo. Brown	20	4		
Charleton		Geo. Barton		10		
Campbell's Hill		Thomas Brown	2	2		
Cockfighter's Creek		Charles Burgess	7	20		
Clinstoos Farm		Francis Buxton	4	40		
Campbell's Hill		Samuel Baker	6	6		
Cessnock		Martin Bourke	18	60		
Cowhill Paddock		Thomas Bourke		13		
Colston		H. H. Brown	200	600		
Cap Valley		James Crawford	1	2		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Cardness .....		Samuel Craik .....	15	100		
Cowhill Paddock .....		Fergus Connolly .....	7	10		
Cohie Callon .....		Colin Callon .....	10	150		
Chevely .....		Fergus Cheveland .....	11	4		
Clevedon .....		Edward Doyle .....	27	40		
Cleverton .....		E. Doyle late McCormick .....	20	100		
Carrboola .....		Edward Doyle .....	6	300		
Cessnock .....		John Doyle .....	22	28		
Christie's Farm .....		Jethro Everton .....	4	15		
Clarence Town .....		J. Entwistle .....				
" .....		Joseph Gorton .....	4	80		
" .....		John Galagher .....	3	18		
" .....		Allan Hickey .....	12	60		
Crook's Park .....		John Hoake .....	13	1,800		
Cheavley .....		Fergus Heaveland .....	11	4		
Cessnock .....		Robert Jackson .....	3			
" .....		Henry Jackson, junr. .....	11	12		
" .....		Philip Keem .....	4			
" .....		Patrick Love .....	6	50		
Congon .....		John McKay .....	20	300		
Clare Point .....		John Moylan .....	8	12		
Cooper .....		James McQueen .....	10	100		
Cessnock .....		George Moore .....	2	4		
Cooper's Flat .....		James McKewne .....	10	100		
Cessnock .....		Bernard McGrawie .....	5	14		
Chevely .....		Charles Norley .....	5	5		
Corambon .....		Michael O'Leary .....	1	9		
Cessnock .....		William Pinchin .....	8	50		
Chevely .....		Christopher Porle .....	2	7		
Cessnock .....		Geo. Washington Ryder .....	1			
Cabbage Tree .....		William Sanson .....	9	70		
Crubank .....		Jacob Shilling .....	3	10		
Corranbong .....		George Webb .....	1			
Clarence Town .....		Jacob Waley .....	5	12		
Campbell's Hill .....		R. G. Yeomans .....	2	1		
Dungill Paddock .....		John Chick .....	2	14		
Dungog .....		J. J. Atkin .....	10	33		
Dog Creek .....		James Bridges .....	9	22		
Dawn Park .....		Wilham Bunt .....	10	2		
" .....		Thomas Burgess .....	3			
Dora Bank .....		Patrick Consondine .....	6	47		
Dunmore .....		A. Cameron .....	60	180		
Daisy Hill .....		George Campbell .....	13	48		
Dungog .....		Vincent Dowling .....	12	120		
Devonshire-st., West Maitland .....		John Dalles .....		1		
Dungo .....		Thomas Dillon .....	5	38		
Dunnenny Paddock .....		Thomas Fuller .....		20		
Dungog .....		James Hooke .....	15	200		
Dengader .....		T. A. Keegan .....	34	380		
Dorabank .....		Hugh Keegan .....	6	16		
" .....		Michael Keegan .....	20	60		
Dungog .....		Christopher Lean .....	15	165		
Deep Creek .....		John Martin .....	1	2		
Dagworth .....		John M'Innery .....	3	20		
Dunmore .....		— M'Innes .....	20	30		
" .....		Jeremiah Maher .....	18	40		
Dunlop Lea .....		James Rae .....	7	50		
Dagworth .....		John Vitnell .....		31		
Dalworth .....		John Windham .....	35	20		
Dora Creek .....		H. R. Worley .....	3	3		
Dagworth .....		George Lee .....	15	20		
Dunnanauld .....		Sydney Reynolds .....	70	360		
Dora Creek .....		W. T. Frost .....	2	12		
Danton .....		James Hartaghan .....	4	10		
Ellalong .....		Sarah Allan .....		7		
Eren Gue .....		Sarah Andrews .....	1	23		
East Maitland .....		Edmond Apps .....	6	16		
Ellalong .....		Sarah Allan .....		6		
" .....		Joseph Bridge .....	6	12		
Eskdale .....		William Barnes .....	12	9		
Ellalong .....		William Brown .....	8	20		
" .....		Mrs. C. Bridge .....	10	21		
Eglington .....		Edward Bridges .....	6	12		
Felah .....		Antonia Bumbach .....	4	7		
East Maitland .....		W. Burgess .....	1			
Ellerslie .....		George Bumbach .....	24			
Ellalong .....		Edward Close .....	120	900		
East Maitland .....		Geo. Clift .....	50			
" .....		Samuel Clift .....	5	1		
" .....		Abel Coberoft .....	7	2		
Ellalong .....		R. P. Crawford .....	10	50		
" .....		James Crawford .....	7	10		
" .....		George Daut .....	6	30		
East Maitland .....		Fredk. W. Dixon .....	4	4		
Eglington .....		R. J. Greenwood .....	6	60		
East Maitland .....		William Howe .....	2	5		
Ellalong .....		James Hamilton .....	3	20		
East Maitland .....		John Ingram .....	3			
Ellalong .....		Thomas Moylan .....	6	70		
Eelah .....		John Nowlan .....	65	1,088		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Maitland—continued.</i>						
East Maitland		Joseph Phillips	4			
Eglington		Michael Perkins	6	78		
East Maitland		Chas. W. Penson	4	2		
Ellalong		Henry Powell	4	7		
"		William Sketchley	5	39		
"		William Snape	10	150		
East Maitland		H. P. O. Williams	1			
Forest Hill		Samuel Anderson	13	38		
Fire Hill		John Brunner	9	12		
Fishery Creek		James Beachy	3			
Farm near Maitland		Henry Burgess		3		
Fairhill		Mary Child	2	3		
Fishery Creek		Thomas Desmond	4	10		
Font Hill		Peter Green	3	9		
Fishery Creek		Dennis Hayes	6	4		
"		Samuel Harris	3	4		
Farleigh		Mary Harrington		8		
Fishery Creek		Peter Hickey	4	24		
Farleigh		John Hickey	5	22		
Fern Hill		Fredk. Lomas	7	30		
"		John M'Carthy	5	14		
Fair View		James Offe	7	28		
Fishery Creek		James Skinner	4	11		
"		John Swan	4	9		
"		James Tegg	3	1		
Fern Hill		George Wyndham	16	87		
Fishery Creek		John Blackwood	3	2		
Font Hill		Walter Green	2	6		
Farley		Michael O'Hearn	3	12		
Four-mile Creek		John McDonald	1	12		
Glen Arvon		G. B. Bowden	3	3		
Grass How		Milton Capp	10	75		
Glen William		Henry Crawford	4	12		
Gosforth		Michael Drinan	7	62		
Goswick		J. P. Luke	18	371		
Glen Allen		H. T. R. Laurie	6	300		
Glen Rose		John Laurie	20	50		
Glenmore		Mrs. G. F. McDonald	13	109		
Goswick		William Merchant	5	11		
Greta		George Riley		10		
Gresford		Mrs. Richardson	4	11		
"		M. Stenshensbach	8	42		
Glendon		Chas. Thomas	30	50		
Gosforth		W. & R. Vile	30	100		
Glenarvon		Robert Vickery	6	2		
Gosforth		William Vile	20	80		
Grange		G. S. Waller	9	400		
Hexham		George Akhurst	14	26		
"		"	13	70		
Hinton Road		Thomas Bourke	2	4		
Hinton		John Bunt	7	2		
Hexham		Ewin Bradford	2	26		
"		Edwd. Bedford	2	21		
Hannah Bay		John Blanch	4	49		
Hinton Estate		J. B. Christian	50	45		
Hillsborough		Michael Coffey	8	20		
"		William Cant	4	10		
Hinton		Tracy Dawson	4			
Hexham		Robert Fenwick	3	4		
"		Adam Fenwick	7	32		
"		Benjamin Green	4	26		
Houthfield		Richard Glover		15		
Hillsborough		Benjamin Hudson	6	4		
Howe's Valley		James Houllahan	6	150		
Hillsborough		George Hudson	18	400		
"		Thomas Hogan	10	27		
Hart Hill		John Innes	7	30		
Hexham		Richard Lambert	6	24		
Howe's Valley		John Middlehurst	10	60		
Harper's Hill		Jerry McCarthy		14		
Hinton		Frank Maimlow	6	15		
Hexham		Laurence Moran	2	10		
Hinton		John O'Rourke	8	100		
Harper's Hill		John A. Osborne	3	3		
Hexham		Geo. Palmer	2	7		
Hannah Bay		Geo. Robinson	4	3		
Hannell's Farm		John Roberts	7	20		
Harper's Hill		Michael Ryan	2	14		
Hexham		E. Symonds	6	25		
"		John Tulloch	9	60		
"		Michael Troy	6	9		
Howard		Michael Troy	6	9		
Hexham		James Whipps	3	12		
"		John Williams	7	19		
"		Albert Williams	13	97		
"		George Weakley	30	430		
"		William Fenwick	1	37		
"		James Whipps	5	25		
Hinton		John Watkins	8	14		
Huthfield		George Heming	1	17		



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Hexham		James Hennesy	7	15		
"		Fredk. Harvey	1	2		
Harper's Hill		Mrs. H. Reeves	5	3		
Hannel Bay		Henry Blanch	6	34		
Hexham		William Bowden	24	85		
Harefield		Patrick O'Gorman	3	3		
Hexham		John A. Porteus	2	7		
Irrawang		Michael Donohue	5	50		
"		J. Hardes	5	10		
"		Timothy O'Brien	17	120		
Ironbark		H. B. Rankland	18	14		
Knockfyne		George Burgess	10	100		
Kilcoy		George Bowden	7	15		
Kinross		R. A. Bowles	2	6		
"		John Burgess	4	20		
Knockfyne		Bridget Cannagh	8	43		
Kaloudah		J. F. Doyle	20	100		
Kinross		William Ferguson	3	13		
"		John Newman	5	2		
Kempsey		James Merchant	5	45		
Knockfyne		James Peters	6	18		
Kinross		Samuel Simm	4	4		
Knockfyne		William Tierney	5	18		
Kinross		John Wyndeyer	7	140		
Lochend		John Atkinson	8	7		
Lower Hexham		Thomas Bennett	4	20		
Largs		H. N. Bennett	1	4		
Louth Park		Ambrose Burne	4	24		
Leigh		C. S. Bailey	3	4		
Laguna		Henry Brown	13	40		
Lostock		Patrick Bogan	8	50		
Lidney Park		Con. Bowden	2			
Lee's Estate		Mrs. Bennett	2			
Lidney		James Coote	2	5		
Lochinvar		Joseph Cliff	15	15		
Laguna		John J. Craft	2	15		
Leigh		Martin Connors	5	17		
Liddledale		Robt. Cowan	5	12		
Lidney		William Dodkin	2	6		
Lochinvar		Thomas Donohoe	6	50		
Lidney		F. Fenwick	5	30		
Lochinvar		Mrs. E. Greedy	3	4		
Lochend		Taylor and Guthrie	4	15		
Lochinvar		John Humphreys		12		
Luskintyre		James Heywood	14	21		
Lochinvar		Charles Howell	1			
"		John Hall	1			
"		Walter Harman	3	3		
"		Albert Harmer	5	2		
"		Patrick Haggerty	1	18		
"		Paul Heber	3	6		
Luskintyre		Maria King	8	14		
Lidney		Herman Kauter	5	25		
Lochinvar		Joseph Kanthers	3	10		
"		Nicholas Kauter	3	10		
"		Christian Kauter	3	7		
"		Samuel Lane	2	11		
"		William Little	3	7		
"		Mrs. E. Little	5	15		
Lower Hexham		Chas. Mounter	1	8		
Lyndhurst Vale		George McKay	6	310		
Lochinvar		John Morris	2			
"		Thomas Morris	4	1		
Lorn		Martin Maher	2	2		
Lea View		Edward Martin	7	53		
Lidney Park		Thomas O'Brien	4	3		
Larrey's Flat		William Patterson	10	50		
Lewinsbrook		Robert Park	20	500		
Lower Hexham		John A. Porteus	3	15		
Liddledale		Mrs. Richards	3	30		
Lochinvar		James Scarel	2			
Leeholme		George Saxton	10	12		
Lochend		Patrick Tracey	8	20		
"		John Treacy	8	20		
Lidney		Michael Tymau	2	7		
Laguna		Matthew Thompson, jun.	8	20		
Lorn		Henry Verco	7	2		
Lionfield		Reginald Wyndham		477		
Lochinvar		Emily Winder	6	11		
"		Jury Watton	1	1		
Laguna		John Wiseman	29	100		
Lochinvar		Aaron Witton	1	21		
Lemon Grove		A. Whybins	3	3		
Louth Park		Ambrose Warden	3	15		
Leaham		George Layton	12	30		
Mount Vincent		George Armstrong	8	186		
"		George Arvry	6	45		
"		James Atkinson	2	2		
Mount Vincent		Francis Andrews	4	50		
"		William Andrews	2	22		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Parts Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Motto Farm		Thomas Adam	15	28		
Mount Vincent		Thomas Andrews	4	17		
" "		Stephen Andrews	2	18		
" "		Alfred Andrews	4	42		
Milbrong Creek		John Avery	1	10		
" "		Henry Andrews	1	12		
Mount Vincent		Charles Avery	1	10		
Midlorn		Elias Bowden	5	2		
" "		William Bolt	4	2		
Maryville		John Andrews	4	68		
Mount Vincent		John Buck	4	29		
Maryland		John Brooks	11	13		
Miller's Forest		Patrick Brodrick	2	5		
Maitland Vale		Ann Bullon		4		
Milbrong Creek		John Bromage	5	1		
Miller's Forest		Henry Baker	5	2		
" "		Patrick Broderick	1			
Melville		Alfred Cobb	21	70		
Morpeth		James Chambers	2	20		
" "		D. J. Campbell	3	1		
Miller's Forest		Edward Carpenter	5			
" "		John Cochrane	3	4		
Mount Harris		Patrick Cumerford	12	64		
Miller's Forest		James Coote	6	7		
Morpeth		James Chambers	2	20		
Marstone		John Capple	5	45		
Millfield		John Clarke	4	26		
Miller's Forest		William Corbett	16	24		
Martin's Creek		James Cooke	3	9		
Minmi		John Dower	4	30		
Mort's		Levi Dawson	7	50		
Mount Pleasant		J. C. Dunfort	8	10		
Maryvale		John Drynan	20	200		
Miller's Forest		John Docherty	14	12		
Midlorn		James Dame	2	1		
Mount Vincent		George Eavery	6	23		
Miller's Forest		James Elkin	7	14		
Mowbray		Geo. Frankland	19	348		
Mount Vincent		C. Foster	5	58		
Miller's Forest		John Grady	9	27		
Mount Vincent		George Gill	4	68		
Millfield		James Howell	10	6		
Miller's Forest		Thomas Hall	3	2		
Moneybong		Mrs. Hall	24	200		
Millfield		Edwin Hinchchiff	10	90		
Maitland		John Hayes	4	5		
Millfield		Patrick Haverly	3	13		
Mount Vincent		William Hector	2	19		
Marribong		Henry Jackson	7	11		
" "		Zackariah Jackson	4			
Mount Dee		Thomas King	3	2		
Morpeth		Mary Knox	10	13		
Milbrong Creek		Samuel Lagett	4	23		
Miller's Forest		William Lynch	1			
Milbrong Creek		Alex. Leggatt	1	10		
Maitland		Thomas Laurie	5	14		
" "		Joseph Monkley	3	4		
Miller's Forest		H. M'Namara	5	13		
" "		M. J. Martin	11	6		
" "		Alex. M'Donald	7	20		
" "		— M'Donagh	5	10		
Maitland		Mrs. Markham	6	3		
Mount Hall		John Moy	6	40		
Midlorn		James Moylan	8	8		
Maryvale		— M'Namara	3	10		
Mount Vincent		Patrick Moy	5	16		
Miller's Forest		John Monox	2	33		
" "		William Mannix	4	39		
Maitland		Andrew Morton	3	12		
Mount Vincent		Daniel Murrell	1	12		
Miller's Forest		John Nally	4	10		
" "		John Neil	3	12		
" "		Patrick O'Loughlan	6	6		
" "		William Osborne	3	6		
" "		C. O'Brien	10	20		
Mount Vincent		Fredk. Osland	1	16		
" "		Frank Osland	1	12		
Milmerley		Thomas Pearse	21	140		
Milgan Flat		Henry Perry	14	25		
Mount Vincent		Henry Puddy	3	15		
Miller's Forest		Alex. Reid	4	4		
Maryvale		Ernest Sparke	5	16		
Mount Olive		John Shelton	12	45		
Miller's Forest		Elizabeth Sullivan	1	8		
Mount Vincent		John Stephenson	5	24		
Mount Aubin		Matthew Thompson	30	110		
Mount Ararat		Borham Thompson	7	30		
Midlorn		A. Vickery	2			
Mount Vincent		William Willard	10	35		
Mount Wills		Thomas Willis	1	12		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock			Pcty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Morpeth .....		R. Waddy .....	40			
" .....		" .....	12	50		
Mount Wills .....		Thomas Wills .....	1	13		
Mount Vincent .....		Edward Whyborn .....		7		
" .....		James Whyborn .....		14		
Millfield .....		George Willis .....	1	7		
Mount Vincent .....		Edward Whyborn .....	7	7		
Nelson's Plains .....		Charles Braggs .....	1	1		
" .....		John Carmody .....	4	8		
" .....		" .....	7	6		
" .....		Richard Carroll .....	7	6		
Narrowgut .....		Michael Casey .....	2	15		
Nelson's Plains .....		Samuel Foot .....	6	7		
" .....		Mrs. James Foot .....	3	10		
" .....		John Gosnell .....	6	8		
" .....		Edwd. Gardiner .....	8	20		
Narrowgut .....		P. K. Hayllon .....	4	2		
Nills .....		H. P. M'Dougall .....	12	12		
Nelson's Plains .....		Denis M'Ancliff .....	20	100		
" .....		Richard Osborne .....	5	15		
" .....		Fredk. Osborne .....	5	15		
" .....		Mrs. Pratt .....	6	5		
" .....		Harmon Parsons .....	15	11		
" .....		Henry Warley .....	9	9		
Oak Vale .....		Mrs. Akeron .....	1	13		
Oakendale .....		Lucas Bungarton .....		10		
Oswald .....		A. M. Boland .....	4	14		
Oakendale .....		Henry Barton .....	3	1		
Oakhampton .....		Charles Cuming .....	11	23		
" .....		Damal Cleary .....	2	5		
Oswald .....		Theophilus Cooper .....	17	14		
" .....		Herman Crowder .....	4	4		
Oakhampton .....		Robert Coleman .....	8	3		
Osterley .....		Richard Doyle .....	21	61		
Oakhampton .....		Joseph Graham .....	2	13		
" .....		John Hatcher .....	4	9		
" .....		Mrs. Huntley .....	3	10		
Oswald .....		Christopher Kauter .....	3	5		
Oakhampton .....		Thomas Moylan .....	4	80		
" .....		Bartw. M'Inerny .....	10	14		
Osmond's Creek .....		George Osmond .....	4	16		
Oswald .....		John Rowcliff .....	13	2		
" .....		William Rowcliff .....	2	11		
" .....		John Samuels .....	5	9		
" .....		Stephen Sneysby .....	4	6		
Oak Vale .....		John Walters .....	4	5		
Oakhampton .....		William Weathers .....	13	24		
" .....		George Ellis .....	0	12		
Portree .....		Edward Apps .....	12	100		
Porphyry .....		Gavan Carmichael .....	33	470		
Paddock, Maitland .....		Abraham Carpenter .....		2		
Pokolbin .....		Bernard Connelly .....	1	17		
" .....		John Connelly .....	1	1		
" .....		Robert Carron .....	5	2		
Portree .....		John Garrett .....	8	6		
Penshurst .....		H. H. Holden .....	50	200		
Pokolbin .....		Mrs. Mary Ingle .....	7	20		
Peach-tree Run .....		William Masters .....	1	25		
Potts' Point .....		Nora Moran .....	6	20		
Pitnacree .....		Blanche Neylan .....	4	4		
Prisquilla .....		Henry Simpson .....	5	5		
Paterson .....		Joseph Smith .....	10	50		
Peacock Hill .....		Thomas D. Wells .....	7	5		
" .....		" .....	6	8		
Paterson .....		Michael White .....	4	50		
Raymond Terrace .....		Charles Ash .....	1	1		
" .....		Stephen Adams .....	3			
Rutherford .....		Carlos Ashdown .....	2	14		
Raymond Terrace .....		William Baynes .....	2			
" .....		John Boots .....		3		
Rosebrook .....		Martha Byrnes .....	5	26		
Raymond Terrace .....		Jacob Blanch .....	4	20		
" .....		W. J. Boots .....	1			
" .....		Lot Bishop .....	1	13		
" .....		C. H. Boots .....	4			
Ravensfield .....		Edward Bourke .....	3	20		
Raymond Terrace .....		N. T. Bishop .....	1			
Rosebrook .....		Mrs. Byrne .....	4	10		
Raymond Terrace .....		Samuel Brown .....	12	10		
" .....		James Barnes .....	22	75		
" .....		John Beveridge .....	2			
" .....		W. Bernard .....	1			
Ravensfield .....		Thomas Brown .....	9	11		
Raymond Terrace .....		William Bain, jun. .....	3			
" .....		Robert Blanch .....	2			
" .....		W. Blanch .....	6	22		
" .....		James Blanch .....	10	24		
" .....		A. J. Blanch .....	7	42		
" .....		J. T. Barnes .....	2			
" .....		Charles Blanch .....	5	38		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Rosalind Bay		James Bradley	9	14		
Raymond Terrace		James Blanch	10	24		
"		William Childs	1	7		
Rosehill Farm		John T. Coolah	3	5		
Ravensfield		Patrick Cleary	1	12		
"		William Callaghan	10	12		
Rosebrook		Michael Doran	5	25		
Raymond Terrace		Thomas Dennett	9	4		
Radfordslea		E. A. Doyle	30	150		
Rutherford		Alex. Ellis	5	35		
Raymond Terrace		John Fenwick	1	3		
"		John Feeney	9	100		
"		Henry Finlay	3	5		
Ridge Farm		Thomas Fogarty	9	17		
Raymond Terrace		Thomas Grieves	1	4		
Richmond Vale		William Groves	8	16		
Ravensfield		James Greenhorn	2	15		
Raymond Terrace		John Hanlon	5	54		
"		Thomas Hughs	11	32		
Rosebrook		W. Hillyer	5	20		
Rothbury		R. G. Hungerford	1	14		
Rockey Hill		G. H. Hooke	15	200		
Rosebrook		D. H. Hurme	7	4		
Ravensworth		Michael Howe	3	2		
Raymond Terrace		James Inglis	6	1		
Rosebrook		John Jarvis	7	50		
Raymond Terrace		Joseph Krohn		7		
Rutherford		James Keen	8	70		
Ravensfield		James Leonard	11	38		
Richmond Vale		John Leggett		16		
Raymond Terrace		Niel Mikkleson		6		
"		Chas. Middleton	2			
Rutherford		Michael Murphy	10	36		
Raymond Terrace		R. H. Murray	2			
Reedy Creek		Edwin Middlehurst	3	25		
Raymond Terrace		J. Martin	8	5		
Rutherford		William Nichols	4			
Rose Creek		Mrs. Eliza O'Brien	6	10		
Raymond Terrace		Dennis O'Marra	1	8		
Rosebrook		Eliza O'Brien	6	20		
Ravensfield		John O'Brien	2	12		
Rose Hill		William Patterson	4	4		
Raymond Terrace		John Richardson	33	28		
Ralston		Gavin Ralston	4	130		
Raymond Terrace		Hannah Renny		6		
Ravensfield		Patrick Rourke	12	10		
Raymond Terrace		William Shaw	2			
"		William Sheeley	9	8		
Rosebrook		William Skinner	10	30		
"		William Tierny	5	20		
Ravensfield		Mrs. Withers	5	30		
Rocklin		Geo. E. Willis	4	10		
Ravensfield		Mary Weathers	5	20		
Rose Hill		John Walmsley	12	60		
Rothbury		Geo. Edmund Wills	4	16		
Sandy Creek		Thomas Lomax	6	30		
Stradbrook		Arnolds	50	100		
St. Leonards		George Allen	8	12		
Stradbrook		Mrs. E. Arnold	50	200		
Stanhope		Anthony Brunner	5	2		
"		Anthony Brumey	8	16		
"		William Baker	4	12		
Sandy Creek		Daniel Justin Bruyn	10	60		
Sugarloaf Creek		W. H. Fenwick	14	90		
Sexton		T. Fitzgerald	12	60		
Sunville		Collin Gallan	10	150		
Stanthorpe		Robert Hollingsworth, sen.	2	30		
Stewartfield		James Hollingsworth	8	60		
Sinclair's Point		Robt. Hollingsworth, jun.	2	30		
"		William Hacket	9	11		
Seaham		Matthew Hayes	6	35		
Stanhope		Edwd. Ireland	11	26		
Seaham		Mrs. Edwd. Kealy	12	60		
Summer Hill		William Kealy	25	200		
"		Mrs. Leekay	3	8		
St. Petrox		Michael Markham	5	5		
South Maitland		Mrs. Bridget M'Grath	1	2		
"		Mrs. Moylan	7	33		
St. Petrox		Bernard M'Dernot	3	24		
"		Mary Rose		4		
Slab Town		J. A. Sparke	10	30		
Springmont		William Stratford	5	48		
Summer Hill		Patrick Slattery	3	13		
Stanhope		J. K. Bendecch	19	56		
"		John Taylor	8	23		
"		Bridget M'Grath	1	3		
South Maitland		Angus M'Kenzie	12	135		
Tellegary		Thomas Upton	9	75		
Telgherry Creek		Thomas Adams		27		
Tomago		Geo. Anderson	5	40		
Thalbolla						

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Tareen .....		James Blackman .....	1			
Thalaba .....		Henry Brewster .....	2	37		
Tangoran .....		William Bowden .....	4	25		
Tomago .....		S. Bowden .....	5	5		
Trevallyn .....		Joseph Cooper .....	69	1,487		
Torryburn .....		Robt. Logan .....	35	850		
Tellambi .....		James Lantry .....	3	15		
Tellamby .....		A. W. Nivison .....	25	800		
Tressingfield .....		John Pearse .....	21	31		
Telarah .....		William Thursby .....	3	6		
Tellamby .....		Thomas Thorpe .....	2	15		
Tocal .....		Frank Reynolds .....	142	890		
Tressingfield .....		Charles Beggs .....	5	14		
Underbank .....		W. T. Forster .....	40	1,400		
Vaey .....		Gilbert Corey .....	19	42		
" .....		Martin Gibble .....	7	60		
" .....		Thomas Ley .....	2	25		
" .....		William Taylor .....	4	6		
Walong .....		Mrs. Glennie .....	7	50		
Wreath Villa .....		John Garland .....	1	10		
Woodville .....		John Graham .....	15	95		
Wen Gully .....		E. B. Hooke .....	12	250		
Waddira .....		George Hall .....	12	23		
Wyndella .....		J. Hungerford .....	4			
" .....		William Hungerford .....	3	26		
West Maitland .....		William Hannan .....	2	12		
Windermere .....		Henry Hatcher .....	7	22		
" .....		Cornelius Hickey .....	7	14		
Wilderneys .....		J. B. Hobbes .....	8	112		
West Maitland .....		John Hawkins .....	1	4		
Wollombi .....		Moses Jones .....	30	110		
" .....		Peter Kerr .....	3	14		
" .....		Hugh Kerr .....	6	20		
" .....		John Lynch .....	11	35		
Wickham .....		John Love .....		9		
Willow Grove .....		John Mudd .....	10	29		
William Town .....		Patrick M'Dermott .....	4	2		
Woodville .....		C. F. Middleson .....	7	29		
Wallarobba .....		Frank Mate .....	1	30		
" .....		Philip Maurer .....	6	51		
Woodville .....		Kaspar Meir .....	6	16		
Woodland's Forest .....		Charles Martin .....	6	25		
Woodville .....		Angus McAlpin .....	13	10		
William Town .....		Neil McLean .....	20	80		
Woodville .....		Daniel Nurton .....	10	4		
" .....		Thomas O'Brien .....	20	130		
Wollombi .....		Edward Allen .....	2	3		
William Town .....		John Anderson .....	9	40		
Woodville .....		Daniel Burkards .....	2	7		
" .....		Carrol Bolmar .....	16	6		
" .....		George Bishop .....	11	3		
" .....		Mrs. Baker .....	5			
Wollombi .....		Thomas J. Baker .....	2	8		
Wallarobba .....		John Boyce .....	3	20		
" .....		A. Bucknell .....		8		
William Town .....		Albert Boyce .....	3	30		
Wollombi .....		Timothy Blowcock .....	18	1		
Wyalla .....		Matilda Brownlee .....	1	19		
William Town .....		John Bayell .....	2	20		
Wild Creek .....		Leonard Burgess .....	5	15		
Weblands .....		Francis Baylon .....	4	40		
William Town .....		Valentine Boyce .....	5	50		
Wentworth Swamps .....		J. A. Brown .....	20	40		
Wyndella .....		John Cruikshanks .....	60	80		
Windermere .....		Charles Capp .....	30	40		
Woodville .....		Thomas Carter, sen. .....	7	5		
" .....		Thomas Carter, jun. .....	8	5		
" .....		John Carter .....	12	25		
West Maitland .....		C. Capper .....	2	15		
Woodville .....		Henry Croaker .....	48	40		
Wallarobba .....		Charles Carmichael .....		23		
Webber's Creek .....		J. F. Clemonds .....	2	22		
Wollombi .....		David Davis .....	10	7		
West Maitland .....		James Flaherty .....		4		
Wallarobba .....		Donald Fraser .....	5	91		
" .....		Hugh Fraser .....	4	50		
" .....		Sarah Finn .....	3	16		
Woodwells .....		Michael O'Brien .....	12	100		
Woodville .....		Charles Peattie .....	6	5		
" .....		J. A. Powell .....	8	12		
Windermere .....		Robert Rway ? .....	10	15		
Woodville .....		George Read .....	6	10		
William Town .....		Gideon Sansome .....	4	30		
Woodville .....		John Sharkey .....	10	40		
" .....		Thomas Sharkey .....	3	7		
" .....		George Layton .....	10	12		
" .....		C. Shoemaker .....	3	33		
Windermere .....		P. Tedd .....	4	43		
" .....		Bidget Towers .....	3	13		
Wollombi .....		Eliza Thompson .....	3	23		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Maitland—continued.</b>						
Woodville .....		Carl Volmer .....	6	2		
Windermere .....		Robert Way .....	8	15		
West Maitland .....		Owen R. Young .....	2			
Wollombi .....		Thomas Barr .....	12	50		
West Maitland .....		Patrick Kenneally .....	1	8		
Wallarobba .....		Philip Marquet .....	2	14		
Woodland .....		E. Simons .....	6	25		
West Maitland .....		James Weston .....	6	15		
Yangoo Creek .....		George Beaven .....	8	14		
" .....		Joseph Beaven .....	4	23		
			6,206	36,915		
<b>Menindie.</b>						
Albermarle .....	733,540	J. J. Phelps .....	511	400	136,781	Menindie.
Bootra .....	192,000	Allan Macvean .....	34	4	6,913	Wilcannia.
Billilla .....	445,000	T. Chirnside & Co. ....	119	144	44,349	"
Culpaulin .....	196,000	Lachlan M'Bean .....	25	25	33,447	"
Cuthawarra .....	112,000	Darchy Bros. ....	70	11	11,622	"
Connupie Downs .....	360,000	C. Fartiere & Co. ....	12		100	"
Cobham Lake .....	1,134,720	Donnelly Bros. ....	90	6,640		"
Carona .....	1,500,000	Harvey Patterson .....	300	300	53,700	Menindie.
Cultowa .....	384,000	Booth, Oakden, & Co. ....			41,595	Wilcannia.
Dry Lake .....	1,260	G. T. Smith .....	18		1,230	"
Elsinora .....	244,000	E. Killen & Son .....	39	8	7,600	"
Glenlyon .....	226,000	A. M'Gregor .....	100	183	21,850	"
Knalta .....	465,200	E. Donnelly .....	120	500	60,000	"
Goonalgal .....	52,000	E. Huie .....	9		1,800	"
Kinchega .....	1,225,000	H. B. Hughes .....	307	100	122,784	Menindie.
Kayrunnera .....	33,900	W. L. Wren .....	20	1	7,900	Wilcannia.
Langawerra .....	450,000	T. M'Farland .....	90	33	44,889	"
Mundi Mundi .....	358,400	Horn & Sterling .....		No return.		"
Mount Poole .....	387,000	D. M'Bryde & Co. ....			21,665	"
Momba .....	2,011,192	Momba Pastoral Co. ....	323	4,000	230,275	"
Murtie .....	352,000	Shaw and Davis .....	112	700	61,007	"
Mootwingie .....	76,000	Higgett Bros. ....	150	160	11,287	"
Mount Gipps .....	842,280	M'ulloch, Sellars, & Co. ....	280	74	98,230	Menindie.
Morden .....	307,200	Cayer & Hamilton .....	78	26	46,449	Wilcannia.
Mount Stuart .....	128,000	Lang & Sons .....			3,930	"
" .....	64,000	Thomas & Anderson .....			7,153	"
Mena Murtie .....	427,720	H. Patterson .....	280	75	39,022	"
One Par .....		Jones, Green, & Sullivan ..	10	1,200		"
Ophara .....	46,000	Elder, Smith, & Co. ....				Menindie.
Outer Netall .....	295,000	Desailly & Brougham .....	80	25	3,900	Wilcannia.
Nunthurangi .....	377,600	W. & E. Kennedy .....	69	5	36,200	"
Polamacca .....	320,000	Brodrick & M'Pherson .....	100	50	48,790	"
Redan .....	61,440	G. Miller & Co. ....	153	126	3,754	Menindie.
Sturt's Meadows .....	247,369	W. J. Wallace .....	130	8	43,000	"
Salisbury Downs .....	1,000,000	W. L. Morton .....	32	35	1,000	Wilcannia.
Twenty-mile Yards .....	2,560	J. Owen .....	2	14	1,013	Menindie.
Thackaringah .....	131,196	J. T. Edgar .....		No return.		"
Tandora Point .....	2,560	E. Palmer .....	10	15	1,367	"
Teryawynia .....	880,000	Wynne, Hudson, & Co. ....	279	300	151,977	Wilcannia.
Tolarno .....	937,140	Ross, Reid, & Co. ....	337	225	106,188	Menindie.
Topar .....	320,000	J. H. Patterson .....	46	58		"
Tanella .....	665,600	— Quinn .....	220	385	64,900	Wilcannia.
Turkey Creek .....	42,000	C. Smith .....	30	100		"
Thurlow Downs .....	412,000	W. Rowan .....	47		6,300	"
Tintinology .....	256,000	Horn, Reid, & Harvey .....	85	1,000	46,479	"
Urisino .....	524,500	Sir S. Wilson .....	45		7,550	"
Weinteriga .....	700,000	G. & J. Riddock .....	151	65	107,784	Menindie.
Wornaminta .....	291,200	R. H. Kennedy .....	270	600	47,930	Wilcannia.
Whittabrenmah .....	81,920	Scott & Carter .....			8,300	"
Warratta .....	64,000	E. & C. Andrews .....			4,550	"
Yancannia .....	1,100,000	Reid & Shaw .....	199	391	80,154	"
Yandmah .....	118,000	R. B. Dawes .....			5,500	Menindie.
Yantarrah .....	370,000	T. Brewer .....		No return.		"
	21,924,537		5,382	17,991	1,897,664	
<b>Merriwa.</b>						
Argyle .....	400	James Bromley .....	5	15		
Alndale .....	1,200	Edward Potts .....	13	17	995	Merriwa.
Brindly Park .....	60,000	Jas. B. Bettington .....	90	700	45,720	"
" .....		Richard Lee .....	4	6		"
Bella Leppa .....	1,280	Henry A. Stent .....	20	10	1,243	Cassilis.
" .....		Evan Ellis .....	8	3		"
Borambil .....	1,000	Elijah Rawlinson .....	22	18	750	"
Bella Leppa .....		Thomas Phillips .....	12	25		"
Box Ridge .....	300	George Ashton .....	2	2	140	"
Beal's Creek .....	200	Susan Beal .....			160	"
Borambil .....		Simon J. Scully .....	22			"
" .....	1	James Bulgin .....	6	4		"
" .....		Edward Scully .....	22	5		"
Bow Glen .....	640	Edmond Egan .....	5	2	537	Merriwa.
Borambil .....	400	Ambrose Lovegrove .....	20	20		"
" .....	300	Jno. & W. Miller .....	10	30		"
Box Ridge .....	200	Jno. Nairn .....			130	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Potty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Merriwa—continued.</i>						
Bald Hills	400	Henry Pitman	8	18	386	
Bow Creek	1,300	Jno. Simmons	14	27	600	Merriwa.
Bobadeen	43,000	Goldsborough & Co.	12	25	5,043	Cassilis.
Crooked Valley	1,020	Wm. Hayward	12	7	987	Scone.
Collaroy	250,000	Collaroy Co. (Limited)	125	385	42,003	Cassilis.
Cassilis		George Piper	8	14		
Comealla	150	Thos. Constable	10	10		
Cassilis		John O'Neil	13			
Comealla	80	Jas. Constable	2	10		
Cassilis		Wm. John Bolton	8	2		
"	31,000	A. Busby	35	110	17,322	"
"		Jas. Barnett	12	3		
Cavan	1,500	Pat. Cronin	9	22	2,012	Merriwa.
Cassilis		Danl. Cornwell	7	20		
Cullingral	30,000	Chas. Blaxland	100	2,000	7,018	"
"		William Hackett	11	17		
Cassilis	1,200	Anne Braggett	3	8	252	
"		James Miller	2	20		
Cancel Creek	400	Saml. Hunt	3	1	476	
Cassilis		Wm. Noble	6	4		
Cullingral	50	Thos. Vaisey	7	11		
Coolic Cottage		W. S. M'Naught	5	35		
Dairy Farm	840	Benjn. Cowan			1,248	"
Dry Gully	1,080	Patk. Costigan			1,050	"
"	992	Michl. Macnamara	3		1,260	"
Dunkeld	1,500	John Reid	19	18	2,875	"
Dalkeith	42,000	The Hon. Wm. Busby	60	185	22,858	Cassilis.
Drummer's Flat	1,000	Alexr. Macdonald	2	150		
Durridgery	700	Jno. Neville, senr.	20	100		
Dry Creek	800	Thos. Roach	4	6	1,000	Merriwa.
Edingrove	8,000	Wm. Roberts	10	20	2,400	"
Edina	200	Jno. Buchanan	10	6		
Flyingbilly Ridge	640	Saml. Hunt, senr.	5	3	1,220	"
Forest Lodge	400	David Guillard	11	40		
Farm Springs	500	Jas. Heron	2	46		
"	150	Jas. Moran	17	30	48	
Forst Hill	500	Wm. Nixon	5	15	428	
Fallstone	200	M. Whitby	5	5	60	
"	640	Wm. Whitby	5	2	800	Cassilis.
Grampian Hills	10,000	Mrs. G. P. Bowman	12	213	5,926	Scone.
"		Geo. M'D. Bowman	23	7		
Gundebri	20,000	M. H. Hall	30	1,250	6,600	"
"		Thos. Guy	13	8		
Ghibers	200	Robert Eathers	1	3	250	
Green Hills	500	Lucas Armstrong	6		453	
Green Arm	800	Mrs. B. O'Brien	9	16	900	Merriwa.
Glen Rowan	640	R. H. Scott	4	25	98	
Glencoe	400	Wm. Watson	2		437	
Glenara		Jno. Neville, junr.	8	80	272	
Highfield	150	Wm. Clifton	8	6		
"	400	Jacob Dunnewold	35	25		
"	400	Josiah Hervey	7	4	250	
Happy Valley	200	Wm. Spratt	8	8		
Inglewood	2,000	Mrs. E. J. Macdonald	18	30	1,800	Cassilis.
"	640	Wm. Leggett	3	6	600	Merriwa.
Ida Ville	400	Fredk. Falls	22	22		
Ironbark	200	Barw. M'Mahon	3		144	
Killoe Creek	800	Edwd. Kennedy	10	7	720	"
Kurrajong Park		Jok. Neely	6	6		
Lorimer Creek	1,000	Thos. Burke	6	8	1,100	"
Leamington		A. Watson, junr.	13	14		
Letty Brook	300	Wm. Egan	4	11	244	
Lorimer Creek	600	Jas. Hall	4	6	750	"
Lambing Ground	200	Laurence Lennox	5	15	77	
Llangollen	60,000	Trail Bros.	71	58	22,138	Cassilis.
Leamington	300	Aaron Walters, senr.	18	13		
Milgarra	13,040	Exors. late Hon. A. Bell	49	387	6,836	Scone.
Merriwa		J. Cafe	10			
"		W. J. Gallagher	4	12		
"		Edwin Hazell	11	13		
"		Pat Houlahan	4	26		
"		Jas. Lawless	130	8		
"		Wm. Nelson	1	15		
"		O. Saunders	11			
"		Wm. Simmons	5	6		
"		Chas. Spratt	2	8		
"		C. B. Scott	2	9		
"		Chas. Worth	11	14		
Mount Tyrrell	420	J. W. B. Goodworth	7	23	2,303	"
"	3,040	Thos. Saunders	13	22	1,100	"
Meaduligula	2,600	Wm. Leard	10	20	2,900	Merriwa.
Merrivale	1,404	Farquhar Macdonald	5	2	1,060	"
Minnie Vale	1,000	Thos. J. Howard	20	20	2,900	"
Mountain Station	4,000	Christopher M'Rae	13	47	1,820	"
Mount Pleasant	100	Mary Ann Bromley	6	6		
Mumurra	400	Wm. Constable	3		396	
Meaduligula	400	Jno. Fennell	8	10	450	
"	350	Wm. Leard, junr.	5		325	
Merriwa	20	H. R. Millson	8	20		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Merriwa—continued.</b>						
Mountain View.....	800	Edwin Whalan .....	6	.....	740	Merriwa.
New Park .....	700	Jas. Sherwood.....	25	6	.....	
Margaretville .....	500	Jas. Cronin .....	10	14	444	
Merriwa .....	104	Wm. Witney .....	11	2	.....	
" .....	2	Henry Witney .....	2	30	.....	
" .....	20	Jas. Lawless .....	130	8	.....	
Overdale.....	200	H. T. Ruse .....	6	4	.....	
Poggy .....	1,000	Jno. Mead .....	25	150	800	
Pembroke .....	3,500	Isaac Noble .....	15	60	3,000	Cassilis.
" .....		John Whitby .....	8	2	.....	
Rosedale.....	10,437½	Robt. Byfield, senr. ....	13	6	2,202	"
" .....		R. Byfield, junr. ....	10	31	.....	
Rocky Mount .....	400	Sarah Bull .....	2	2	304	
Ringwood .....	1,200	Wm. Thos. Collins .....	14	45	1,420	Merriwa.
Ridgeland.....	12,000	F. C. Hall .....	12	10	9,168	"
Red Well .....	500	Jas. Lawrence.....	20	13	.....	
Reedy Creek .....	300	Alex. Macdonald .....	10	16	.....	
" .....	400	Rodk. Maekay.....	10	8	130	
" .....	1,000	Jno. R. Macdonald .....	20	10	972	Cassilis.
Ridgeland.....	200	E. Ray .....	16	15	.....	
Reedy Creek.....	300	Edw. Saddler .....	10	40	.....	
Rocky Vale .....	200	Thos. Stevens.....	10	20	.....	
Rock Hall .....	1,200	R. Wicks.....	4	20	1,000	Merriwa.
Silver Hill .....	500	Hy. Dray .....	8	6	372	
Spring Valley .....	1,500	Rich. Holder .....	9	25	1,300	Scone.
Summerhill .....	800	Jno. Lennox .....	25	100	.....	
" .....	800	Jas. Lennox.....	15	95	1,200	Cassilis.
Spring Creek.....	900	Jas. Macnamara .....	10	20	800	Merriwa.
" .....	80	Thos. Macnamara .....	4	10	.....	
Sandy Point .....	800	Jno. M'Naught .....	4	30	759	"
Sawpit Creek.....	400	Anne O'Malley .....	8	3	406	"
" Gully .....		W. P. French .....	7	3	.....	
Sunnyside .....	1,240	Thos. Traicey .....	.....	.....	1,200	"
Scott's Flat .....		W. T. Scott .....	11	.....	.....	
Smith's Rivulet.....	200	Hy. Jas. Wicks .....	6	15	.....	
Sunnyside .....	700	Jno. E. Whitney .....	9	20	.....	
Terragong .....	27,584	Joseph Cooper .....	113	514	17,520	"
The Hulks.....	1,500	Roger Gleeson.....	20	50	950	"
Tara Hall .....	1,111	James Lawler .....	30	40	4,600	"
Tomimble .....	200	Chas. Robinson .....	12	30	70	
Tyrone .....	120	Thos. Stewart .....	4	2	200	
Ulan Creek .....	600	Robt. Byers .....	5	4	403	
Upper Wybong .....	300	Bateson Goodworth .....	10	15	.....	
Vallances Arm .....	400	John Thos. Knight .....	15	20	.....	
Webimble .....	200	Chas. Blayden .....	3	20	.....	
Wexford.....	300	Wm. Thos. Bromley .....	6	17	236	
Woodlands.....	640	Robt. Dunn.....	4	.....	1,470	Cassilis.
Willy Wally .....	500	James Lovegrove .....	14	23	429	
Wybong.....	80	Wm. Thos. Moore .....	3	7	.....	
Woodlands.....	600	John Price .....	6	40	500	Merriwa.
Willy Wally .....	1,000	Danl. Quin .....	10	9	850	Cassilis.
" .....	600	David Rawlinson .....	5	6	450	
White Rock Springs .....	2,000	F. G. Weber .....	10	12	2,000	Merriwa.
Wombat Gully .....	400	Jno. C. Whitby .....	3	.....	350	
	694,085½		2,094	8,256	280,113	

<b>Molong.</b>						
Auburn Vale.....	3,000	W. H. Couch .....	20	20	2,591	Molong.
Amaroo .....	8,000	T. Keenan .....	15	70	5,050	"
Burgoon .....	7,000	J. Bruce .....	4	16	4,000	"
Burrawang .....	30,000	F. Lord, senior .....	15	25	8,000	"
Bell River .....	4,150	G. F. Millgate .....	20	15	2,030	"
Brymedura .....	50,000	M'Callum Bros. ....	30	80	18,435	"
Boree Cabonne .....	12,000	L. N. Smith .....	45	10	10,200	"
Bagdad, Cargo .....	400	J. Courts .....	14	10	1,130	"
Buckimbah .....	70,000	T. M'Culloch .....	18	22	13,700	Obley.
Bald Hills .....		H. Ashcroft, senior .....	10	.....	804	Molong.
Bob's Creek .....		T. Byrne .....	.....	.....	719	"
Balderodgera.....	100,000	W. Forlonge .....	7	11	6,400	Obley.
Bowen Park .....		John Kearney .....	.....	.....	903	Molong.
Baldra, selection .....		W. McLean .....	.....	.....	770	"
Burrawang, selection .....		John McCudden .....	9	9	650	"
Boree Hollow .....		Joseph J. Parslow .....	.....	.....	600	"
Bridgewater .....		John Williams.....	4	1	700	"
Brookvale .....		John Leary .....	10	23	1,360	"
Boree .....		Joseph Lidster .....	34	11	640	"
Burgoo Flat .....		Wm. Cahill .....	7	22	900	"
Brighton.....		A. W. Stevens .....	.....	.....	500	"
Burrawang, selection .....		Luke Connelly.....	9	.....	110	
Brown's Valley, Cargo .....		Jas. Brown .....	16	11	.....	
Brymadura, selection .....		C. Gosper .....	9	10	109	
Bochable Gap .....		H. J. Langdon .....	.....	.....	173	
Bob's Creek .....		W. Shapland .....	5	.....	320	
Barragon .....		H. Thomas .....	.....	.....	370	
Bob's Creek .....		Jas. Woods .....	9	1	270	
Burrawang, selection .....		John Tierney .....	4	16	5	
Cheeseman's Creek .....	3,000	R. Keenan .....	6	12	2,110	"
Cardington.....	11,964	J. McNevin.....	25	50	7,000	"



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Molong—continued.</b>						
Conomodine .....		G. D. Sherwin.....	2	4	1,000	Molong.
Conomodine Creek .....		T. Kelly .....	5	5	650	"
Charlemont .....		D. L. Dalziel .....	7	15	830	"
Catoble Farm .....		John Munro.....	4	4	956	"
Coffee Hill, Cargo.....		C. Reynolds .....	5		800	"
Chilworth .....		Jos. Wren .....			1,296	Cowra.
Cheetham .....		J. Grimshaw, senior .....	12	28	384	
Cherry Hill .....		C. H. Packham .....	8	5	340	
Chinaman's Creek.....		John Wykes .....	5	2	120	
Cheese-man's Creek .....		W. Farrell .....	15	3	5,173	Molong.
Dilga .....	25,600	W. Ross .....	25	120	11,166	"
Derowie .....	37,416	F. J. Smith .....	15	10	6,000	"
Davis Plains .....	18,548	H. C. Wall .....			980	"
Dark Corner .....		D. Dengate .....	12		600	"
Dundoo .....		C. Vincent .....	18	10	825	"
Downs, Brymadura .....		R. J. Gosper .....	5		486	
Dulladerry .....		M. Dwyer .....	6		277	
Eurimbla, selection .....		Mrs. F. Bowhay.....	3		200	
Edithborough .....		Wm. Downey .....	8	4	8	
Ferndale .....		W. H. Bennett .....			518	
Gowambin .....	2,440	Isaac Baker .....	5		1,152	"
Gumble Flat .....	6,735	D. Archer.....	15		2,579	"
Goimbla .....	45,000	John Delaney .....	60	260	9,560	"
Ghewry .....	1,490	Jas. Holden.....	5	3	1,666	"
Gamboola and Boree Nyrang.....	15,000	A. G. Peterson .....	23	230	12,160	"
Gamboola .....	417	John Smith .....	6		3,505	"
Goonoo .....	30,000	W. A. Smith .....	11	4	6,940	Obley.
Garra Farm .....		Jas. Carter .....	7	18	850	Molong.
Gun Creek .....		E. Brookes .....			893	Cowra.
Gladstonbury.....		H. Cook .....			1,000	"
Garangle Creek.....		Louisa Hart.....			804	"
Goodwood .....	2,000	J. Murphy .....	10	20	1,420	Obley.
Gowengroen .....	3,714	W. Job .....	1		1,500	Molong.
Gap, Them (Eurimbla).....		Mrs. M. A. Hannelly.....	7	2	750	"
Grove, The .....		A. Williamson .....			663	"
Gouill .....		John Cassidy .....	20	22	872	"
Goimbla (selection) .....		John F. Wynne.....	5	1	506	"
Galdry .....		Jas. Boatwright.....	4		393	"
Gamboola (selection) .....		Donald Cameron.....	11	4	83	
Garra Creek .....		M. Dunn .....	8	12	150	
Hill Station .....		J. Rubie, jun.....	5		577	"
Hill Grove .....		H. Morton .....	2	80	10	
Jumper's Hill .....	2,500	J. Robinson.....	10	3	1,123	"
Kite's Swamp .....	11,050	Jas. Boaden.....	54	32	3,338	"
Lombah .....	25,000	Wm. Kite .....	20	50	10,000	"
Larras Lake & Eurimbla.....	44,000	G. Bruce .....	85	85	14,000	"
Lyndum .....		Jas. Lee .....	12	7	280	
Lowery .....		Richard Bradley.....	20	300		
Mandagery Park .....	12,000	Irvine Bros.....	9	30	2,591	"
Moura .....		G. Cockram.....	5	10	5,125	Parkes.
Manildra .....	4,000	D. M. Logan.....	9	7	16	Molong.
Marravale .....		J. Miller & Sons.....	7	8	560	"
Mount Pleasant.....		Wm. Hyland .....	7	4	960	Obley.
Mogong & Tilga .....		Jas. Aubrey.....			5,000	Cowra.
Meranburn .....		E. Coady .....	6		342	
Mavilla Farm.....		H. Angus, jun.....	5	5	215	
Manildra (selection).....		Mary Ann White .....	4	2	150	
Molong Nyrang.....		M. Sharkey.....	1	4	90	
Molong Creek.....		J. Weeks .....	8	8	25	
Molong .....		Wm. Robinson .....	13	7	12	
Nanima .....	46,476	J. Bowler.....	10	30	10,000	Molong.
Nandilyan .....	9,453	Wall & Waddell.....	12	30	5,822	"
Norwich Farm .....	1,100	C. Smith .....	25	20	1,500	"
Nanima (selection) .....		H. Sherringham.....			1,000	"
" .....		J. Agostinelli.....	3		38	
" .....		P. Hoolahan .....	11	25	800	Cowra.
Oak Farm .....		John Ginty .....	7		546	Molong.
Oakey Creek .....		John Thornbury.....			850	"
Oak Vale (Yeovel) .....		T. H. Spicer .....	5	7	2,649	"
Plains, The.....	2,960	Joseph Irvin .....			620	"
Pearldale .....		T. Durack .....	6	30	1,400	"
Red Bank .....	1,710	Mrs. M. Draper .....	4		600	
Rocky Ponds.....		Wm. Rushby .....	5	6	865	Obley.
Rosmeath .....		Thos. Foran.....	6	7	450	
Ringwood .....		G. Anderson.....	8	15	300	
Red Bank (Goimbla).....		W. J. Bloomfield .....	4	5	150	
Reedy Creek (Goimbla) .....		G. Lockhart.....	3	76	28	
Spring Creek (Cargo) .....	4,000	T. Archer.....	7	8	2,000	Molong.
Sisters Rock .....		Wm. Mayne.....	16	18	980	
Springs (Cargo).....		Isaac Bates .....			703	"
Stirling Farm.....		James Fisher .....	8	2	295	
Shades, The .....		F. Tapp .....	11	14	238	
" .....		D. Ball .....	9	30	230	
" .....		James Wykes.....	12	26	172	
Sunbury Farm .....		Joseph Jones .....	17	1	140	
Spring Hill .....		Eliza Carman .....	17	3	130	
Slip Farm .....		J. & W. Carman.....	9	4	1,800	Cowra.
Tilga .....		A. Ferguson.....			652	Molong.
Two-mile Creek.....		T. Sloane .....	10	15	450	
Tea-tree Creek .....		S. Lemon.....				

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Molong—continued.</b>						
Townsdale .....		T. Townsend .....	6		250	
Two-mile Creek .....		Wm. Smallman .....	8	13	230	
Tradgery .....		H. B. Little .....	4	5	15	
Toogong (selection) .....		G. Cassell .....	12	6	1	
Vale Head .....	6,680	H. S. M. Betts .....	8	20	4,800	Molong.
Waverton .....	3,190	J. G. Church .....	26	56	1,422	
Wandoo Wandong .....	70,000	John Strahorn, sen .....	20	30	13,260	Obley.
Wallarwarrie .....		A. G. Gosper .....	7	3	237	
Willandra .....		R. Kinnerson .....	8	15	228	
Woodville .....		H. T. Purcell .....	4	1	181	
Woodlands Farm .....		J. G. Langdon .....			120	
Yullundry .....	20,000	R. & R. Glasson .....	5	11	12,000	
	741,998		1,313	2,405	283,175	
<b>Moree.</b>						
Appletree Park .....	500	Thomas Lee .....	38	102	29	Moree.
Bulleranna No. 2 .....		Jno. & Geo. Jurd .....	50	200	3,000	
Big Leather .....		G. P. Johnson .....	20	350		
" .....		A. F. Johnson .....	10	80		
Bingerang .....	320	Jno. Browne .....	4	60		
Burrendoon .....	42,000	F. W. Bucknell .....	200	1,000		
Binneguy .....	1,000	F. R. Bennett .....	15	20	1,150	
" .....	12,000	D. W. Baker .....	100	400	3,007	
Bangheet .....	96,000	John Cortigan .....	125	450		
Bundiwithidi .....		Isaac Cannons .....	9	3		
Binneguy .....		David Carver .....	14	19	60	
Bowman's Creek .....	320	Eli Davis .....	15	40		
Bumble .....	5,120	Fleming & Salter .....	2	12	70	
" .....	640	James Fingleton .....	15	6	2,450	
Binneguy .....	320	Alex. Forbes .....	23	90	52	
Bundiwithidi .....		Edwin Haun .....	15	6		
Bogamildi .....		Jno. Hammond .....	10			
Booloroo .....		Joseph Jurd .....	15	100	1,600	
Bangheet .....		F. H. M. Lange .....	21		24	
Bundiwithidi .....		Chas. Moore .....	3	24		
Blair Athol .....	10,831	M'Leod & Wilson .....	63	87	3,072	
Bumble .....	10,000	Moloney Bros. .....	15	63	11,814	
Bingerang .....	320	P. Montgomery .....	4	100		
Binneguy .....	200	Jno. Maidens .....	22	70		
Bowman's Creek .....	400	Jno. Pitman .....	10	8	637	
" .....	640	Thos. Pitman .....	9	20	301	
Benarba South .....	43,440	G. W. Paine .....	40	2,300	900	
Bologna .....	15,000	Pearce & Boydell .....	26	55	4,374	
Bingerang .....	640	Jno. Richards .....	9	90	212	
" .....	8,540	James Ryan .....	15	12	4,030	
Borrigal Creek .....		Thos. Sullivan .....	11	9		
Burnsville .....	640	A. W. South .....	12	25	1,300	
Bloudon .....		Sweatman & Traynor .....	30	100		
Burwood .....		James Skinner .....	5	4		
Barraba Curangandi .....	640	James Urquhart .....	12	20		
Rooreyanma .....	640	Jno. Warby .....	8	200	1,600	
Bullandoon .....		Robert Wright .....	18			
Borouga .....	97,920	F. Wyndham .....	30	800	10,295	
Curangandi .....	30,000	Jno. Arndell .....	30	555	4,860	
" .....	640	James Urquhart .....			603	
Caidemurray .....	120,000	Alex. Benson .....	90	5,500		
Combadello .....		J. T. Boydell .....	12			
Combadello .....		D. P. Rodd .....	10	8	1,600	
Carbeen Cottage .....		T. E. Cullen .....	30			
Cowhale .....		Chas. Davis, jun .....	14	12		
Colunah .....		Benjamin Dykes .....	26			
Cowbail .....	38,000	Dunn Bros. .....	25	750		
Clifton and Gwydirfield .....	8,238	Gall Bros. .....	47	354	5,470	
Combadello .....	2,760	Wm. Hamilton .....	16	14	2,900	
Cowbail .....	5,760	Wm. Harris .....	11	32	1,911	
Culloden .....		Jno. Hartnett .....	4	25	12	
Cudgildool .....	640	W. Kelly .....	5	150		
Coballa .....	640	Jno. Ladorgan .....	2	9	1,000	
Curangandi .....		Jno. M'Kid .....	10	35		
Culloden .....	640	D. M'Kenzie .....	20	60	988	
Croydon .....		Alex. M'Intosh .....	10			
Combadello .....	60,000	Hy. Moses .....	53	237	26,870	
Carar and Tellaraga .....		(Robertson & Co. .....	105	1,500	78,732	
Cudgildool and Midkin .....	395,742		145	15,822		
Cuntey Gurah .....	1,760	Watkin Williams .....	34	14	1,600	
Carrington .....	2,560	B. J. & T. B. Warner .....	4		6,000	
Derra Derra .....	53,000	J. R. Jones .....	25	1,000		
" .....		James Lockhart .....	16	7		
Eulowrie .....	320	Thos. R. Bushell .....	10	5		
" .....		George Brien .....	6	14		
Edithville .....		Thos. Carnody .....	66			
Eulowrie .....		Jno. Horadan .....	2	8		
" .....	5,062	F. W. King .....	50	250	900	
Eslington .....	960	Joseph Mitchell .....	39	60	620	
Eulowrie .....	640	Hugh Park .....	6		560	
Eri Eriwall .....	640	F. P. Soling .....	18	6	400	
Fairview .....		Matthew Clark .....	10	20		
Fishmoy .....	2,468	Wm. Woods .....	10	5	1,850	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Moree—continued.</b>						
Glendower		Wm. Evans	10	60		Moree.
Giradah View	4,300	James Halse	7	23	3,400	"
Green Swamp	200	F. W. L. Kirkby	11	9		"
Glencoe	640	Jno. M'Donald	14		2,000	"
Gurah	640	J. A. M'Laughlin	50	250	400	"
Gurah Wilderness	640	Wm. M'Loughlin			1,200	"
Garley	240,000	Jno. Simpson	80	150	120,701	"
Glencoe		T. R. R. South	20	50		"
Goorah	320	J. R. Skuthorpe	60	200		"
Goonal	94,000	Watt & Co.	230	2,078	33,345	"
Gravesend		Jno. M'Donald & Co.	17	3,200		"
"		N. J. King	10			"
Hall's Creek	640	Edwd. Conlan	9	170		"
Inglwood		F. W. Kirkby	26	53		"
Kunopia	960	Anna Bruen	20	4	1,410	"
"	100,000	Bishop's Estate	41	5,536		"
Keylah	6,400	J. J. Conroy	40	687		"
Kunopia		Hy. F. South	15	12		"
Lairdo	11,500	Carrigan Bros.	45	53	7,408	"
Mogil Mogil		Syl. Butler, jun.	16			"
Moree		Jno. Cameron	30	20		"
"		George Conlan	13	15		"
Moree	320	Wm. Campbell	20	120		"
"		Robert Dobbie	12	16		"
Moomin Creek	5,120	James Duff	25	200		"
Moree Tyreel	320	Wm. Delander	10	40		"
Moree		George Ezzy	7	10		"
"		F. C. & A. Glennie	22			"
Mungindi		Wm. Hulin	10	80		"
Moree		Chas. Higgins	5	5		"
"	580	Wm. Herbert Jurd	10	70	1,304	"
"		E. F. J. Kirkby	11			"
"		A. H. Kirkby	22	14		"
Midkin		James Long	11			"
Miltonville	320	George Morrison	40	60	121	"
Moree Common		W. M. Maloney	9	35		"
Mungie Bundie	49,000	Jno. M'Donald & Co.	50	400	42,000	"
Mungindi		W. Moody	16			"
Moree	4,620	George Parry	15	180	2,000	"
Moree		Wm. Reeves	3	8		"
Moree Tyreel	120,000	Richards & Williams	60	6,000		"
Moree		G. Shaw	9	28		"
Mungyer	171,160	E. Vickery & Sons	250	14,000		"
Moree	320	J. G. Wilmot	62	70		"
Mungindi		A. G. Walker	17	30	100	"
Moree		Anthony Dickie	10	2	1,200	"
Midkiu Creek		George Wallace	14	20		"
Norwood		J. D. Willoughby	20		50	"
Narrabri		Robt. Hardy	10	90		"
Nogil Nogil	320	Townsend Warren	4	70	40	"
Oaklands	1,280	Thos. H. Hassall	65	353		"
Pallamallawa	900	Wm. Carver	50	100	125	"
Pallal	320	Jno. Goodwin	31	90		"
Pallamallawa		Saml. Goldby	12	14		"
Ponds	960	Jno. Montgomery	70	120		"
Pallamallawa		George Quinn	13	6		"
Pallal	10,000	Tange & Cousens	50	675		"
"		Henry South	15	10		"
Rocky Creek	64,000	Jno. Arndell	100	700	8,232	"
Roadside		J. E. Cory	43	35	91	"
Redbank	640	Francis Ezzy	8	30		"
Singapore	30,000	A. A. Adams	60	1,800		"
Sheaewood	320	Wm. Hy. Davis	34	34		"
Springfield	1,100	Chas. Daley	20	50	900	"
Singapore		Hy. Davis	10			"
"	320	Jno. Gill	20	80		"
Sunnyside		A. T. Pitman	7	5		"
South Warren		James Parry	9			"
Sunnyside	95,930	G. M. Pitt, junr.	10	5,000		"
South Meroe	10,000	Alex. Rodgers	30	1,050		"
South Warren		Mrs. E. Reardon	15	18		"
Singapore		Jno. Riley	7	5		"
"	40	Daniel Tafe	12	10		"
Terry-hie-hie	203,970	Bowman Bros.	200	6,025	22,289	"
"		Joseph Bellonger	6	11		"
Tyreel	640	David Cross	10	100		"
Tycannah	45,000	Saml. Gall	31	540	21,619	"
Tyreel		David Jurd				"
"		Daniel Jurd	10	200	1,400	"
Tellaraga		F. W. Ludlow	25			"
Tyreel		Joseph M'Carthy	11			"
Terry-hie-hie		George Regan	14	40		"
Triangle		Alfred Skinner	5	28		"
Terry-hie-hie		W. W. Stacey	7	5		"
Ulimbaralla		C. E. M'Douall	10	25		"
"		E. J. M'Douall	12	11		"
"		F. R. M'Douall	9	3		"
"		R. G. H. M'Douall	10	3		"
"	44,800	R. M'Douall	35	400	2,073	"
"	1,920	H. M'Govern	12	40	880	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Moree—continued.</b>						
Ulimbaralla	320	James Smith	15	50		Moree.
Verbena	5,120	A. T. Allen	10	70	800	"
Wondah		Samuel Cox	12	2		"
Wattagah	5,000	A. Coberoff	60	500		"
Werrina	146,000	Doyle Bros.	54	5,813		"
Werna	4,970	G. R. E. Ferguson	6	6	2,115	"
Woollena	1,680	Wm. Hitchins	30	100	1,200	"
Woodstock	2,480	R. & W. Jones	30	350	950	"
Wallon Creek		George James	30	30		"
Wondah	4,000	W. Kendall	15	25	4,700	"
Weebollabolla		Geo. Kneller		14		"
Wirrah		J. R. Lomax	95	500	32,300	"
Welbon		G. Ledingham	7	8		"
Wattagah		Jno. M'Garry	15	40		"
Weebollabolla	40,000	A. G. F. Munro	150	1,600	40,000	"
Werrina		Fred. Moody	8			"
Welbundunga	112,540	Thos. Parnell & Co.	80	500	22,930	"
Weebollabolla		Jno. Reynolds	7	20		"
Waterloo		F. W. Single	10			"
Yarrawah	100,000	Bucknell Bros.	73	57	27,847	"
Yagobie		Edwd. Maidens	4	15		"
"	320	Elias Maidens	25	80		"
"	1,000	Elijah Maidens	25	140	970	"
Bulleranna		Jno. & G. Jurd			3,000	"
	2,826,421		5,376	89,066	594,973	

<b>Mudgee.</b>						
Airly	12,444	James Gallagher	6	30	2,500	Rylstone.
Aaron's Pass		Christopher Armstrong			300	
Alma		Laurence Crawley			300	
Birriwa	37,000	Duncan M'Master	7	4	11,500	Denison Town.
Black Rock	4,000	C. Ashe	10	10	4,000	Wellington.
Beamesfield	1,200	Frederick Beames	16	19	2,000	Denison Town.
Burrondong	23,000	John Blunden	8	10	8,000	Hargraves.
Burrundulla	40,000	G. H. Cox	50	100	14,120	Mudgee.
Bandenora	10,000	William Cortis	7	15	2,400	Rylstone.
Bingman & Umbella	15,000	R. W. Cox	3		6,000	"
Burrondong	9,573	Thomas Campbell	12	20	4,000	Wellington.
Bruce's Creek	5,980	J. G. Golden	7	2	1,700	Mudgee.
Beri Creek	2,000	Henry Horton	4	2	1,500	Wellington.
Bundarlee	6,640	Robert Hubbard	6	4	1,482	"
Bylong	10,000	John Lee	20	1,500		Rylstone.
Bara	1,800	William Meers	6	20	1,050	Mudgee.
Birigambil	100,000	George Rouse	425	1,053	16,436	Gulgong.
Burrondong	4,000	John Sloane	4	8	3,950	Wellington.
Bylong	2,357	Anthony Tindale	8	250		Rylstone.
"	6,000	E. & A. Tindale	10	130	7,000	"
" Widdin, &c.	2,260	W. H. Tindale	20	400		"
Bogie		Robert T. Ashe			2,000	"
"		Elizabeth Ashe			1,000	"
Budgee		John Butler			300	
Broombe		W. G. Bell			850	
Bristowe		R. H. Cox			450	
Botobolar		James Carroll			270	
Boomey		E. C. Cousins			1,000	
Back Creek		Francis Devoy			620	
Bara		Patrick Donlon			300	
Brymar		William Farrar			1,000	
Barney's Reef		Robert Graham			550	
Box Ridge		Thomas Hensley			465	
Back Creek		Duncan Kerr			240	
Barney's Reef		Charles Maul			800	
Bara		Michael Malony			600	
Burbin		Norman M'Leod			600	
Benana		Donald M'Kenzie			400	
Balara		James Nott			820	
Botobolar		Edward Nurdan			805	
Bridge Flat		Joseph Pitt			856	
Balara		Patrick & Sons			6,014	
Bundarlee		Thomas Rutledge			3,900	
Burrondong		William Schons			550	
"		William Smith			530	
Black Mountain		Joseph Tyler			500	
Boomey		W. H. Wilson			850	
"		Charles Williamson			533	
Cooyal	14,000	S. A. Blackman	40	31	6,145	Mudgee.
Cainbil Creek	1,600	James Devoy	25	30	2,600	Gulgong.
Coopen's Creek	630	James Lyons	5	6	1,300	Wellington.
Combermelon	5,000	John Lloyd	7	40	1,200	Rylstone.
Coggin & Coggy	1,590	John Mead	25	180	800	Wollar.
Coco Creek		Thomas Sullivan			1,300	Rylstone.
Cainbil Creek		Mrs. L. Auld			633	
Campbell's Creek		Richard Brennan			211	
Cockabutta		John Brennan			900	
Cooyal		G. F. Brown			700	
Cullenbone		James D. Cox			800	
Cunningham's Creek		Thomas Eames			600	
Carwell Creek		Thomas Farrer			200	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Mudgee—continued.</b>						
Cunningham's Creek		John Giles			300	
Campbell's Creek		William Hundy			501	
Camboon		William Keech			556	
Capertee		John Lloyd, senior			1,200	
Camp Hill		D. C. M'Lachlan			135	
Campbell's Creek		Charles Nichols			450	
"		Martin O'Hare			400	
Canadian		George Smith			840	
Cooyal		George Baker			537	
Capertee		William Simpkins			60	
Dun Dun	8,030	T. C. Colley	4		1,363	Hill End.
Dabec	36,605	R. M. Fitzgerald	25	244	8,235	Rylstone.
Denison Town	1,500	William Hanley	9	22	1,600	Denison Town.
Dexter Springs	400	Ann Maher	2		1,300	Mudgee.
Dairylands	6,500	Ebenezer Read	5	9	1,418	Hargraves.
Deadman's Creek	5,000	George Stott	4		2,117	Gulgong.
Dry Flat		John Chapman			360	
Dun Dun		E. J. Dougherty			315	
Denison Town		Thomas Farley			180	
Deadman's Creek		John Glien			127	
Dungaree		Thomas Keogh			650	
Denison Town		Robert Prior			100	
Dun Dun		John Welch			117	
Emu Swamp		W. M'Andrews			49	
East Triambil		Morgan & Reid			870	
Four Mile		H. P. Atkinson			228	
Fairfield		John Dean			200	
Fleming's Station		James Fleming			400	
Forest Hill		C. Featherstonhaugh			3,090	
Frome's Creek		Thomas Long			130	
Ford's Creek		Alfred Norris			553	
Fernside		Mrs. G. Talby			200	
Grattai	7,121	John H. James	6	8	2,980	Mudgee.
Gooree	5,800	Herbert A. Lowe	50	150	260	
Glen Alice	3,600	Marion M'Lean	10	80	2,100	Rylstone.
Guntawang	11,000	Richard Rouse	130	220	6,650	Mudgee.
Grattai Creek	4,797	George Reeves	7	12	1,313	"
Grattai, Tucklan, & Yarrow	40,000	James Atkinson	20	80	15,000	"
Glenangle		William Batten			493	
Glenmore		W. L. Brown			200	
Ginghi		John Davis			600	
Gum Flat		William Evens			620	
Glenowton		George Hardy			340	
Grattai		Mrs. H. James			747	
Green Hills		Patrick Marning			880	
Gratti		James Reeves			600	
Green Wattle Flat		Daniel Tomlinson			230	
Green Dale		John Williamson			730	
Havilah	30,000	H. C. White	42	61	20,030	Mudgee.
Hawkin's Creek		John Batten			372	
Hone Creek		Catherine Davis			300	
Haystack Mountain		Hugh Farrelly			750	
Hargraves		Alfred Kemshall			700	
Hone Creek		Donald Dove			30	
Ilford		Mrs. W. Giles			20	
Ironbark Flat		John Faulkner			700	
Jonathan's Flat		Maurice Ring			120	
Ilford		George Weatherley			37	
Ketella	25,000	F. B. Suttor	10		12,000	Wellington.
King John Flat		David Millan			1,759	
Lowry Flat	1,125	John Dart	4		1,500	"
Luc	24,000	V. J. Dowling	84	132	16,203	Rylstone.
Lagoons	2,500	John Swords	20	150	2,400	Mudgee.
Lambing Hill		Henry Deihm			706	
Lowe's Peak		James Foley			360	
Moolarben	800	John Barton	7	10	1,400	Wollar.
Merotherie	23,000	Mrs. G. P. Bowman	22	303	8,650	Denison Town.
Mullamuddy	4,000	William Croome			1,200	Mudgee.
Menah	7,000	Henry Crossing	25	425	6,500	"
Merrendee	13,020	M. R. Lowe	26	25	3,956	"
Murroo	9,000	A. McDonald	11	16	5,000	"
Moreton Bay	3,570	William Waterford	30	25	1,865	Denison Town.
Moolarben		James Berryman			100	
Merrendee		Daniel Endacott			400	
"		James J. Endacott			400	
"		R. H. Endacott			400	
Mookerawa		Duncan Frazer			229	
Moorowolga		R. J. Hassall			386	
McDonald's Creek		Elijah Harvey			250	
Mount View		James Irwin			820	
Merrendee		John Lawton			600	
Maitland Camp		John McEwen			504	
Mookerawa		Michael O Neale			500	
Merrendee		Quon Long			400	
Maryland		T. & N. Quirk			965	
Muddy Creek		Maurice Sloane			200	
Mount Pleasant		Benjamin Sharp			262	
Malchey's Farm		Thomas H. York			102	
McDonald's Hole		John Freeman			7	
Narrogal	12,000	W. C. & M. E. a'Beckett	20		5,800	Wellington

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Mudgee—continued.</b>						
Narrogal.....	12,000	F. A. Smith.....	25	70	5,000	Wellington.
Nubrygyn.....	3,968	Charles Tom.....	4	3	2,280	"
Neurca.....		John Brien.....			500	
Newthorn.....		David Dingate.....			960	
Nile.....		Alexr. Nicholson.....			150	
Nubrygyn.....		James Sullivan.....			480	
Nash's Flat.....		Charles Sheppard.....			100	
Nurbrygyn.....		Emanuel Thompson.....			480	
".....		Mrs. C. Brazier.....			2,000	
Old Castle.....	2,500	Martin Hobbins.....	10	15	1,500	Denison Town.
Old Gulgong.....	680	Isaacs Rowbotham.....	7	27	1,391	Gulgong.
Old Capertee.....	5,000	William Smith.....			1,395	Rylstone.
Old Castle.....		Christina Cameron.....			600	
Old Capertee.....		Joseph Hughes.....			850	
Old Castle.....		John M'Kenzie.....			569	
Pyramul.....		George Bruce.....			70	
Piambong.....	2,500	James Butler.....	6	11	1,970	
Poplar Grove.....		E. Giles, junr.....			1,302	
Pyramul.....		Edmont Kelly.....			130	
Piambone.....		Shradric Raynor.....			130	
".....		Margaret Kohr.....			200	
Piangla.....		John F. Smede.....			450	
Posey Hill.....		William Whittaker.....			1,000	
Putta Bucca.....		C. W. Lawson.....			746	
Pyramul.....		John Enright.....			95	
Rotherwood.....		E. and A. Bowman.....			17,324	
Rawdon, Byman, &c.....	26,600	Cox, Brothers.....	91	450	24,272	Rylstone.
Riversdale.....	960	Thomas Nevelle.....	10	15	1,500	"
Rocky Vale.....		Margaret Boyce.....			663	
Rocky Hole.....		Patrick Callaghan.....			200	
Reedy Creek.....		Robert Martin.....			132	
Round Swamp.....		David Oliver.....			110	
Red Hill.....		John T. O'Brien.....			600	
Reedy Flat.....		Thos. F. Peacock.....			240	
Red Bank.....		H. Cameron.....			31	
Racecourse.....		Alfred Blanchard.....			55	
Rocky Fall.....		Harriet Wady.....			390	
Rockville.....		Abel White.....			1,000	
Reedy Creek.....		John R. M'Donald.....			961	
Round Swamp.....		Mrs. E. Barnaby.....			78	
Stony Pinch.....	4,532	G. H. Arnold.....	7		3,100	Mudgee.
Stony Creek.....		Eli Attrill.....			300	
Sally's Flat.....		Timothy Brodie.....			214	
Springs.....		John Brien.....			500	
Springwood.....		Robert Black.....			300	
Slapdash.....		Hannah Carr.....			150	
Sally's Flat.....		Martin Frawley.....			636	
Spring Creek.....		M. A. Kramer.....			391	
".....		Margaret Mara.....			130	
Sawpit Flat.....		William Raynor.....			200	
".....		Thomas Raynor.....			200	
Sally's Flat.....		James Ryan, junr.....			317	
Saltea.....		Martin Shea.....			650	
Sally's Flat.....		Timothy Slattery.....			160	
Turee Creek.....		John Dean.....			3,903	
Teatree Flat.....	920	Andrew Dunn.....	3	20	1,180	Rylstone.
Toolamanang.....	9,000	James Jennings.....	3	40	2,800	"
Tunabridge.....	9,000	William Price.....	7	24	3,500	Hill End.
Triamble.....	26,816	Thomas C. Sattor.....	40	400	2,000	"
Talbragar.....		John Bourke.....			211	
Tara.....		William Besant.....			174	
Tallewang.....		Robert Ballard.....			905	
".....		Robert Black.....			798	
Turee.....		Campbell & Co.....			13,200	
Tryalgon.....		Charles Davis.....			1,300	
Tallewang.....		Joseph Wade.....			4	
".....		Thomas Wade.....			9	
Triamble.....		John Edwards.....			609	
Tunabridge.....		John Gale.....			800	
Tambaroora.....		Caldwell Howard.....			900	
Tallewang.....		John Honeysette.....			886	
".....		George Lincoln.....			580	
".....		Charles Lund.....			775	
Trefoil.....		Henry Milton.....			300	
Tallewang.....		James Murphy.....			850	
Tea Tree.....		George Mason.....			350	
The Crown.....		D. M. M'Lean.....			896	
Two-mile Flat.....		Adelaide M'Manus.....			300	
Tunabridge.....		Patrick Phelan.....			200	
Two-mile Flat.....		George Rush.....			490	
Triamble.....		James Reid.....			825	
Tunabridge.....		John Scanlon.....			300	
Trabrabucca.....		John Shervey.....			300	
Tong Bong.....		Henry Walker.....			980	
Trefoil Flat.....		Charles Wilson.....			610	
Turee.....		A. T. Jones.....			13,000	
Tongay.....		R. M. Fitzgerald.....			10,838	
Tallewang Creek.....		David Stratford.....			370	
Tara.....		D. Moore.....			56	
Ullamalla.....	18,600	Bank N.S.W.....	3		4,593	Hill End.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Mudgee—continued.</b>						
Ulan Creek	6,400	Joshua J. Davis	13		1,100	Gulgong.
Upper Meroo		Herbert Cooper			150	
Upper Tallewang		Martin O'Connor			549	
Uarbry		T. and A. Piper			770	
"		William Rains			400	
"		George Rivas			250	
"		Joseph Sheamer			150	
"		James Devoy			2,600	
"		Peter Weis			241	
Vincent's Hole		John Farrer			800	
Warree	12,000	Charles Brady	5	7	4,000	Wellington.
Wallinga	7,265	F. and A. Cox	37	50	3,587	Mudgee.
Wollerang	6,800	John Campbell	15	20	2,308	Hargraves.
Warrenee	900	John Conran	20	12	1,230	Rylstonc.
Wavorley	10,000	Thos. H. Fry	9	6	2,800	"
Warree	5,380	Mrs. C. Hanley	2	2	2,000	Wellington.
Warrenee	10,200	W. H. Jamison	15	22	2,430	Rylstonc.
Windyeyr, &c.	6,190	William Mullholland	9	8	2,330	Mudgee.
Wollara	5,000	Alex. M'Donald	20	500	756	Wollar.
Wardong	2,000	John Pilley	7	2	1,085	Hargraves.
Wandoua	4,000	H. E. Single	40	300		Wollar.
Wallcrawangh	32,000	A. A. Suttor	20	140	1,313	Hargraves.
Willow Vale	3,500	Wilton Wilton	12	320		Mudgee.
Warrenee		William Barnes			247	
Well Bang		Phillip Bracken			450	
Wyaldra		Samuel Bond			600	
Wilpinjong		Thomas Ballard			250	
"		Thomas Barrett			260	
Wardong		Daniel Cleary			450	
Warm Corner		Thomas Cashill			300	
Wollar		Patrick Connelly			734	
Warung		Thomas Exley			700	
White Creek		Thomas Farrally			192	
Wyaldra		John Flood			202	
"		Peter Grady			100	
Warne		E. Gumbleton			270	
Warribil Flat		Margaret Jackson			440	
Woodville		John Meade			800	
Windregar		Patrick M'Keon			200	
World's End		Francis M'Grath			142	
Warne		Michael M'Cormack			550	
Wardong		John Pilley			1,085	
Warribil Flat		Fredk. Whitstock			130	
Wyaldra Creek		Henry Pack			85	
Wattle Flat		Walter Moss			47	
Wiadra		William Cain			80	
Warne		James Lyons			1,300	
Yarra Plain		John Wesley			698	
Yarribil		Mark Gless			282	
	841,266		1,744	8,300	493,183	

**Murrurundi.**

Arden Hall, Gundy	1,200	James Campbell	34	89	789	Scone.
Albourne	950	George Lawrence			901	Murrurundi.
Aberdeen	620	Thos. M'Goldrick	8	35		Scone
Ashbrook	1,700	Walter Lamb	48	316		"
Aberdeen	120	R. Stewart	12	12	665	"
Brushy Hill, Gundy	100	Pat. Woods	7	19		"
Branch Creek, Moonan	40	Wm. Williams	10	80		"
Blandford	80	Abraham Wilde	3	10		Murrurundi.
Brushy Hill	100	Wm. Wharton	8	18		Scone.
Bickham	11,500	P. W. Wright	30	120	9,664	Murrurundi.
Beltrees	256,651	J. F. & H. White	160	5,000	98,022	Scone.
Bloomingthal	70	Ferdinand Tilse	8	30		"
Barsham	15,000	John L. Suckling	25	35		Murrurundi.
Box Tree	290	P. Purcell	3	17	300	"
Bethel	150	Wm. M'Intire	7	11		Scone.
Back Creek	200	John M'Kinnon	8	35		"
Bellvue	600	Margaret M'Cully	3	46		"
Blandford	60	Dani. Mullens	4	19		Murrurundi.
Brushy Hill	120	Thos. Moran	8	10		Scone.
Belmore	140	Mathew Miller	9	80		"
Bunmun	20	Geo. A. T. Kibble	9	5		"
Bell's Creek	250	E. Johnson			351	"
Back Creek	620	Mary Hindmarsh	14	69		"
Blairmore	3,500	G. F. Hall	31	560	450	"
Bloomfield & Scott's Creek	3,347	Bernard Haydon	63	106	5,507	Murrurundi.
Back Creek, Aberdeen	538	A. G. Gardiner	6	17	610	Scone.
Blandford	60	Jeremiah Gorman	4	25		Murrurundi.
"	90	Catherine Doherty	10	16		"
Bonnie Doon	1,000	James Donohue	15	35	820	"
Black Mountain, Wylong	80	William Collins	8	10	340	Scone.
Back Creek	320	W. Bridge			360	"
Blandford	40	Alfred Baker	3	13		Murrurundi.
Cuan	40	James Alterater	10			Scone.
Calf's Head Creek, Tumor	500	H. Battersham	4	9	472	Murrurundi.
"	60	A. Battersham	3	12		"
Castle Vale	80	Thos. Cunningham	12	14		Scone.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Murrurundi—continued.</b>						
Cliffdale	2,240	Edwin Everett	12	230	90	Score.
Crossfield	3,706	D. & G. Hall	30	40	3,908	"
Carr's Creek	640	Geo. P. Schytrumph	8	6	1,650	"
Cuen Creek	40	Thos. Saunders	7	12		"
Coogah	2,967	L. E. Wiseman	12	5	144	Murrurundi.
Daffodil	700	John Ashford	6	130	900	Score.
Dartbrook	80	Herman Aurisch	10	20		"
Davies's Creek	40	Nicholas Adam	23	65		"
Dunwell	3,000	Barling Bros.	6	10	3,500	"
Dartbrook	80	Mrs. H. Berrigan	11	18		"
Davies Creek	80	Thos. Caban	4	15		"
"	400	Duncan Cameron	12	30		"
Dartbrook & Gundebri	20,000	Mathew H. Hall	30	1,250	6,600	"
Dartbrook	6,078	Mrs. A. Hall	32	389	3,200	"
Dalvey	320	Donald Kennedy	15	400	401	"
Dry Creek Park	120	Peter Smith		20		"
Dry Creek	80	John Thrift	8	13		"
"	220	James Trihy	7	45		"
"	80	John Flynn	5	41		"
Ellerston	640	John Baker	14	100		"
Elgan Naley	500	Charles Hines	10	12	670	"
Ellerston	80	James Willis	6	17		"
"	80	Jas. M'Laughlin	2	75		"
"	60	Jas. Pinkerton	10	50		"
Elmswood	9,000	L. E. Wiseman	13	4		"
Glengarry, Wingen	25,000	W. E. Abbott	70	30	14,750	"
Glen Dhu, Timor	15,590	J. A. and G. Arndell	30	60	11,370	Murrurundi.
Gundy	500	Barnes & Dodd	10	400		Score.
"	40	John Bridge	4	9		"
Glenmore	2,374	John Campbell	20	200	195	"
Glencairn	700	Elizabeth Cameron	8	40	587	"
Glenmore	800	K. Cameron	2	30	950	"
"	40	James Hanley	2	10		"
Gundy	550	Jane Jones	2	20		"
Glencoe	2,663	D. R. Kennedy	16	100	2,884	"
Glen Murray	500	H. B. Murray			350	"
Glen Nevis	500	John M'Phee	10	10	285	"
Gleneig	890	John M'Phee, senior	11	24	1,351	"
Gum Flat	600	Wm. Pinkerton	10	15	641	"
Gibblegunyah	1,000	Thos. Quin, junior	4	20	400	"
Grass Mullen	1,000	Mrs. M. A. Ring	20	30	1,500	"
Glenburnie	280	Bateson Goodworth	10	15		"
Glenalvon	16,500	John Taylor	27	7	11,470	Murrurundi.
Green Creek	590	Joseph Tukey	6	20	952	"
"	561	Denis Murphy	10	25	1,151	"
Gundy	180	Willis & Co.	3	60		Score.
Glentyre	45,000	Donald McIntire	80	20	27,600	"
Haydnton	40	Thomas Hunt	5	17		Murrurundi.
"	250	T. and P. O'Brien	13	49	87	"
Hillgrove	600	Wm. Stephens	12	100		"
Harben Vale, and Timor	35,000	F. R. White	343	651	30,607	"
Hillgrove	300	James Wharton	14	85		Score.
Happy Valley	250	Wm. Wharton	7	20		"
Invermein and Woodlands	5,560	Jas. H. Doyle	187	501	6,558	"
Kanan's Creek	200	Alfred Barwick	3	20	280	"
Kaywell and Littlefield	2,977	J. J. Dodd	38	90	2,760	"
Kareen	120	T. J. Phillips	13	15		"
Keregan's Creek	350	John Wharton	12	30		"
Little Creek	40	John M'Donald	10	52		"
Lickhole Creek	40	James Edmonds	8	8		Murrurundi.
Murrurundi	100	Thomas Abbott	4	14		"
"	40	Charles Britton	4	6		"
Moonan Brook	40	Walter Baker	9	23		Score.
Murrurundi	40	John Benham	5	21		Murrurundi.
M'Queen	40	Thomas Campbell	5	5		Score.
"	40	William Castie	7	30		"
Moonan Brook	1,500	John Corbett	15	300		"
Middle Creek	150	James Donnell	11	13		"
Mount Mooby	150	Hugh P. D'Arcy	5	15	109	"
"	150	Michael D'Arcy	6	6		"
Murulla	13,000	A. R. Fremlin	12	35	8,500	Murrurundi.
Mullec	1,960	John Fraser	20	200		Score.
Mount Goodman	220	Thomas Goodman	6	50	1,164	"
Moonan Brook	500	Donald Geary	7	90		"
Middle Creek	320	John P. Hopper	8	45		"
"	740	George Hopper	7	63	1,125	"
Mount View	100	George Howe	10	22		"
Moonan Brook	160	David James	3	25	100	"
"	40	Lawrence Kiley	2	20		"
Mabyn Vale	640	William Long	13	95	224	Murrurundi.
Maouan Brook	40	R. Londrigan	1	12		Score.
"	250	John Miller	8	110		"
Mary Villa	770	Phillip M'Gregor	5	10	980	"
Moss Vale	80	Joseph Marshall	4	8		"
Moonan Brook	400	Margaret Mitchell	10	70		"
"	40	Mary Mulcahy	10			"
Middlebrook	120	S. M'Callin			310	"
Moonan Brook	600	Isabella M'Callum	4	150		"
Middlebrook	140	Jeremiah O'Brien	8	10		"
Murrurundi	200	Benjamin Pethick	7	30		Murrurundi.



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Returns were made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Murrurundi—continued.</b>						
Murrurundi	320	George W. Sterritt			150	Murrurundi.
Middlebrook	160	W. Sladden	8	3		Scone.
Mount Mooby	300	John Sullivan	3	15		"
"	400	Owen Sullivan	9	80		"
"	300	James Sullivan	3	8		"
Mount Hope	718	John Skinner	12	96		"
Moonan Brook	40	Mary Urquhart	10	50		"
Moonan	40	John Usher	9	21		"
Mount Pleasant	2,800	J. J. Walsh	3		2,000	"
Mount Mooby	200	Edmd. Megrath	4	46		"
Nectar Bank	900	George Budden	16		800	"
Narrow Passage	2,000	Fraser & Brooker	3	250		"
Newfield	320	William Young	6	19	323	"
Oakey Gully	300	William Barwick	8	4	320	"
"	300	Thos. Barwick	5	6	316	"
"	40	Mary Barwick			300	"
Puen Buen	10,000	John H. Davies	20	240	8,000	Scone.
Pentland	640	George Loder	1	11		Murrurundi.
Park	60	A. D. Sladden	6	4		Scone.
"	60	Richd. Thrift	4	25		"
Pail Farm	500	Stephen Challis	17	3	202	"
Park	160	Thos. Harney	11	15		"
Rock More	500	Jethro Bell	13	13	460	"
Ramrod Creek	40	George Clifford	8	38		Murrurundi.
"	60	John Clifford	10	40		"
Rouchell	600	Alex. Cameron	5	40		Scone.
Rose Vale	750	R. H. Carter	4	40		"
Rouchel	300	T. G. Carter	13	60		"
Rouchel Springs	120	Samuel Cundy	16	65		"
Ramrod Creek	40	Isaac Edmonds	2	25		Murrurundi.
"	40	Sarah Edmonds	4	20		"
Red Bank	1,300	John Flanagan	3	20	1,700	Scone.
Rose Vale	4,000	W. J. Gardiner	20	60	3,840	"
Rouchel	60	George Goodman	8	20		"
Ridglands	9,000	T. C. Hall	12	10	9,168	"
Rosemount	100	F. Hayne	8	40		"
Rouchel	500	John Hindmarsh	9	15		"
Rossgole	12,000	John H. Keys	5	125	4,798	"
Rockhill	500	Kenneth Kennedy	16	100		"
Rouchel	500	John Miller	5	40		"
"	150	Thos. Miller	2	24		"
"	200	Jane M'Donald	15	100		"
Rockwood	180	S. M'Namara	5	15		"
Ringleberry	900	Mary M'Mullen	2	70		"
Ripley	1,200	R. Newling	16	31		"
Rouchel	1,500	Jas. & Jno. Neilin	10	110		"
Rocklands	400	A. H. Neywear	10	73		"
Rock Vale	120	John O'Neil	3	8		"
Rose Hill	40	John Perkins	7	8		Murrurundi.
Rouchel Vale	1,402	Thos. Spencer	28	400		Scone.
Rouchel	200	Robert Smith			452	"
Rockvale	120	Richd. Stevenson	20	40		"
Rosedale	1,152	W. A. Wilson	14	25	830	Murrurundi.
Rocklands	1,320	John Wheelhan	8	33	1,500	"
Rouchel	200	Robt. Lonsdale	15	40		Scone.
Rouchel Brook	300	Andreas Adams	8	35		"
Scone	40	N. F. Asser	8	14		"
"	300	Samuel Ashford			320	"
Sparkes' Creek	300	Freck. Barwick	2	16	337	"
"	300	John Barwick	4	10	230	Scone.
Scone	150	Robt. A. Bell			345	"
"		Robt. Baker	4	6		"
Scott's Creek		Robt. Baker	3	35		Murrurundi.
Scone	40	Mrs. M. Berman	3	8		Scone.
Spring Gully	300	Mrs. Margt. Bird	7	17	298	"
Scone	200	Donald Campbell	2	18		"
Stewart's Brook	600	Samuel Cone	15	90		"
Scone	300	William Castlick	9	55		"
"	150	Joseph Carter	13	33		"
Scott's Creek	60	James Callinan	6	12		Murrurundi.
Scone	200	A. Cummin	5	14		Scone.
South Yarundi	2,400	Mathew Collins	20	40	1,720	"
Scone	370	Thomas Coffey	7	18		"
St. Aubins	22,000	Executors of the late W. A. Dumaresq.	120	350	10,000	"
Scone		Robt. Duckworth	6	7		"
Sandy Creek	40	Daniel Dwyer	4	23		Murrurundi.
Spring Vale	250	John Davidson	6	13		Scone.
Swamp Oak Creek	320	Thos. Edmonds	6	15	316	Murrurundi.
Scone	40	Hugh Eipper	2	21		Scone.
"	40	Robt. Ferguson	8	8		"
Segenhoe	2,400	David Ferguson	8	306	41	"
Scone	300	Patk. Flanagan	10	70		"
"	300	James Fuller	10	29	96	"
Splitter's Creek	40	Mrs. Gilshinc	3	14		Murrurundi.
Scone	320	James Hardcastle	16	20		Scone.
Simpson's Lagoon	283	George Hayne	5	30		"
Sandy Creek	40	Edward Hunt	3	28		Murrurundi.
"	60	Owen Hunt	6	28		"
"	40	Mrs. Mary Hunt	2	14		"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Murrurundi—continued.</b>						
Spring Gully .....	1,915	John Lettuce .....	16	17	1,430	Score.
Sunny Park .....	150	John Marsland .....			333	"
Score .....	300	Cornelius Mehan .....	9	47		"
" .....	80	Moody Bros. ....	8	2		"
" .....	200	Madden Bros. ....	11	9		"
Scott's Creek .....	40	John Morrissey .....	6	11		Murrurundi.
Score .....		M. C. McKenzie .....	4	6		Score.
" .....	40	John Kelly .....	1	13		"
Sandy Creek .....	300	Patk. McCabe .....	10	56		Murrurundi.
Satur .....	7,000	F. A. Parbury .....	48	687		Score.
Sophia Creek .....	300	Thos. Quinn .....	6	12	820	"
Spring Creek .....	150	Lawrence Qun .....	14	4		"
Sophia Creek .....	80	Martin Quin .....			400	"
Spring Creek .....	300	Maria Schytrumpf .....	10	4	1,000	"
Sophia Creek .....	180	Francis Smith .....	9	10	123	"
Splitter's Creek .....	400	John Shanaghan .....	2	8	600	Murrurundi.
Score .....	40	James Vernon .....	14	2		Score.
Segenhoe .....	24,000	White Bros. ....	17	2,762		"
Spring Gully .....		Henry Wilson .....	2	8		"
Sandy Creek .....	600	Wm. Wylie .....	4	8		"
Score .....	150	Joseph Wilkinson .....	9	27		"
Tinagroo .....	520	James Barwick .....	2	6	1,202	"
Turanville .....	18,000	Thomas Cook .....	300	1,000	164	"
Thornthwaite .....	18,000	Geo. B. Finlay .....	50	900	7,000	"
The Bason .....	100	Peter Kiley .....			1,000	"
Turanville .....		James Murray .....	20			"
Temple Court .....	640	D. G. Teys .....	14	15		Murrurundi.
Tooloogan .....		Thomas Worrad .....	4	8		Score.
" .....	2,560	Ellen Worrad .....	22	6	2,700	"
Timor .....	200	Levi Watson .....	10	56		Murrurundi.
Woodlands .....	300	S. S. Barwick .....	15	25	440	Score.
Waverley .....	100	John Bridge .....	7	16		"
Wingen .....	80	Richard Cummins .....	2	8		"
Woomelgay .....	5,790	Robert Carter .....	20	250		"
Wheelan's Creek .....	600	Jeremiah Carey .....	4	42	430	Murrurundi.
Wingen .....	300	Patrick Cummins .....	10	70		Score.
" .....	40	J. Friedman .....	12	18		"
Winkel .....	740	Philip Hartman .....	8	9	1,800	Murrurundi.
Wingen .....	4,000	H. V. Hewitt .....	79	60	600	Score.
Why Not .....	500	Thos. Marsland .....			250	"
Wheelan's Creek .....	1,021	Denis Murphy, sen. ....	7	30	1,060	Murrurundi.
Whissonsette .....	7,733	Allan McDonald .....	24	182	2,184	"
Wingen .....	120	Thos. McInerney .....	5	9		Score.
Warland's Creek .....	900	J. J. McGivney .....	9	1	893	Murrurundi.
" .....	400	Geo. Norville .....	6	40	223	"
Wybong .....	120	William Palmer .....	10	4	320	Score.
Wingen .....		P. Rae .....	6	40		"
Whitingary Creek .....	40	D. Ryan .....	13	11		"
Well Done .....	1,000	George Vine .....	15	4	1,500	"
Wingen .....	200	ML Walsh .....	17			"
Warland's Range .....	1,000	T. S. Walsh .....			1,310	"
Wet Creek .....	300	T. Jones .....	10	25	386	"
Willow Glen .....	120	H. Avard .....	4	65		Murrurundi.
Yarundi .....	1,500	J. Wood .....	4	100		Score.
	487,206		3,830	24,865	346,584	

**Narrabri.**

Abbey Green .....	500	James Anthony .....			600	Narrabri.
Arrowamie .....		P. Y. Woelsly .....	10		13,758	"
Baan Baa .....	512	T. Fether .....	8	12	530	"
" .....	2,000	Goolyer Bros. ....	5	12	2,010	"
" .....	96,000	Evor's estate, late D. M. Fraser	22	300	11,104	"
Boolcarrol .....	128,000	Hanlett, Fletcher, & Co. ....	100	200	53,064	"
Bunna Bunna (Millie) .....	3,140	J. H. Murphy .....	12	25	5,800	"
Coolah and Thenibry .....	98,000	C. E. Jaques .....	42	100	19,140	"
Dobikin .....	50,000	Jno. Taylor .....	12	30	20,986	"
Edgeroi .....	158,000	Namoi Pastoral Co. ....	170	3,300	88,100	"
Galathra .....	840	T. E. Pieton .....	22	17	786	"
Greenfield .....	3,000	Jno. Lehane .....	12	25	700	"
Gundemain .....	120,000	Namoi P. Co. ....				"
Harperairey .....	400	G. Carter .....	15	30	800	"
Heidelberg .....	640	J. Schartz .....			591	"
Killarney .....	100,000	W. F. Buchanan .....	30	2,000	10,500	"
" .....	770	David Grayson .....	5	17	1,000	"
Lilburn Dale .....	5,300	Hall Bros. ....	30	30	4,500	"
Mallaraway .....	64,000	Eekford Bros. ....	30	300	26,452	"
Molloy .....	68,000	Chambers and Co. ....	20	20	9,976	"
Oakwood .....	640	Jno. Thompson .....			953	"
Pinnacle View .....	600	C. Hanson .....	6	42	1,220	"
Sprattan Farm .....	2,100	Joseph Clay .....	6	18	1,150	"
Springville .....	1,547	Jno. Whiteman .....	21	32	1,239	"
Thornfield .....	1,500	S. Goldman .....	13	40	2,820	"
Tippererah and Turrawan .....	10,000	Jas. Mosely .....	100	400	10,620	"
Terriero .....	265,589	Pirie and Lloyd .....	97	130	34,473	"
Willowdale .....	6,819	Wm. Leard .....	17	81	3,350	"
Willowlah .....		Chas. Collins .....			5,000	"
Yarra .....	60,000	W. J. Coleman .....	20	300		"
	1,173,897		831	7,551	331,222	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Part Partitions to which it belongs.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Narandera.</b>						
Argoon C.P.	640	Jas. Anderson	14	30	1,500	Narandera.
Avenue C.P.	3,200	H. Kook and Sons	9	16	2,100	"
Bolero Block A	32,000	Collins and Huon	6	22	5,844	"
Ballandry	130,000	H. Ghinn	17	20	19,513	"
Bent Hills	8,000	A. E. Pariell	7	3	4,200	"
Benerembah	170,000	Thos. Bailce	128	200	49,000	"
Billaahs, The	6,000	Henry Morgan	6	15	3,000	"
Billenbah	8,000	J. E. Warby	.....	.....	6,591	"
Bonafide Farm	2,800	N. Roach	20	75	.....	"
Boree Creek	38,000	Jno. Jackson	30	40	10,000	"
Boree Creek C.P.	640	F. & A. Bellman	5	5	800	"
Berembah	10,000	Jno. Andrew	10	50	15,000	"
Big Plain	1,995	H. D. Adams	25	130	1,300	"
Brewaranna	64,000	G. E. Faithfull	180	2,135	140	"
" C.P.	10,000	Hy. Rogers	15	10	4,000	"
Bundidjarie	15,000	R. Mitchell & Co.	9	42	8,865	"
Buckingbong	150,000	Francis Jenkms	80	450	77,300	"
" C.P.	1,194	MI. Doyle	.....	22	250	"
" C.P.	1,280	H. H. Thrupp	7	1	490	"
" C.P.	4,000	A. MacPherson	6	40	3,000	"
" C.P.	640	W. McLanchlan	.....	.....	430	"
" C.P.	390	W. Wade	3	5	113	"
" C.P.	1,180	A. Cameron	5	.....	1,412	"
" C.P.	2,500	Jas. Cooke	6	12	1,970	"
Buckingbong Creek C.P.	640	D. B. Wright	4	13	.....	"
Barellan	110,000	R. Hamilton	36	50	33,890	"
Browley	17,000	Swift & Hann	9	25	13,775	"
Bynya	169,000	G. R. Drysdale	78	75	74,000	"
Bygoo	53,000	John Stewart	8	10	14,500	"
Colombo	5	J. R. Bradford	5	11	.....	"
"	½ acre	W. A. Cooper	13	.....	.....	"
Colombo Creek	4,080	Brown & Bramgon	14	23	2,022	"
"	114	H. B. Underwood	5	4	.....	"
Connapara	267,000	A. G. Brook	70	350	35,000	"
Cocopara	12,000	John Armour	6	5	3,560	"
Chanticlear	3,291	A. Chant	6	4	1,510	"
Darlington Point	1,933	Duncan Fraser	9	3	1,520	"
Gogeldrie	95,000	Hebden & Sons	40	260	37,480	"
Grong Grong	55,040	T. H. Bear	25	130	33,000	"
" C.P.	3,200	T. and J. Kennedy	3	4	3,900	"
"	640	H. Waugh	5	3	920	"
"	603	Thos. Ryan	5	10	850	"
Gillenbah C.P.	780	MI. Murray	7	70	.....	"
Gobbaganley	603	W. Gibbs	.....	.....	460	"
Godgel	1,050	Jno. Alford	12	8	500	"
Jondaryan	10,000	Jno. Matchet	6	7	3,000	"
Kerarbury	.....	Clark & MacLeay	.....	.....	.....	Hay.
Kooba	220,000	J. and W. J. M'Gaw	157	326	104,600	Narandera.
" C.P.	640	J. P. Lanaghan	.....	.....	.....	"
"	640	Jno. M'Caflery	3	.....	800	"
Kolkibertoo	63,200	J. A. Lewis	25	35	15,000	"
Mumbeldool	75,000	J. and E. Holloway	24	50	48,015	"
" C.P.	2,480	W. Godde	6	5	1,160	"
Morundah	1,000	Thos. Richards	20	25	900	"
Moredun Hill	4,110	Jno. Murray	10	12	3,000	"
Murrill Creek	40,000	Tucker & Son	25	18	20,300	"
" C.P.	4,480	E. W. Nicholls	5	6	800	"
North Yanco	150,000	H. & C Douglas	70	68	80,000	"
" C.P.	.....	N. Roach	.....	.....	.....	"
North Gogeldrie	37,400	G. B. M'Kinnon	10	45	15,042	"
Narandera Run	126,754	Hon. Edw. Flood	47	150	66,413	"
" C.P.	8,200	Fyfe & Beeby	10	16	.....	"
"	1,830	Thos. Underwood	2	.....	1,610	"
" Farms	234	G. H. Stevens	5	3	200	"
"	600	A. Clark	5	60	.....	"
"	320	W. Hill	5	.....	.....	"
"	104	John Hilton	.....	.....	.....	"
"	140	Jas. Conn	8	1	.....	"
"	51	G. H. Flood	8	30	300	"
"	210	T. H. Elwin	9	25	95	"
Oakleigh, C.P.	1,828	A. E. Flood	8	16	1,013	"
"	640	J. S. Flood	4	.....	.....	"
Quandong	5,760	J. and J. Moore	3	.....	2,000	"
Ringwood	4,350	Lander & Co.	13	25	3,931	"
Somerset Park	3,000	J. H. Spiller	27	150	2,400	"
Sunnyside	2,000	John Armstrong	15	.....	3,279	"
Tubbo and Argoon	180,000	John Peter, Exors. of late	114	300	99,530	"
Tubbo C.P.	680	Watts Bros.	31	.....	.....	"
"	135	Wm. Watts	.....	.....	385	"
"	400	James Smith	5	50	.....	"
"	640	John Roach	14	40	.....	"
"	640	A. M'Jones	.....	.....	.....	"
"	640	D. M'Innes	.....	.....	.....	"
"	1,870	N. Bornholt	.....	.....	1,500	"
Urolej	640	C. Cole	16	36	22	"
Unrah	27,000	John Flavello	.....	.....	41,850	"
" C.P.	40	J. T. Longford	.....	.....	.....	"
Waddai	1,330	Beaumont Bros.	6	40	1,100	"
Warri	35,000	A. M'Millan	8	12	11,074	"
Wallace Block	32,000	Rankin & M'Gregor	14	30	5,400	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Narandera—continued.</b>						
Woodlands.....	3,600	K. C. A. Cummings .....	12	70	2,000	Narandera.
Yamma .....	1,200	J. J. Fallon .....	8	6	1,200	"
Yarrabee .....	51,437	A. Robertson .....	54	179	39,800	"
" C.P. ....	816	W. Honey .....	8	15	700	"
Yanco Downs .....	4,200	A. B. Simpson .....	.....	.....	3,067	"
Yanco Creek .....	3,809	Monks Bros. ....	4	.....	1,797	"
Yalgogrin .....	129,000	John Osborne .....	16	26	30,400	"
	<b>2,716,524½</b>		<b>1,783</b>	<b>6,258</b>	<b>1,086,888</b>	
<b>Picton.</b>						
Abbotsford.....		William R. Antill .....	23	54	.....	
" .....		Amos Bateup .....	5	35	.....	
" .....		Henry Evans .....	5	9	.....	
" .....		William Mitchell .....	10	120	.....	
" .....		Moses Mulholland .....	12	100	.....	
" .....		T. M. Dunn.....	10	250	.....	
" .....		M. Cunningham .....	3	11	.....	
" .....		John Fairley .....	2	3	.....	
" .....		William Fairley .....	4	50	.....	
Allen's Creek.....		M. A. Hepper .....	3	8	.....	
Apple-tree Flat.....		John Quigg .....	2	30	.....	
" .....		Mary Ann Quigg .....	4	9	.....	
" .....		Catherine Quigg.....	3	30	.....	
Auld's Clear .....		Albert Vicary .....	14	180	.....	
Australian Nursery .....		Francis Ferguson .....	2	18	.....	
Back Creek .....		M. Holohan .....	3	27	.....	
" .....		E. Tompkins .....	6	2	.....	
" .....		S. Williams .....	4	2	.....	
Badgelly.....		Edward Lumas Moore .....	20	1,100	.....	
Bargo .....		William Horne .....	6	5	.....	
" .....		George W. Sell .....	2	3	.....	
Bell-bird Point .....		William Starr .....	4	25	.....	
Binlow .....		Thomas Lynch .....	2	2	.....	
" .....		John Maxwell & Jos. Clarke .....	17	75	.....	
Bird's Eye Corner .....		Patrick Mulry.....	4	34	.....	
Big Gully .....		James Fallon .....	2	16	.....	
Berling .....		Frederick Barden .....	28	39	.....	
Boon's Hill.....		Thomas Ades Hilder .....	10	100	.....	
Bosworth .....		Mrs. M. Fryer .....	7	27	.....	
Box Hill .....		Joseph Wonson .....	5	30	.....	
Bob's Range .....		James Buggy .....	4	20	.....	
" .....		George Small .....	4	20	.....	
" .....		Jessie Small .....	6	3	.....	
" .....		Albert Small .....	6	6	.....	
" .....		Edwin Small .....	3	20	.....	
" .....		John Small .....	8	15	.....	
" .....		Bridget Wholohan .....	2	10	.....	
" .....		Patrick Bligh .....	8	11	.....	
Brunstone Park .....		William Shoebridge .....	4	21	.....	
Brisbane Meadow .....		Rufus White .....	4	12	.....	
" .....		William Reynolds .....	4	7	.....	
Brisbane Hill .....		John Veness .....	5	14	.....	
" .....		William Apps .....	6	23	.....	
Broughton Park .....		Henry R. Wonson .....	3	30	.....	
" .....		James Wonson .....	7	25	.....	
Browfield .....		Edward Whybrow .....	5	18	.....	
Brownlow Hill .....		Lewis Beckhaus .....	4	10	.....	
" .....		Frederick Brookes .....	4	18	.....	
" .....		William Crick .....	5	7	.....	
" .....		John Devett .....	8	60	.....	
" .....		J. F. Downes .....	31	.....	153	
" .....		F. A. W. Downes .....	6	59	.....	
" .....		Michael Hogan .....	4	7	.....	
" .....		Archibald McLeod .....	8	12	.....	
" .....		Leonhardt Monk .....	11	3	.....	
" .....		Joseph Wasson .....	8	10	.....	
" .....		Joseph J. Wasson .....	6	5	.....	
" .....		Jane Wasson .....	4	8	.....	
" .....		John Davis .....	5	2	.....	
" .....		James Sams .....	1	7	.....	
" .....		Aaron Biffin.....	3	5	.....	
" .....		William Latty .....	2	9	.....	
Burraborang .....		Patrick Egan .....	3	15	.....	
" .....		Albert Lapish .....	5	10	.....	
" .....		Crofton E. Maxwell .....	4	20	.....	
" .....		Michael Quigg, sen. ....	11	21	.....	
" .....		Michael Quigg, jun. ....	6	30	.....	
" .....		Thomas Harwood .....	4	3	.....	
" .....		Robert Shoebridge .....	4	.....	.....	
Burraborang Road .....		Augustus Mohr .....	2	12	.....	
Butchers' Creek .....		John Lakeman .....	44	314	.....	
Camberfield .....		Mary Ann Tickner .....	28	183	50	
Camden .....		John Chancell .....	12	40	.....	
" .....		John Conlon .....	7	9	.....	
" .....		John Comyns .....	4	6	.....	
" .....		E. G. Griffiths .....	6	2	.....	
" .....		James Hayter .....	10	41	.....	
" .....		Isaac Norris .....	2	6	.....	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Picton—continued.</i>						
Camden .....		Charles A. Thompson .....	5			
" .....		David Doust .....	5	1		
" .....		Job Gregory .....	4	2		
" .....		Charles Whiteman .....	7	1		
Camden Park .....		Mrs. Elizabeth Onslow .....	150	580	2,000	
" .....		Denis Hickey .....	6	15		
" .....		James Noakes .....	4	3		
" .....		Jabez Rootes .....	7	36		
Camperdown .....		Henry Grigg .....	10	15		
" .....		Edward G. Martin .....	6	5	170	
" .....		John Wasson .....	5	7		
Campbelltown .....		J. J. Guthrie .....	5	17		
" .....		Topham, Angus, & Co. ....	11	1		
" .....		Reuben White .....	8	3		
Carlons Town .....		Michael Carlon .....	1	17		
" .....		Bernard Carlon .....	5	9		
" .....		William T. Carlon .....	9	9		
" .....		Philip P. Carlon .....	8	14		
" .....		Patrick Carlon .....	2	4		
Catherine Fields .....		Joseph Peck .....	16	26		
" .....		James Peck .....	4	2		
Cawdor .....		Reuben Boardman .....	3	23		
" .....		Amos Miller .....	3	21		
" .....		Henry Shoemark .....	4	6		
" .....		John Shoemark .....	5	10		
" .....		Thomas Stratton .....	7	4		
" .....		Thomas Dunk .....	6	15		
" .....		Charles Clout .....	6	2		
Cedar Creek .....		George Blatch .....	3	14		
Charleville .....		Maurice Hayes .....	11	28		
" .....		Robert Hamilton .....	1	17		
" .....		William Howlett .....	8	28		
Church Paddock .....		Thomas Cummings .....	5	23		
Clifton .....		James Baxter .....	4	40		
" .....		Thos. Wm. Boardman .....	3	51		
" .....		Angus M'Innes .....	4	9		
Cobbity Paddock .....		George Poole .....	4	7		
" .....		George Loader .....	6	10		
" .....		George Fenning .....	3	13		
" .....		Elias Thorne .....	1	12		
" .....		Samuel Blackman .....	6	8	250	
" .....		Alfred Bugden .....		10		
" .....		George Marshall .....	3	10		
" .....		John Randell .....	1	12		
" .....		Henry Pearce .....	5	30		
" .....		William Pearce .....	3	25		
Commodore Run .....		John Grundy .....	10	50		
Condell Park .....		James Best .....	5	26		
" .....		William Burrows .....	4	2		
" .....		William Graham .....	7	62		
" .....		Patrick Farrell .....	4	28		
Cooper's Run .....		Joseph A. Carlon .....	6	23		
Corstorphin .....		G. A. Porter .....	8	90		
Coventry Farm .....		Charles Cranfield .....	4	15		
Cox's River .....		William Kerswell .....	10	11		
" .....		Thomas M'Mahon .....	5	21		
" .....		William Pearce .....	8	11		
" .....		Thomas Seymour .....	7	6		
" .....		William H. Morris .....	5	6		
" .....		R. & P. O'Reilly .....	20	20		
" .....		James Smith .....	3	12		
" .....		George Kerswell .....	2	7		
" .....		George Pearce .....	6			
Craigend .....		William Inglis .....	6	120		
" .....		Robert How Inglis .....	8	25		
" .....		John Boardman .....	16	200		
Daisy Vale .....		C. & J. M'Intosh .....	18	100		
Denbigh .....		George Roberts .....	2	16		
" .....		William McGarritty .....	10	30		
Derry Lodge .....		George Wheeler .....	3	12		
Ditton's Villa .....		John J. Campbell .....	2			
Doughboy Hollow .....		Agnes Cummins .....	3	6		
Douglass Park .....		James Temmins .....	4	28		
Down Park .....		Samuel Ellis .....	5	9		
East Glen .....		Christina Myles .....	5	15		
Eastwood .....		John Lodge .....	5	15		
Ederslie .....		Charles Luker .....	4	12		
" .....		Jane Palmer .....	3			
" .....		John Linton .....	3	5		
" .....		John McMahon .....	1	3		
" .....		Adam Haffner .....	5	9		
" .....		William Wignell .....	4	12		
" .....		Martin Thua .....	11	15		
" .....		John Scott, junr. ....	3	11		
" .....		John Scott .....	3	7		
" .....		Thomas Richardson .....	3	17		
Ellen Ville .....		Mrs. Ellen Foreman .....	1	18		
Elm Vale .....		Thomas Waite .....	1	6		
Emu Flat .....		James Burgess .....	11	20		
Evergreen .....		William Apps .....	6	120		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Picton—continued.</i>						
Fairview		Henry James	1	1		
Fairy Hill		Angas Nicolson	15	150		
Ferndale		John Mann	7	26		
Freshfield		John T. McMin	7	64		
Gledswood		J. K. Chisholm	15	12		
"		Thomas Hickey	5	15		
Clendaruel		John McNevin	6	47		
"		Thomas Bourke	6	10		
"		John O. Mulvaney	3	13		
"		Norman McLeod	4	5		
Glendwer		James Moore	5	157		
Glenmore		Robert Moore	4	123		
"		James E. Moore	5	55		
Glen Hill		W. A. Wintle	4	12		
"		J. M. Wintle	2	20		
"		G. L. Gandry	2	2		
Glen Forest		Henry Dennis	4	7		
Green Hills		John Dabinet	8	20		
"		Joseph Earl	3	20		
"		Benjamin Proctor	7	23		
"		Mrs. Ann Nicholson	5	27		
"		Charles Oxenbridge	3	15		
"		Samuel Smart	4	15		
"		Charles Smart	6	20		
"		William Veness	2	11		
"		John Jessop	2	1		
Green Wattle Creek		George Catt	3	14		
"		Albert Shoebridge	3	6		
Gregory Farm		Isaac Rudd	6	24		
Grove Farm		Samuel Harrison	6	7		
"		Thomas Howlett	3	9		
Grove Farm		J. E. Baines	5	20		
Gum Flat		Charles H. Wonson	3	28		
Guthrie's Run		David Morrow	4	14		
Happy Home		Daniel Marsden	5	5		
Hardwick		Thomas Inglis	20	206		
"		John Cranfield	3			
"		Thomas Donohue	7	50		
Harrington Park		William Rudd	6	30	450	
Hazlewood		John Hour	9	19		
Highland Park		Samuel Bateup	1	24		
High Range		James Butcher	7	28		
Herbert's Hill		John Herbert	10	2		
Home Park		Edward F. Gorman	1	10		
"		Ellen Gorman	4	16		
"		Michael P. Gorman		16		
Hutchinson's Farm		Edward Peachey	7	18	140	
Jarvisfield		John M. Antill	22	299		
"		John Redgway	2	6		
"		Charles Hill	5	4		
"		W. B. Campbell	3	19		
"		John Reeves	2	10		
"		W. Simpson		13		
"		Sarah Matthews	3	9		
"		Thomas Harvey	8	25		
"		Adolphus Graham	6	18		
Jarvisfield		John Evans	2	8		
Jeffrey Park		William Jeffrey	4	26		
Jericho		John Ashcraft	4			
Junction Farm		Stephen Kelloway	3	19		
Kirkham		James White	71	250	200	
Lacy's Creek		Phillip Reilly	6	50		
"		M. Blattman	4			
Lagoon Flat		Serena Dunn	16	100		
"		J. Fitzpatrick	4	17		
Leigham Holme		George Bradbury	15	8		
Little River		John King	6	12		
Long Acre		William Willis	13	100		
Luddenham		George Farmer	2	12		
Marshdale		William Holly	5	13		
Maryland		John Fitzgerald	4			
"		Kate Barker	9	2		
Matawai		Thomas Allen	7	46		
Mathew's Creek		John Kelly		8		
"		E. Bergin	6	16		
"		W. Channell	6	40		
"		John Dawson	8	7		
"		P. Dumphy	6	10		
"		John Finn	5	17		
"		Joseph Lynan	3	12		
"		Wm. Kilfoyle	4	8		
"		Johanna Keane	3	12		
"		Robert Higgie	5	14	50	
"		Edwin Ottery	5	36		
"		Mary Payten	12	16		
"		James Rice	8	8		
"		Ebenezer Bunker	1	12		
"		Maria Hickey	6	9		
"		Walter Hilder	10	130		
"		John Stevens	5	50		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Picton—continued.</b>						
Mathew's Creek		Bridget Riley		20		
"		John Sanderson	5	20		
"		James Carroll	10	8		
"		J. M'Dermott	5	14		
"		James Jones	5	7		
"		William Jones	5	11		
"		Thomas Jones	7	12		
"		Lewis Bugden	2	6		
Merton		James Phillips	14	14		
Mill Park		John Roberts	10	30		
Moreton Park		Ellen M'Mullen	70	90	700	
"		David Hennessy	6	4		
"		Richard Peel	2	23		
"		James Rochford	8	23		
"		Michael Cahill	6	3		
Montpelier		Donald M'Kinnon	3	10		
Mount Hunter		William Rofe	13	84		
"		Jas. O'Mulvaney	3	8		
"		Stephen Kelloway	5	20		
"		George Kelloway	6	20		
"		George Diehm	5	9		
"		Thomas Dawson	12	55		
"		Thomas Cranfield	4	23		
"		Thomas Billett	2	14		
Mount Pleasant		Thomas Herbert	4	2		
Mount Prudoe		James Rootes	8	56		
"		James Clark	4	80		
Mount View		John Clissold	1	24		
Mowbray Park		W. M. Barker	3	9		
Mulgoa Forest		John Dudley	3	10		
"		Robert Linn	4	10		
"		Thomas Rapley	4	11		
"		James Stevens	5	13		
"		John Anshan	2	16		
"		William Dunk	5	10		
"		John Quinn	4	4		
"		G. W. Randell	2	4		
"		William Jinks	2	6		
"		Joseph Dunbar	2	7		
"		Wm. J. Gibson	3	3		
"		John Gibson	2	7		
"		Thomas Albury	5	4		
Mulundi		John Taylor James	7	14		
Myrtle Creek		W. J. J. Whitfield	9	8		
Narellan		Charles Scott	1	16		
"		Mrs. Stein	10	6		
"		William Gregory	1	3		
"		Daniel Norris	3	6		
Narellan Grange		William Cooper	9	51		
Nattai River		Francis Morris	2			
"		Michael A. Gorman	4	13		
Nepcan Towers		G. H. Jenkins	40	80	1,500	
Newfield		Samuel Wheeler	6	25		
New Run		John King	3	35		
"		John O'Brien	2	3		
Newstead		Joseph W. Lowe	15	70		
"		Jackson Morrow	3	17		
"		John Wellings	8	20		
North Bridge Farm		Joseph Doust	15	21	190	
Oldham Hill		John Paul Flynn	2	30		
Oakdale		Patrick Martin	1	10		
"		William Duck	7	11		
Oaks		C. & H. Dunn	175	1,167	1,270	
"		Edward Grundy	2	10		
"		Timothy Lacy	15	50		
"		Nickolas Lovercombe	3	12		
"		John O'Hare	2	20		
"		Francis Read	1	20		
"		Thomas Donohoe	4	19		
"		William Gandry	4	20		
"		James Williams	2	2		
"		Richard Mitchell	3	2		
"		George Staggs	7			
"		Harriett Dabinet	7	11		
Oakwood Valley		Tom Cadell	12	90	100	
Oran Pond		Harriet Beard	16	66	160	
Orielton		James Cuthel	8	15		
Paddy's Swamp		Henry Ivers	5	4		
Perkham		W. Fieldhouse	12	6		
Picton		W. H. Capon	6	4	25	
"		George M'Quiggin	3	3		
"		John W. M'Quiggin	2	1		
"		Wm. Burgess	2	4		
"		T. Shiel	3	4		
Pippen's Park		James Pippen	3	10		
Pleasant Valley		George Baxter	2	14		
Primrose Hill		Henry Charker	9	2		
"		George Mills	4	4		
Pumpkin Hills		Robert Seymour	2	20		
Raby		Caroline Moore	7	76	1,800	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Picton—continued.</i>						
Razorback .....		Griffin Brookes .....	8	50		
" .....		John Butcher .....	4	14		
" .....		Mrs. Domanick .....	3	20		
" .....		William B. Dowle .....	8	50		
" .....		John Maher .....	10	36		
" .....		Henry Rofe .....	3	25		
" .....		Charles Thorn .....	2	13		
" .....		Alexander B. Campbell .....	6	102		
" .....		Thomas O'Brien .....	4	4		
" .....		C. J. Arnold .....	8	180		
Redbank .....		J. H. Goodlet .....	11	10		
" .....		Elizabeth Moyes .....		20		
" .....		James Bollard .....	6	8		
" .....		James James .....	3	3		
" .....		Henry Walton .....	5	8		
Reedy Ponds .....		George Sharp .....	5	26		
Rockbarton .....		Stewart & Barrett .....	4	22		
" .....		Thomas Sharman .....	3	4		
Rodbury Farm .....		James Wheeler .....	7	21		
Rose Ville .....		John Bede Carlon .....	8	20		
Rosstrevor .....		E. Simpson .....	2	9		
Round Hill .....		William Wonson .....	3	30		
" .....		Francis Shiel .....	7	13		
Seabright Park .....		John Miller .....	10	4		
" .....		Thomas Simpson .....	5	10		
" .....		John McNamara .....	2	30		
Shady Grove .....		John Jones .....	7	58		
Skely .....		Patrick Kennedy .....	4	15		
Slaughter House Creek .....		B. Cummins .....	16	50		
South Cot Farm .....		Nelson Whiteman .....	4	16		
Spotted Gum Range .....		James Butler .....	3			
Springboro .....		Mrs. P. Quirk .....	8	16		
Spring Creek .....		Wm. J. Cranfield .....	4	21		
" .....		John Dunn .....	11	85		
" .....		Wm. Jenkins .....	7	30		
" .....		George Cranfield .....	15	50		
Spring Hill .....		Wm. Gittocs .....	8	40		
" .....		Edward F. Kenny .....	2	20		
" .....		G. F. Want .....	3	32		
Stargard .....		Thomas Bollard .....	11	63		
" .....		R. H. Peek .....	7			
Stevey's Forest .....		Phillip Schmarr .....	3	22		
" .....		Henry Spice .....	6	15		
" .....		John Williams .....	1	16		
" .....		Henry Loughurst .....	1	3		
" .....		W. & H. Loughurst .....	4			
Stillton .....		William Coall .....	11	80		
Strathmore .....		F. W. Wild .....	25	50		
" .....		Angus McInnes .....	3	13		
Stringy Bark .....		John Brazier .....	4	6		
Summer Hill .....		Thomas Bourke .....	2	23		
" .....		Donald McKinnon .....	12	80		
" .....		Richard Carter .....	6	31		
" .....		Patrick Moore .....	4	5		
Sunny Side .....		C. Creighton .....	5	20		
Swindon .....		James Henry Blatch .....	1	9		
The Grove .....		Henry Cary Dangar .....	21	33		
The Hermitage .....		Wm. G. Hayes .....	8	33		
Theresa Park .....		William Cuthel .....	3	14		
" .....		Thomas O'Halloran .....	5	23		
" .....		Henry Small .....	8	18		
" .....		James Small .....	10	15		
Thorney Range .....		George Brown .....	3	14		
Thorn Hill .....		Michael Curran .....	4	15		
" .....		T. Fallon .....	4	15		
" .....		James Connellan .....	10	40		
Truck Range .....		William Loomes .....	12	57		
Upper Burragorang .....		George Sconce .....	6	16		
Upper Camden .....		Thomas Quirk .....	4	10		
" .....		Thomas Ryder .....	11	30		
Upper Picton .....		William Mann .....	6	4		
Vanderville .....		Michael Devitt .....	6	51		
" .....		James McEvoy .....	5	75		
" .....		Richard Mitchell .....	14	9		
" .....		George Mitchell .....	10	2		
" .....		J. H. Wild .....	6			
Vermont .....		James Taylor .....	16	42		
" .....		Joseph Simpson .....	15	150		
Victoria Park .....		Edward West Dobson .....	20	200		
" .....		Harry Albert Dobson .....	2	23		
" .....		Edward William Dobson .....	2	50		
" .....		Jonas Jessop .....	2	4		
Warragamba River .....		John Shoobridge .....	5	30		
" .....		Peter Fitzpatrick .....	5	23		
Wattle Creek .....		Thomas Bryant .....	7	2		
Wattle Hill .....		F. K. Dietrich .....	2	10		
" .....		M. Holohan .....	8	17		
Wellington Park .....		George Ray .....	6	104		
" .....		Robert Shoobridge .....	12	70		
" .....		John Gandry .....	3	8		



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Picton—continued.</b>						
Weromba .....		John Dunbar .....	6	7		
" .....		Moses Hall .....	4	13		
" .....		Allen Marden .....	12	15		
" .....		Alfred Marden .....	4	25		
" .....		Adam Petre .....	3	8		
" .....		Jess Hayter .....	8	32		
" .....		Catherine Cuthel .....	3	6		
" .....		Joseph Wedesweller .....	2	7		
West Bargo .....		William Mann .....	9	19		
" .....		John Wilkinson .....	4	45		
" .....		William Harding .....	2	10		
" .....		C. Voek .....	1	4		
" .....		William Welsh .....	1	8		
Westbrook .....		William Richards .....	6	16		
" .....		Joseph Axam .....	7	40		
" .....		Kenneth McLennan .....	1	9		
" .....		William Butcher .....	...	9		
" .....		Donald Campbell .....	4	4		
Westwood .....		James Rocks .....	4	23		
" .....		John Jenkins .....	3	16		
" .....		James Marks .....	5	12		
" .....		William Smith .....	5	10		
" .....		D. Wallace .....	7	8		
" .....		James Wallace .....	4	16		
" .....		Richard Fryer .....	5	8		
Williamwood .....		J. T. W. Dobson .....	6	67		
Wilton .....		Henry Eagles .....	3	14		
" .....		John Eagles .....	3	22		
" .....		Elizabeth Hewett .....	6	28		
" .....		J. M. Shiel .....	12	70		
" .....		James Fishlock .....	3	43		
" .....		B. Spearing .....	7	40		
" .....		F. G. Shiel .....	8	1		
Wilton Park .....		J. D. Badham .....	30	87		
Windmill Hill .....		Agnes Larkin .....	3	7		
Winter Hill .....		Felix O'Hare .....	12	60		
Wivenhoe .....		H. A. Thomas .....	11	52		
Wollongong Road .....		Edward Oxenbridge .....	6	30		
Woodburn .....		Jacob Mohr .....	3	6		
Wood Ville .....		Augustus Meurant .....	2	6		
			3,334	15,502	9,208	

**Pilliga.**

Avondale .....	6,400	William Bennett .....	8	17	1,800	Pilliga.
Avon Downs .....	40,000	John Corrigan .....	30	200	5,700	"
Anglewood .....	640	Edward Ryan .....	.....	.....	190	"
Boo Boo .....	2,050	W. Mitchell .....	.....	.....	29	Wee Waa.
Bulgarrie .....	80,000	G. Loder .....	50	.....	9,300	"
Bumblemein .....	17,920	Knight Bros. ....	25	21	1,992	"
Bullerawaa .....	200,000	Duncan M'Rae .....	20	.....	16,000	Pilliga.
Bunna Bunna .....	100,000	Dangar Bros. ....	50	3,590	.....	"
" .....	5,000	Burrows Bros. ....	.....	.....	1,500	"
Burren .....	12,000	Hocken & Co. ....	40	40	5,010	"
" .....	11,700	Button Bros. ....	40	6,000	50	"
Burren South .....	640	Jno. Turner .....	.....	.....	900	"
" .....	640	M. T. Moore .....	25	20	6,000	"
Bulyerois .....	5,120	Bedford & Wilde .....	15	20	2,000	"
Berriba .....	1,920	W. Holland .....	12	.....	2,520	"
Bungle Gully .....	114,000	Evans Bros. ....	100	300	24,000	"
Belmont .....	4,932	Belson & Sons .....	17	2	1,000	"
Bugilbone .....	100,000	Ben. Sunner & Co. ....	75	3,000	.....	"
" .....	2,560	Ellen O'Mullane .....	3	30	2,800	"
Baradine .....	70,000	Chas. Colwell .....	9	470	4,780	Baradine.
Bullelwi .....	30,000	C. M'Kenzie .....	30	450	.....	Pilliga.
Bullarora .....		A. Tobin & Sons .....	250	350	81,050	"
Bimble .....		Geo. Blacket .....	.....	.....	4,300	Coonamble.
Clare View .....	300	E. O. Mullane .....	10	.....	3,550	Pilliga.
Cubbo .....	25,600	B. B. Campbell .....	8	130	1,959	"
Come-by-chance .....	30,000	W. & A. Colless .....	100	1,400	.....	"
Cumble .....		No Return .....	.....	.....	.....	"
Drildool .....	1,240	W. H. Shearer .....	3	.....	1,200	"
" .....	100,000	Thos. Cook .....	30	200	17,000	"
Erinbri .....	600	W. M. Spark .....	.....	.....	.....	"
" .....	30,000	C. M'Kenzie .....	.....	.....	.....	"
Edenmore .....	2,560	Richd. Halcombe .....	6	50	2,600	"
Gorian .....		D. Capel .....	.....	.....	8,863	"
" .....	1,280	Batston & Hellyer .....	6	40	3,000	"
Gil Gil .....	640	W. Dowden .....	.....	.....	496	"
Gunyillah .....		W. Colwell .....	.....	.....	1,000	Coonamble.
Giblacan .....	17,000	R. Head .....	3	.....	2,000	Pilliga.
Melrose Park .....	640	Jas. Smith .....	.....	.....	850	"
Millemorane .....	10,000	T. G. Dangar .....	6	.....	4,000	"
Millie .....	640	W. Wilson .....	.....	.....	500	"
Merah .....	640	Jas. Radford .....	.....	.....	900	"
" .....	640	E. Dewson .....	18	12	1,940	"
Milehemi .....	180,000	J. B. Rundle .....	500	2,000	21,322	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Pilliga—continued.</b>						
Millie View .....	1,280	D. Murphy .....	2	10	1,700	Pilliga.
Millie and Coghill .....	10,000	Capp & Sons .....	40	.....	1,500	"
Merah .....	2,560	Jas. Russell .....	4	3	1,000	Wee Waa.
Molleen .....	1,920	A. Hamilton .....	15	40	552	"
North Lynn .....	3,840	Dempsey Bros. ....	12	50	2,200	Pilliga.
Nowley .....	28,681	E. Vickery & Sons ..	130	2,961	.....	Narrabri.
Nowley Park .....	7,680	Jacob Hunt .....	4	.....	1,000	"
Oriell .....	.....	Welsh, Elliott, & Rennie...	.....	.....	10,000	Pilliga.
Red Bank .....	1,900	Geo. Francis .....	15	40	1,612	"
Sludge Holes .....	3,880	Phelps Bros .....	10	20	2,000	"
Terebonc .....	.....	Lloyd & Allen .....	.....	.....	20,943	Coonamble.
Tourabile .....	.....	Aubit Loughnan .....	18	18	14,626	"
Wee Waa .....	78,000	W. M'Kenzie .....	30	200	5,900	Wee Waa.
Weeta Waa .....	1,200	A. Thompson .....	4	4	1,000	"
Wangan .....	35,000	C. M'Kenzie .....	.....	.....	.....	Pilliga.
" .....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Woodvale .....	640	Jno. Hardy .....	14	50	980	"
Weeta Waa .....	1,280	W. Halcombe .....	2	50	2,500	Narrabri.
	1,445,163		1,339	21,788	309,902	

<b>Port Macquarie.</b>						
Beelsdon and Bonnville Creek .....	3,105	Philip M'Atcer .....	30	400	.....	Boat Harbour, Bellinger.
Boonoo .....	2,860	Lyon Brothers .....	20	350	350	Port Macquarie
Belmore River .....	720	Norman Rowe .....	20	400	.....	West Kempsey
Bell's Yard and Billimbayung .....	17,540	Charles Sutherland ..	30	600	.....	"
Bunya, Ellenborough .....	330	Peter Johnston .....	.....	.....	8	Port Macquarie
Cattai .....	2,000	John Bain .....	8	250	.....	West Kempsey
Cattarback .....	2,400	Alexander Kennedy ..	4	380	.....	Port Macquarie
Clybucca and Frederickton .....	15,360	H. and C. Christian ..	13	160	.....	West Kempsey
Clybucca .....	276	William Johnston, junr. ....	30	300	.....	"
" .....	3,000	John Knauer .....	80	500	35	"
" .....	1,000	Jesse Plummer .....	15	300	.....	"
Cogo Plains .....	820	Alexander M'Kay .....	6	200	.....	Port Macquarie
Cooperabung .....	8,000	John Barne .....	50	400	.....	West Kempsey
Coorobongatti .....	1,000	Robert Plummer .....	8	340	.....	"
Corabury Park, Wilson River .....	230	Clement Stewart .....	.....	.....	30	Port Macquarie
Corrangula .....	7,812	George Kesby .....	20	200	.....	West Kempsey
Cowal, South and North .....	44,810	John M'Lennon .....	14	500	.....	Port Macquarie
Elsinore and Bell Brook .....	19,200	F. Goulburn Pantou ..	6	400	.....	West Kempsey
Eugowra, Rolland's Plains .....	180	Thomas D. Wilson .....	.....	.....	30	Port Macquarie
Fern Bank Creek .....	180	William Webber .....	.....	.....	10	"
Glencoe .....	2,560	Mrs. Edith Cuttler .....	35	250	50	"
Goolowa .....	780	George Wallace .....	7	260	.....	"
Halfpenny Hatch .....	270	James Stewart .....	.....	.....	30	"
Hilstone, Hastings River .....	80	James M'Intyre .....	.....	.....	16	"
Huntingdon .....	1,553	Mrs. Lindsay .....	7	215	.....	"
Kerlook and Austral Eden .....	7,790	German Verge .....	17	350	.....	West Kempsey
Long Reach .....	500	John Robinson .....	35	240	.....	"
Lunbfall, Wilson River .....	1,160	James Campbell .....	.....	.....	25	Port Macquarie
Lovelock Farm .....	700	Mrs. Lydia Powyck .....	9	200	.....	West Kempsey
Maria River .....	3,000	Lewis L. Boshel .....	10	200	.....	"
Moonaba .....	270	James S. Ducat .....	.....	.....	300	"
Maulden .....	400	Mrs. Thomas Walters ..	.....	.....	18	Port Macquarie
Moparabah .....	51,200	W. D. Scott .....	20	1,600	.....	West Kempsey
Mount Sea View .....	180	Henry A. Coombes .....	43	181	.....	Port Macquarie
Mount John .....	311	John Doyle .....	40	200	.....	"
Mungy Creek .....	2,000	E. W. L. Herborne .....	4	500	.....	West Kempsey
Mud Island, and New Clybucca .....	34,900	John Clegg .....	28	465	.....	"
North Shore, Port Macquarie .....	1,200	John C. M'Intyre .....	.....	.....	30	Port Macquarie
Nulla Nulla .....	11,500	Henry Sauer .....	30	400	.....	West Kempsey
Oaklands .....	760	Enoch Rudder .....	7	250	.....	"
Peedee .....	18,000	Cornelius O'Sullivan ..	70	600	.....	"
Rawdon Island .....	45	Henry St. John .....	.....	.....	5	Port Macquarie
" .....	170	John Downes .....	.....	.....	25	"
Rollands Plains .....	122	Charles Halliday .....	9	300	.....	"
" .....	890	William Walters .....	.....	.....	28	"
" .....	320	James Wallace .....	.....	.....	30	"
Settlement Farm .....	320	J. & E. Macenhery .....	.....	.....	25	"
Scott's Plain .....	1,280	William Campbell .....	.....	.....	80	"
Timagogue .....	980	L. B. Rudder .....	29	850	.....	West Kempsey
Toorooka .....	77,700	W. W. Pantou .....	60	500	.....	"
Towal, Stock-yard and Five-day Creeks. Estimated.	159,800	Thompson, Cobb, & Warner	45	3,000	.....	"
Turumbic .....	32,000	Charles H. Kemp .....	9	670	.....	"
Wabro .....	40,000	Bank of New South Wales.	20	2,000	.....	"
West Kempsey .....	60	Charles Kennedy .....	.....	.....	3	"
" .....	20	Thomas Robertson .....	.....	.....	36	"
Willisbro .....	1,280	George J. Wilson .....	.....	.....	60	Port Macquarie
Yarrabandini .....	170	Frederick H. Cheers ..	.....	.....	9	West Kempsey
Yarras .....	4,000	William Nivison .....	20	250	.....	Port Macquarie
Yarrows .....	581	R. A. H. Kemp .....	8	210	.....	West Kempsey
Yarrabandini and Tanban .....	22,000	Sydney Verge .....	35	1,700	.....	"
Yessaba and Kullatyn .....	11,987	Michael Clarke & Brothers.	46	400	.....	"
	721,662		997	21,471	1,233	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Pert Stephens.</b>						
A. A. Co. Paddock		Alex. Elliott	4			
Alderly		Geo. Farley	6	100		
A. A. Company		William Farley	5	20		
Alderly		Francis Grey	8	30		
"		Thomas M'Nally	5	15		
A. A. Company		John Ridgeway	2	30		
Boolambite		James Avery		10		
Black Rock		F. Adams		45		
Buladelah		William Avery	2	25		
Barrington		Donald Beaton	12	80		
Booral		John Blows	6	30		
Back Creek		Angus Beaton	10	50		
Booral		Michael Bourke	5	30		
Barrington River		Malcom Beaton	2	15		
Brokenback		Alex. Beattie	4	50		
Bungwall		Henry Bunman	3	24		
Bulladelah		Patrick Barry	5	24		
Baby Harbour		William Bramble		200		
Bulladelah		Thos. Burdekin	3	50		
Booral		Mrs. Baxter	1	14		
Bungwall		William Bunt	5	42		
Binders Lagoon		Thos. Consondine		22		
Booral		Gerald Carroll	9	60		
Bow-bow Creek		John Carey	10	60		
Bungwall Flat		Thomas Dun	4	180		
Belbowie		Robert Easton	40	800		
Brown's Creek		George Easton	2	130		
Barrington River		John Farley	10	80		
"		Henry Fournan	2	2		
"		Hugh Grant	16	30		
"		Chas. Gillespie	6	8		
Bungwall Flat		Alex. Gregory	1	45		
Banan Creek		Thomas Green	3	12		
Berico		John Higgins	20	350		
Bungay		Mrs. Hill	20	150		
Brown's Creek		Joseph Helm	3	50		
Booral		Richard Isaac	2	9		
Bow Bow Creek		Arthur Kelly	4	3		
Booral		William Love	8	60		
Bowman		John M'Crae	12	60		
Booral		Wm. Mayton	2	10		
"		John Mayton	5	10		
"		Thos. Mayton	6	30		
Barrington River		Donald M'Sweene	5	50		
"		D. M'Lennon	8	38		
Barrington		Archd. M'Queen	4	27		
"		Henry M'Innes	12	70		
"		M'Kymont	5	25		
Bundaguy		W. M'Kymont	30	400		
Bunga		John Murray	6	200		
Breton Court House		Thos. Nichols	1	7		
Booral		Mrs. O'Flaherty	4	13		
Bag Swamp		Thos. Priestley	4	20		
Beech Farm		Richard Penban	2	50		
Barrington		Chas. Shaw	12	30		
Blair		Theodosia Thorley	1	7		
Booral		James Tull	1	1		
"		Geo. Tull	1	7		
"		James Isaac	2	10		
Barrington River		Duncan M'Crae	5	30		
Barrington		John M'Innes	10	20		
"		Neil M'Queen	12	30		
"		Angus M'Donald	10	50		
"		John M'Donald	4	30		
"		Lauchlin M'Intyre	6	15		
Breton Court-house		Mrs. Nichols	2	35		
Bungwall Flat		Peter Johnstone	2			
Cundle Plains		John Branch	20	40		
Clarkson's Crossing		James Bowers	2	18		
Campbell's Valley		William Crick	6	150		
Coolangolook		Donald Cameron	9	100		
Comba		Robert Dunn	43	560		
Coolangolook		James Fenning	3	41		
"		Henry French	2	7		
"		Michael French	1	7		
Crawford River		Mrs. Polk Heath	2	17		
Coolangolook		Patrick Kennedy	4	40		
"		James Luther	7	13		
Cundle Estate		Henry Miller	35	1,824		
Clarkson's Crossing		Philip Mounge	7	14		
"		Donald M'Kinnon	5	15		
"		W. P. Munro	1	24		
Crawford		Daniel O'Brien	1	8		
Coniac		Thomas Parker	20	200		
Clarkson's Crossing		Joseph Priestly	3	15		
"		Charles Priestly	6	18		
Camp Paddock		James Smith	5	50		
Clarkson's Crossing		J. B. Smith	11	30		
Cape Hawke		Jessie Steenley	3	25		
Catnall		James Taylor	10	200		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Port Stephens—continued.</b>						
Corraki .....		William Worth .....	4	18		
Cootangolook .....		George Worth .....	7	100		
Dingo Creek .....		Thomas Bradfield .....	5	20		
" .....		Nancy Broomfield .....	10	100		
Dora Bank .....		James Consondine .....	9	60		
Dingo Creek .....		Timothy Gilloughy .....	5	11		
" .....		Richard Thompson .....	6	35		
Firefly Creek .....		Thomas Kerr .....	3	30		
Gloucester .....		A. A. Company .....	56	10,518		
Glen Lewis .....		John Andrews .....	4	11		
Gloucester .....		Thomas Crick .....	3	150		
" .....		David Gorton .....	4	14		
Glenholm .....		John Gorton .....	15	160		
Gloucester .....		Alex. Laurie .....	15	400		
" .....		Andrew Laurie .....	20	1,400		
" .....		— Langworthy .....	4	20		
Gloucester River .....		Duncan M' Crae .....	9	40		
Johnston's Creek .....		Catherine Hill .....	8	44		
" .....		Ephraim Margray .....	5	40		
" .....		W. C. McIntyre .....	2	30		
Karuah River .....		Wm. Arrowsmith .....	10	12		
Karuah .....		Thomas Bradley .....	10	53		
" .....		William Brown .....	1			
" .....		Samuel Carroll .....	4	30		
Koona Island .....		Jno. Graham .....	4	18		
Karuah River .....		Michael Moylan .....	1	15		
Limestone Run .....		Abbott Brothers .....	30	1,000		
Lord's Flat .....		Charles Thompson .....	8	100		
Maryville .....		John Andrews .....	4	68		
Myall .....		John Atkinson .....	1	4		
Manning River .....		George Allen .....	8	26		
" .....		John Allen .....	13	27		
" .....		James Bowers .....	3	22		
" .....		Frederick Bennett .....	3	6		
" .....		John Black .....	10	30		
" .....		James Bennett .....	1	1		
Mount Pleasant .....		John Dillon .....	4	16		
Myall River .....		Caroline Gooch .....	12	64		
Manning River .....		Robert Hannah .....	4	32		
" .....		Francis Luke .....	9	6		
Myall Lake .....		Thomas Mayers .....	3	100		
Monkerai .....		Alex. McCrae .....	4	20		
McLean's River .....		Hugh Murray .....	15	250		
" .....		Hugh Murray .....		90		
Munderook .....		— McDonald .....	15	50		
Mill Creek .....		Chas. Plater .....	3	30		
Manning River .....		John Robertson .....	26	550		
Murray's Run .....		Matthew Steinbach .....	7	20		
" .....		James Steinbach .....	15			
" .....		George Steinbach .....	34	100		
Monkerai .....		William Titcomb .....	6	60		
" .....		George Titcomb .....	15	350		
Mount Pleasant .....		Joseph Woodward .....	3	28		
North Foster .....		Joseph Flannigan .....	2	6		
Port Stephens .....		Mrs. L. Arnold .....	3	41		
" .....		Bridget Arnold .....	3	35		
" .....		Fannic Alford .....	2	21		
" .....		Wm. Arrowsmith .....	4	14		
" .....		James Avery .....	8	26		
" .....		Cecilia Banks .....	10	86		
" .....		James Barnes .....	3	18		
" .....		Thos. Bourke .....	1	6		
" .....		John Bennett .....	3	6		
" .....		Edward Beauchamp .....	4			
" .....		James Banks .....	9	67		
" .....		William Bramble .....	19	111		
" .....		Bartholomew Barry .....	3	30		
" .....		John Creagh .....	2	16		
" .....		Chas. D. .....	16	57		
" .....		James Hadley .....	4	40		
" .....		Richard Hinton .....	4	3		
" .....		William Isaac .....	2	6		
" .....		Robert Isaac .....	5	20		
" .....		Thos. Layman .....	1	4		
" .....		Stephen Lewis .....	4	5		
" .....		William Nichols .....	4	50		
" .....		Dennis Plato .....	8	102		
" .....		D. Ralley .....	4	32		
" .....		John Ridgeway .....	4	12		
" .....		Samuel Richards .....	3	28		
" .....		Henry Shultz .....	6	42		
" .....		Gavin Smith .....	6	500		
" .....		James Smith .....	2	12		
" .....		Edward Smith .....	15	300		
" .....		Stephen Smith .....	10	36		
" .....		William Wyndham .....	12	50		
Rowden Vale .....		D. J. Bruyn .....		40		
" .....		John Landers .....	12	200		
Ribbons .....		Joseph Penfold .....	3	2		
Reidsdale .....		F. W. Reid .....	5	40		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Port Stephens—continued.</b>						
Ribbons .....		Mary M'Intyre .....	1	14		
Stroud .....		Joseph Abbott .....	3	54		
Seven-mile Station .....		Alfred Abbott .....	3	13		
Stroud .....		Andrew Barnes .....	3			
Seven-mile Station .....		William Coleman .....	4	20		
Stroud .....		Edward Cason .....	3	13		
Seven-mile Run .....		Elspat Daily .....	13	24		
Sunnyside Paddock .....		John Gray .....	4	36		
Stroud .....		D. Hutchison .....	6	1		
" .....		Joseph Hemers .....	1	1		
" .....		Mary Anne Lakey .....		4		
" .....		Thomas Lamond .....	2			
" .....		Thomas Magnee .....	5	10		
" .....		James M'Intyre .....	7	2		
" .....		Mrs. Rae .....	12	20		
" .....		Archibald Shaw .....	2			
" .....		Phillip Street .....	3	4		
" .....		John Tull .....	1	8		
" .....		Fredk. Turpin .....	1	40		
Seven-mile Station .....		Catherine M'Mahon .....	1	50		
Tinonce .....		Thomas Abbott .....	5	50		
Taree .....		William Armstrong .....	5	12		
Tea Gardens .....		John Artherson .....	1	1		
Tellighery .....		David Bishop .....	40			
Tinonce .....		John Battise .....	1			
" .....		William Chapman .....	5	20		
Tellighery .....		Mrs. James Farley .....	4	20		
" .....		James Gossit .....	12	60		
Taree .....		Samuel Plummer .....	8	19		
Walla Walla .....		Thomas Abbott .....	15	50		
Wolla Taree .....		Jonathan Abbott .....	25	70		
Woodside .....		Robert Andrews .....	20	120		
Willis .....		Jessie Bramble .....	1	30		
Wallambi .....		Joseph Basham .....	1	6		
Wingham .....		William Bird .....	6	23		
Wallambi .....		John Brackenridge .....	5	42		
Wingham .....		Mrs. C. Brown .....	3	6		
Ward's River .....		William Davey .....	2	13		
" .....		John Grant .....	3	50		
" .....		John Grant, jun .....	3	50		
Wallace Creek .....		John M'Queen .....	10	50		
Waterloo Farm .....		D. M'Innes .....	4	40		
Ward's River .....		William Newton .....	10	70		
" .....		George Newt .....	80			
Wallambi .....		James Smith .....	5	25		
Wingham .....		Job Taylor .....	2	25		
Yango Creek .....		Alex. Forbes .....	6	20		
Yarron .....		S. S. Kingston .....	20	100		
Yango Creek .....		William Moore .....	18	80		
			1,624	27,435		

**Queanbeyan.**

Ashby .....		Dan Leahy .....	10	150		
Acton .....	3,800	J. J. & J. M. Wright .....	30	30	3,000	Queanbeyan.
Burra .....	3,000	J. A. Badgery .....	6	50	4,600	"
Belconey .....	8,800	Chas. Campbell .....	3		6,153	"
Black Springs .....		Luke Colverwell .....			1,430	
Bywong .....	14,960	Donnelly Bros. .....	35	100	2,964	Gundaroo.
Burnt Hut .....		W. H. Follett .....			900	Queanbeyan.
Brown's Flat .....	2,753	John Gallagher .....	10	29	1,700	
Bulgar Creek .....		Wm. Moore .....	5	20	1,200	"
Booroomba .....	77,000	C. H. M'Keahnie .....	25	1,000	4,000	"
Burra .....	2,500	Nicholson & Co. .....			1,850	"
Bimbalong .....	9,000	A. Peden .....	20	30	2,820	"
Bedulluck .....		M. Sheehan .....	5	10	860	"
Blackheath .....		J. Ashcroft .....	6	20	1,200	"
Black Range .....		J. Ashcroft .....	6	10	153	
" .....		J. Golding .....	3	18	30	
Brook's Creek .....		Chas. Masters .....	8	6	12	
Back Creek .....		Jas. Unwin .....	8	20	270	
Butmaroo .....		Chas. Warmsley .....	4	10	112	
Balbriggan .....		Wm. M'Alister .....	4	7	163	
Back Creek .....		C. Gruber .....	7	12	136	
Briars .....		Thos. Shanahan .....	10	20	6,300	Bungendore.
Cuppacumbalong .....	95,000	L. Fane De Salis .....	100	500	25,000	Queanbeyan.
Cohen .....		John Leahy .....	16	90	4,821	Bungendore.
Curroodoley .....	28,000	P. H. Osborne .....	50	500	19,000	"
Carwoola .....	38,455	Thos. Rutledge .....	90	439	17,036	Queanbeyan.
Copperfield .....		John Swan .....			700	"
Creekborough .....		John Walker .....	8	15	1,140	Bungendore.
Canberra .....		Wm. Ginn .....	12	8	136	
" .....		S. Schumack .....	15	20	100	
Duck Flat .....		T. Carney .....	20	13	200	
Duntroon .....	40,000	Trustees late G. Campbell .....	105	481	21,400	Queanbeyan.
Demondra .....		Jas. Cotter .....			800	"
Dunn's Flat .....		John Owen .....			635	"
Emu Flat .....		Jas. Schofield .....			500	"
oxl w .....	17,000	Geo. Osborne .....	121	400	12,600	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Queanbeyan—continued.</b>						
Frankford		Jas. Harding			317	
Gininderra		E. M. Ward	4	10	345	
Grove Farm		P. J. M'Donald	7	24	247	
Gininderra		D. Murty	4	6	160	
Gudgenbee	39,000	C. S. Greenfield	100	1,000		
Gidleigh	34,000	Thos. Rutledge	20	699	16,484	Bungendore.
Glenwood		W. Ryan			794	Queanbeyan.
"	6,800	Jas. M'Carthy	35	11	3,325	"
Glenarvan		Mrs. C. M'Donald			685	"
Green Hills		R. Moore	7	20	1,077	"
Gibbs' Vale	3,419	Jas. Gibbs	18	75	1,829	"
Googongs	1,800	W. Feagan			3,009	"
Gungahleen	19,000	E. K. Crace	30	300	26,000	"
Googongs	10,000	J. & W. Brown	15	30	5,501	"
High Hill Flat		G. W. Daniels			750	"
Horse Park	4,046	John Gillespie	16	13	2,000	"
Halfway Creek		Jas. Mash			220	
Hallwood		D. Rull	4	5	150	
Hoskinstown		N. Wesby	4	6	250	
Jerrabiggery	2,500	Thos. Flannagan	6	8	1,500	Gundaroo.
Lanyon	8,000	A. Cunningham	60	110		
Long Gully		J. Dunn			803	Queanbeyan.
London Bridge	10,000	J. M'Namara	20	50	4,000	"
Lmekiin		A. Cameron	6	16	460	
Lop Flat		Thos. Smith	3	15	1,100	
Mack's Reef		W. Marshall			200	
Mount Pleasant		Sam. Taylor			415	
Majura		Jas. Darmody	6		800	
"		Mary Darmody			1,300	"
Mount Gidleigh		John Edmonds	10	13	500	Bungendore.
Mount Allin		Thos. M'Ternan			1,800	"
Mount Pleasant		Wm. Sullivan			1,000	"
Mullion	5,200	C. F. Walker	9	20	2,700	Yass
Norongo		Thos. Roche			750	Queanbeyan.
Northwood		Thos. Hope	4	6	60	
One-tree Hill		Patk. Cavanagh			200	
"	2,110	Edmund Rolfe			1,960	"
Pipeclay		Thos. Coleman	15	30	2,110	"
Point Farm		J. Cronan			803	Gundaroo.
Rock Forest		J. Lawler			636	Queanbeyan.
Rose Run		J. Cooper			807	"
Rosewood		W. Hatch	10	1	700	"
Ravenswood Farm		R. Temple	10	13	206	
Rock Forest		W. Unwin	9	24	240	
Spring Valley		P. Hardy			800	"
Spring Flat		J. Kershaw	3	20	200	
Spring Valley		W. Kelly	9	30	1,200	"
Stoneville	15,000	C. A. Massy	60	50	15,000	Gundaroo.
Spring Flat		Geo. Reid			1,425	"
Springs	4,000	F. Schardt	8	30	2,374	Queanbeyan.
Sugarloaf		W. Blewitt	17	13	1,506	"
Tuggranong	70,000	A. and J. Cunningham	30	300	26,000	"
Tilligrig	3,640	Alex. Dyce	11	14	1,650	Gundaroo.
Tarella	5,400	Mrs. Powell	23	750	2,850	Bungendore.
Tedmenbilly		J. Sheedy	6	9	1,000	Queanbeyan.
Tuggranong		J. Brennan	5	20	465	
Tea Gardens		J. Ryan	15	20	80	
Taylor's Creek		J. Simpson	4	15	80	
Uriarra	40,600	J. and W. Webb	18	19	6,987	
Urila	3,700	Mrs. P. Naylor			1,600	
"	16,000	J. M'Donald	42	104	5,639	
Woodfield		Thos. Bingley	6		400	
Wallaroo		Ellis Smith	13	15	360	
Weetangerra		Edward Smith	20	2	130	
Wyangan		E. G. Smith			400	
Water-hole Creek		M. Commins	15		1,000	"
Woodbury	5,776	J. Cartwright	15	20	3,234	"
Water-holes	3,000	D. Cameron			2,807	"
Willaroo	25,000	R. C. Cooper		1,000	5,800	Bungendore.
Warm Corner		Mrs. R. Moor, senior			1,375	Queanbeyan.
Walker's Flat		M. M'Namara			600	"
Well Station		A. M'Keahnie	20	40	2,505	"
White Forest		W. M'Ternan	5	8	1,000	"
Wattle Grove	2,000	Hugh Reid	20	90	1,250	Gundaroo.
White Hills		S. Smith	9	6	660	Queanbeyan.
Woodstalk		G. Webb			833	
Yarralumla	27,000	Fred. Campbell	49	126	16,920	
Yarralumla, West		C. Grady			800	
	701,854		1,580	9,212	340,739	

**Singleton.**

Appletree Flat	800	Thomas Hassall			300	
Albey Green and St. Clair	25,800	George Loder	130	4,450	3,200	Singleton.
Archerfield	5,500	Mrs. E. J. Bowman			1,145	"
Arrowfield	7,500	Mrs. J. Bowman	12	560		Muswellbrook.
Ashfield	200	John Brown			50	
Belmont and Mount Hope	1,500	M. Campbell	10	430		Denman.
Blackwall	500	T. A. Cuncon			30	
Bellvue	320	Edward J. Alcorn			300	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Singleton—continued.</i>						
Balmoral.....	10,040	William Bowman	110	880	2,757	Muswellbrook.
Bell.....	3,757	James Peperdy	45	360	.....	Denman.
Boggy Flat.....	600	Thomas Pitt.....	.....	.....	600	Singleton.
Billingsly.....	40	Mrs. J. R. Dight	.....	.....	35	.....
Baerani, Coreen, and Yerriman	16,000	Thos. Hungerford	78	1,877	.....	Denman.
Broomfield.....	160	Thomas Ham	.....	.....	20	.....
Bengalla.....	12,000	John H. Keys	30	990	5,900	Muswellbrook.
Bibiah, Greenwood, and Glenmuuro	2,660	Alexander Munro	38	278	45	Singleton.
Bolihong.....	560	Miss H. F. Nowland	.....	.....	360	.....
Benvenue.....	3,000	Margaret Waddel	16	300	.....	"
Bridgman.....	13,869	G. L. Lethbridge	64	360	2,411	"
Cheshunt Park.....	2,150	Henry Rourke.....	40	208	.....	"
Coal Creek.....	1,023½	William Soles	.....	.....	900	Muswellbrook.
Comalario.....	600	Richard Alcorn	30	230	.....	Jerry's Plains.
Cow Parlour.....	40	James Buttler.....	.....	.....	82	.....
Charlton.....	320	Alfred Cobcroft	.....	.....	70	.....
".....	1,200	Abel Cobcroft	.....	.....	300	.....
Cross Creek.....	1,000	David Cann, junior	.....	.....	700	.....
Clifford.....	550	S. B. Dight	.....	.....	110	.....
Clifdale.....	350	David Faulkner	.....	.....	921	.....
Clairmourt.....	600	J. Frazer	.....	.....	550	Denman.
Carrington Park.....	6,500	Edward Parnell	80	304	419	Singleton.
Cottage Ponds.....	.....	David Power	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth.....	1,200	Cyrus E. Doyle	.....	.....	1,455	Muswellbrook.
Dockra.....	3,800	James W. Collins	.....	.....	3,256	Singleton.
Dunbar Creek.....	600	W. A. Atkinson	.....	.....	230	.....
Doyle's Creek.....	700	James Bennett	.....	.....	490	.....
Dequirisville.....	250	Jaspar Squire	.....	.....	360	.....
Dulwich.....	2,000	J. R. Smart.....	.....	.....	93	.....
Dulcamah.....	9,000	D. F. Mackay	50	200	6,000	"
Ferndale.....	1,399	T. A. Hewett	24	360	.....	Denman.
Ferendonald.....	200	D. M'Donald	.....	.....	90	.....
Great Lodge.....	3,400	Hobden Bros.	.....	.....	650	Jerry's Plains.
Goorangoola.....	6,070	C. W. Doyle	20	760	.....	Singleton.
Gowrie.....	700	John Dines	.....	.....	300	.....
Grass-tree.....	80	Edward Budden	.....	.....	10	.....
Greenfield.....	200	John Thorley	.....	.....	40	.....
Grenfell.....	1,500	Francis Ball	.....	.....	600	.....
Gleneairn.....	6,070	A. Cousins	.....	.....	81	.....
Gungal.....	640	W. Peberdy	.....	.....	22	.....
Greenmount & Simon	2,200	S. Richards	23	313	897	"
Greenleek.....	500	Mrs. Ramsay	.....	.....	170	.....
Glenwell.....	840	Francis Ball	.....	.....	971	"
Hambleton Hill.....	800	William Pearse	20	200	.....	"
Hcartfelt.....	320	T. L. Collins	.....	.....	200	.....
Inglewood.....	300	Mrs. Ann Peck	.....	.....	200	.....
".....	200	F. Parmeter	.....	.....	41	.....
Kirkton.....	2,000	James Kelnan	.....	.....	80	.....
Kelso.....	20	John Fox	.....	.....	10	.....
Limestone Creek	1,200	K. M'Leod	.....	.....	340	.....
".....	200	W. Budden	.....	.....	170	.....
".....	560	E. Budden	.....	.....	11	.....
Lincoln's Creek.....	3,000	Clendenning Bros.	22	245	.....	Muswellbrook.
Martindale.....	35,000	Edward White	300	3,100	600	Denman.
Mount Green.....	380	Edward Pitt	.....	.....	80	.....
Mount Thorley.....	200	J. Thorley	.....	.....	12	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	586	W. Thomas	.....	.....	320	.....
Mackerstone.....	200	D. Thorley	.....	.....	100	.....
Mountain Vale.....	1,110	George Ireland	15	225	.....	Muswellbrook.
Mount Rose.....	1,400	R. W. Doyle	.....	.....	46	.....
Maryville.....	4,000	John Alford	.....	.....	2,000	Singleton.
Mount Olive.....	300	J. Andrew	.....	.....	56	.....
Maison Dieu.....	6,000	A. D. Browne	70	230	500	.....
Munribin & Fordwich	10,000	R. Blaxland	50	1,000	100	Broke.
Mount Hope.....	600	T. E. Brady	.....	.....	187	.....
New Valley.....	320	Thomas Ball	.....	.....	681	Singleton.
".....	500	Thomas Ball	.....	.....	460	.....
Neotsfield.....	5,000	W. J. Dangar	226	860	944	.....
New Freugh.....	8,000	J. C. S. M'Douall	22	210	2,620	"
New Park.....	350	Joseph Clarke	.....	.....	150	.....
Oak Range & Sunnyside	5,000	W. Ellis	60	300	150	Jerry's Plains.
Olive Grove.....	40	J. Grainger	.....	.....	70	.....
Oaklands.....	11,700	Alex. Bowman	170	370	10,000	Singleton.
Piercesfield.....	7,060	James Wittycombe	12	500	65	Muswellbrook.
Plashett.....	8,000	Wm. Pearse	100	1,500	.....	Jerry's Plains.
Pringle's Hill.....	1,000	R. Campian	.....	.....	1,380	Singleton.
Pickering.....	7,000	F. S. Bell	20	780	500	Denman.
Pike's Gully.....	5,000	W. G. S. S. Byrne	10	290	.....	Jerry's Plains.
Pine Grove.....	300	John Hopkins	.....	.....	150	.....
Rosebrook.....	2,500	H. F. Doyle	20	234	1,970	Muswellbrook.
Richmond Grove.....	4,000	Alex. Graham	50	500	56	Denman.
Redmond Berry.....	2,000	J. K. Howe	.....	.....	212	.....
Rothbury.....	30,000	E. V. C. Mayne	17	200	5,700	Branxton.
Rosedale.....	2,600	W. Nowland	.....	.....	1,000	Singleton.
Roaring Bull.....	320	W. Andrewn	.....	.....	20	.....
Rosedale.....	250	Agnes M'Lean	.....	.....	92	.....
Redbank.....	320	T. M'Knight	.....	.....	350	.....
Rixe's Creek.....	1,200	Henry Bailey	9	400	262	.....
Retreat.....	10,000	Cox Sloper	20	900	.....	Muswellbrook.
Rixe's Creek.....	250	Eliza Price	.....	.....	40	.....

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Singleton—continued.</b>						
Ravenworth	40,000	D. F. Mackay	154	3,400	3,653	Singleton.
Sydenham	200	John Noble			65	
Spring Creek	1,023	John Soles			760	Muswellbrook.
St. Hellier's	966	M. Campbell	16	288		"
Skellator	10,233½	E. & A. Bowman	109	925	476	"
Strowan	10,000	James Bowman	43	365	666	Jerry's Plains.
Spring Creek	600	William Bates			275	
Spring Farm	120	B. Hardy			78	
Sandy Creek	1,023	K. & J. McKenzie			600	Muswellbrook.
Stanmore	40	Thomas Crossing			10	
Spring Creek	1,927	J. Danniell			956	"
Stringy-bark Creek	500	Henry Dries			306	"
Spring Creek	750	Joseph Walters			568	"
Spring Woods	500	W. Watts			465	
Tea Tree	7,000	W. Brooker	20	800		
Woodlands	8,000	H. C. White	137	715		Denman.
Wybong Creek	400	William Power			200	
Woodleigh	320	Thos. Parmeter			300	
Water Park	450	J. Butler			397	
Woodland Grove	2,860	Seth Bray			2,900	Muswellbrook.
Wybong	4,000	John Boorer	22	210		
Wood Park	1,000	W. Killen			483	
Wyle's Flat	1,230	G. S. Loder			590	Singleton.
Warrena	900	John A. Glass			70	
Yellow Gully	300	James Edwards			268	
"	50	Thomas Eather			40	
	504,981½		179	1,725	8,506	

**Sydney.**

Alexandria	J. Allen	7	20	
"	Andrew Baird	2	10	
"	Abel Barber	10		
Appin	William Cooper	7	10	
"	John Dwyer	6	15	
Alexandria	William Eggleton	12		
Appin	James Hayden	2	8	
"	James Kelly	3	7	
"	William Keeshan	2	14	
Alexandria	D. Munro	10	1	
"	James M'Caffrey	3	11	
"	Thomas Navin	2	8	
"	Joseph Nettleton	2	8	
"	Michael Taylor	3	11	
"	W. Tattersall	1	9	
"	E. Vickery & Son	14		
"	Robert Wilson	3	9	
Appin Road	William Butterly	1	16	
Appin Lodge	H. O. Carroll	18	50	
Appin Road	John Larkin	6	9	
Bankstown	Thomas Brown	4	18	
Botany, Redfern	James Coward	5	51	
Bankstown	W. C. Close	5	9	
"	Edward Collins	9	7	
Blacktown Road	Michael Curran	3	7	
Bankstown	W. M. Carling	1	10	
"	R. Curd	6	11	
Blacktown	E. Fitzimmons	8	20	
Botany	J. Hardy	2	20	
Bankstown	Henry Haynes	3	16	
Baulkham Hills	Harrison Mary	8	2	
Bishop's Farm	Wm. Hammond	6	18	
Bulga	William Hamilton	3	34	
Baulkham Hills	John James	2	12	
Blacktown	Charles Jansett	2	8	
Baulkham	H. James	2	8	
Bulga	Thomas James	3	20	
Bankstown	Henry Kelly	5	6	
Botany	W. J. Ledge	4	7	
Baulkham Hills	John M'Cur	2	12	
"	James Pearce	2	12	
"	F. T. Rudder	10	40	
"	P. K. Reddan	24	3	
Botany	James Sawle	8	37	
"	N. Smith	4	12	
Botany	James Tancred	12		
"	R. H. Whisker	4	7	
"	Walsh, Elliott, and Rennie	12	1	
Baulkham Hills	T. J. Webbe	5	10	
"	M. Best	5	30	
Castle Hill	William Allen	4	6	
Cabramatta	Thomas Briggs	10	100	
"	M. Byrnes	8	7	
Campbelltown, Lachlan Vale	Patrick Byrne	3	8	
"	Luke Brennan	8	3	
"	John Burke	4	8	
"	Charles Bull	6	4	
"	Annie M. Bray		19	
"	Mary Burke	1	20	



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Sydney—continued.</b>						
Campbelltown, Ousedale .....		Thomas Byrne .....	16	80		
" Blossom Lodge .....		Edward Bourke .....	7	120		
" Buckingham Farm.. ..		C. W. Bruce .....	3	25		
" Glenn Lee .....		James Cummins .....	9	16		
" .....		Mary Cummins .....	6	30		
" Kenny's Hill .....		William Cummins .....	10	20		
" Bradbury Park .....		A. P. Chipperdale .....	8	30		
" Geavre .....		H. J. Colcary .....	5	200		
" .....		William Daley .....	6	11		
" .....		John Doyle .....	4	13		
" Eagle Vale .....		John Ellis .....	8	10		
" Stanhope .....		T. W. Elliott .....	1	19		
Camperdown .....		Robert Fowler .....	13			
Castle Hill .....		J. H. Foster .....	21	37		
" .....		E. E. Fuller .....	12	2		
Campbelltown, Kenny Hill .....		A. J. Fowler .....	12	5		
" Laurence Hill .....		S. Fitzgibbon .....	10	30		
" Brook Point .....		John Fahey .....	6	8		
Camden .....		Edward Fahey .....	8	24		
Campbelltown, Hardwick .....		Edward Fahey .....	4	24		
" .....		James Fahey .....	5	16		
" Australian House... ..		E. W. Fieldhouse .....	20	7		
" Eagle Vale .....		W. J. Gonner .....	11	35		
" Spring Creek .....		C. H. Grahame .....	2	8		
" Elladale .....		E. D. Gouly .....		17		
" Eagle Vale .....		Ebenezzer Grant .....	5	24		
" .....		W. Grahame .....	6	4		
Castle Hill .....		W. J. High .....	2	10		
Cabramatta .....		Paul Haynes .....	3	16		
" .....		E. Haddon .....	5	9		
Campbelltown, Ousedale... ..		Harry Haydon .....	3	9		
" Macquarie Dale .....		H. Harvey .....	12	30		
" George's River .....		John Hagon .....	9	10		
" Eagle Vale .....		Adam Haffner .....	5	14		
" .....		J. B. Harley .....	6	15		
" Oxford .....		Gilbert Hargrave .....	3	42		
" .....		J. B. Hurley .....	12	25		
" Mt. Huen .....		William Jones .....	6	8		
Cabramatta .....		Thomas Kelly .....	2	14		
Campbelltown .....		John Knight .....	2	17		
" Camden Road .....		Jacob Kellar .....	1	10		
" Moorfields .....		Peter Keishler .....	4	19		
" Mount Stewart .....		John Keishler .....	3	34		
" St. Andrew's .....		G. Kidd .....	6	200		
" Berobine .....		William Kay .....	4	6		
" Epping Eorest .....		John Kearns .....	12	15		
" Brook Point .....		R. J. Luck .....	3	13		
" Badgerly .....		George Larkin .....	19	5		
" Windmill Hill .....		Edward Larkin .....	30	26		
Cabramatta .....		Peter Miller .....	2	80		
Campbelltown, Clearmont .....		John Meaney .....	2	15		
" Lilybrook .....		Mary Mulholland .....	2	23		
" Campbellfields .....		W. J. Manning .....	3	27		
" Appledale .....		John Martin .....	13	50		
" Glenlorne .....		Allen Mansfield .....	24	20		
" Up-Church Farm .....		Harry Minton .....	7	32		
" .....		George Nicol .....	12	15		
" .....		" .....	4	6		
" McGuisedale .....		W. W. Nicol .....	9	15		
" Netherdale .....		George Nicol .....	11	25		
" .....		Arthur North .....	7	5		
" Mount Gilead .....		D. O'Connell .....	6	4		
" Woodbine .....		James Payten .....	6	9		
" Derefield .....		Albert Reach .....	3	8		
" Maryfield .....		Mrs. J. Rudd .....	1	12		
" .....		Matthew Gardner .....	1	12		
" .....		J. Nixon .....		12		
" Oakley .....		D. Reach .....	7	30		
" Scrum Hill .....		John Rorke .....	5	18		
" Glenalburg .....		C. S. Reddall .....	2	20		
" Peterville .....		A. Rose .....	3	10		
" Stoneville .....		Edward Ramsay .....	10	40		
" Binley Park .....		James Dawson .....	4	6		
" .....		James Rudd .....	12	20		
" Parkholme .....		J. Fitzpatrick .....	24	59		
" Doon's Farm .....		Thos. Dwyer .....	6	22		
" Glebe Farm .....		Thomas Rudd .....	5	7		
" Rose Mount .....		James Swain .....	3	13		
" Lachlan Vale .....		John Stanton .....	6	8		
" Glebe Hill .....		George Selcmer .....	4	8		
" Glen Alpine .....		Jas. Donnaghy .....	3	14		
Castle Hill .....		George Thorne .....	10	12		
Cabramatta .....		Elizabeth Taylor .....	21	6		
Campbelltown, Campbellfields .....		John Tripp .....	9	18		
" Ousedale .....		Thos. Devine .....	5	30		
" .....		Joseph Terry .....	9	10		
" Sugar Loaf .....		Patrick Ward .....	5	24		
" .....		James Wilson .....	10	30		
" Brookdale .....		Wm. Day .....	3	27		
" .....		James Winton .....	4	6		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Sydney—continued.</b>						
Campbelltown, Mossberry .....		Joseph Warby .....	6	8	300	
" Lachlandale .....		Charles Welsh .....	6	7		
" Dark Forest .....		John Hunt .....	2	11		
" Lachlandale .....		J. W. Windsor .....	10	14		
" Dark Forest .....		J. T. Hunt .....	3	10		
" Camden Road .....		James Waterworth .....	50	8		
" Mt. Gilcead .....		E. B. Woodhouse .....	16	3	1,400	
" .....		G. A. Woodhouse .....	18	7	132	
Cabramatta .....		H. Weyman .....	2	18		
" .....		Matthew Hains .....	14	14		
Campbelltown, Lachlandale .....		Stephen Hewitt .....	6	25		
" Spring Vale .....		L. D'Arcy .....	14	50		
Camden .....		Gorus & Son .....	18	33	550	
Castle Hill .....		William Smith .....	4	6		
Dural .....		Henry Cusbert .....	3	8		
" .....		M. Williams .....	5	10		
Eastern Creek .....		Patrick Durass .....	5	15		
Elizabeth St. .....		John Free .....	50	1		
Eastern Creek .....		John Wright .....	4	35		
Guilford .....		W. Barber .....	15	20		
Glebe, Camperdown .....		M. O'Regan .....	4	33		
Glebe, Glebe-st. .....		Sir Geo. W. Allen .....	9	7		
Granville .....		John Merford .....	3	40		
Liverpool, Holdsworth .....		George Armstrong .....	9	20		
" Lansdowne Bridge .....		Thomas Arkinstall .....	3	13		
" Macquarie's Fields .....		James Ashcroft .....	8	40	2,000	
" Smithfield .....		Anthony Bros. .....	10	2		
" Holdsworth .....		John Armstrong .....	7	12		
" Little Forest .....		A. Barton .....	18	40		
" South Creek .....		Thomas Braithwaite .....	14	20		
" Edenor Park .....		T. W. Bossley .....	12	14		
" Mary Glen .....		J. D. Brown .....	6	8		
" Denham Court .....		W. Bolger .....	23	110		
" Hoxton Park .....		Thomas Braithwaite .....	6	30		
" .....		T. C. Bishop .....	1	49		
" Hoxton Park .....		L. Brigge .....	11	42		
" Glenfield House .....		B. C. Blacke .....	6	80		
" Leppington .....		H. J. Bell .....	80	25		
" Regent Farm .....		James Blane .....	1	12		
" Smithfield .....		Jane Brown .....	7	6		
" .....		Geo. Chumpley .....	9	30		
" Moorbank .....		John Childe .....	5	10		
" Holdsworth .....		D. Campbell .....	5	17		
" Druitt Farm .....		F. W. Christenson .....	2	15		
" Holdsworth .....		John Campbell .....	3	12		
" Moorbank .....		William Childe .....	6	12		
" .....		William Childe, jr. .....	4	12		
" George's Hall .....		Edward Clarke .....	10	30		
Leichhardt .....		Joseph Drew .....	2	14		
Liverpool, Denham Court .....		A. Docker .....	5	5		
" Holdsworth .....		C. Deney .....	3	9		
" Prosspers Hill .....		J. Eldridge .....	5	7		
" Warwick Farm .....		William Forrester .....	40	20		
" Gladeswood .....		Thomas Friend .....	7	9		
" .....		Henry Field .....	3	11		
" Fairfield .....		C. E. Foulke .....	1	9		
" Moorbank .....		W. Green .....	3	11		
" .....		Thomas Gallagher .....	2	14		
" Strattans .....		J. N. Germer .....	25	48		
" St. Andrews .....		William Genner .....	1	15		
" .....		James Hymers .....	5	17		
" Salt Pine Creek .....		Charles Hutchings .....	6	6		
" Edenson Park .....		W. H. Harris .....	20	17		
" Bellfield .....		H. E. Holland .....	12	40		
" Sydney Road .....		James Healey .....	3	9		
" Georges Hall .....		G. R. Johnson .....	21	45		
" Bengully Road .....		G. Kelsey .....	4	26		
" Drummond Villa .....		J. Kelsey .....	3	33		
" Holdsworth .....		Robert Kidd .....	11	7		
" Monbank .....		Hugh Knox .....	10	40		
" Landsdowne Place .....		G. Knight .....	6	6		
" Holdsworth .....		James Knox .....	3	7		
" Point Farm .....		C. H. Linklater .....	3	18		
" Ingleburne .....		E. P. Laycock .....	3	15		
" Gladeswood .....		James Marney .....				
" Whinstane .....		W. K. MacKenzie .....	15	50		
" Canley Vale .....		W. H. MacKenzie .....	3	7		
" Bellfield .....		John M'Innes .....	37	64		
" Armagh Park .....		H. M'Burney .....	3	10		
" Rosedale Farm .....		D. M'Donald .....	4	20		
" Hoxton Park .....		William Noonan .....		21		
" Holdsworth .....		John Neville .....	3	12		
Leichhardt .....		John O'Brien .....	14	1		
Liverpool, Hades Park .....		William Penney .....	5	16		
" Moore Bank .....		Thomas Pye .....	4	9		
" Drummond V la .....		Joseph Reehan .....	3	33		
" Budera .....		Elizabeth Rebellack .....	12	40		
" Regent Farm .....		J. Sherack .....	14	28		
" Herman Villa .....		Edward Simpson .....	10	25		
" Holdsworth .....		William Leers .....	4	6		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses	Cattle	Sheep.	
<b>Sydney—continued.</b>						
Liverpool, Cross Roads		J. H. Stanfield	25	20		
" Tannerville		F. W. Sutton	80	70		
" Ethersfield		Thomas Thorn	10	20		
" St. Andrew's		Kate Thomson	20	30		
" Holdsworthly		Charles Thorn	8	20		
Leichhardt		John Whiting	3	21		
Liverpool, Holdsworthly		W. William	6	9		
" Denham Court		John Ward	1	40		
" Collingwood House		James Wearne	7	3		
" Holdsworthly		W. Hobbs	23	2		
" Cairn's Hill		W. Opsroy	3	13		
Manly, Pittwater		A. W. T. Black	1	16		
" Newport		W. Boulton	12	16		
Minto		Edward Barrett	4	22		
"		Mrs. Blimnan	7	40		
"		Edward Brohane	2	16		
Macdonaldtown		John Cooper	6	16		
Manly, Narrabene		Thomas Collins	2	40		
Minto		Patrick Cleary	3	15		
Macquarie Dale		A. Collett	10	30		
Menangle		Edward F. Edrop	15	34	225	
Macdonaldtown		Elizabeth English	5	20		
Manly, Pittwater		James Farrell	10	40		
Menangle		George Faber	7	400		
Mount Pleasant			15	35		
"		Alex. Campbell	7	7		
Manly, Pittwater		D. Farrelly	12		100	
Macdonaldtown		E. Haddon	3	20		
Manly, Long Reef		John Jenkins	6	51	180	
Minto		James Kennedy	2	22		
"		John Keating	3	8		
Manly Cove		William Lidbetter	4	18		
Minto		Charles Pigott	3	30		
Manly Cove		Thomas Smiles	4	10		
Manly, Narrabene		Gustave Six	6	27		
Minto		P. K. Sealou	15	13	400	
Macquarie Fields		Thomas Sharp	6	20		
Macquariedale		John Simpson	3	30		
Manly, Manly Cove		James Tobin	3	32		
Menangle		M. J. Vardy	13	55		
Manly, Manly Cove		W. A. Wright	1	9		
" Narrabene		James Wheeler	4	85		
Macdonaldtown		Henry Knight	6	6		
Newtown, N. Kingston		James Brigg	16	23		
Newport		J. F. Collins	4	8		
Parramatta, Dog Kennel Road		M. Belwen	2	15		
" Baulkham Hills		M. Best				
" Prospect Hill		James Booth	10	12		
" Hill End		R. Crawford	15	29		
" Orphan School		F. Chinskill	4	16		
Prospect		R. C. Cutler	6	10		
Parramatta, Hoxton Park		John Clavin	10	30		
"		J. Clavin	11	24		
" Prospect Creek		Thomas Downey	4	34		
Parramatta		Luke Dunn	11	3		
" Western Road		William Fullager	14	12		
" Back Domain		Michael Fahey	1	12		
" Plyminton		Richard Gilbert	3	13		
" Quaker Hill		Thomas Harvey	11	100		
" Sherwood Scrub		A. T. Holroyd	15	23		
" Mark Lodge		Charles Hamilton	1	10		
" George-street		Richard Hagon	3	16		
" Baulkham Hills		John James				
" Gun Abbey		Michael Kinshill	8	2		
" Marylands		A. S. Low	9	17		
" Western Road		Peter Morgan	2	8		
" Summer Hill		F. M. Donald	8	15		
" Baulkham Hills		John M'Cur				
" Church-street		John M'Roberts	8	3		
" Mayfield		L. W. Oakes	14	12		
" Oakdale Farm		Richard O'Hare	5	50		
" Casarina		Arthur Oakes	7	4		
" Old Racecourse		James Perdue	4	7		
" Enisdart		James Rossiter	6	12		
" Lindsford		W. Stunson	10	20		
" Sydney Road		Sydney Meat Preserving Co.	16			
" Chelsea Park		G. T. Suttor	6	35		
Pennant Hills		James Smith	3	60		
Port Hacking		D. Doolan	3	7		
Parramatta, Wallgrove		John Shand		40		
" Rouse Hill		Annie Seuth	6	12		
" Rose Vats		J. Schofield	11	7		
" Rouse Hill		John Seuth	3	23		
" Castle Hill		William Smith	4	6		
" Swan Hill		W. H. Smith	9	20		
" Merryville		W. R. Sutter	6	6		
" Prospect Creek		C. Stumpy	4	8		
" Sherwood		William Steen	7	12		
Prospect		Taylor Bros.	12	20	200	
Parramatta, Orchard Road		R. Whittaker	6	12		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Sydney—continued.</b>						
Prospect, Greystanes .....		John Wetherill .....	12	80		
Parramatta, Western Road .....		James Watts .....	15	10		
"    Roxborough Hall .....		E. J. Whelow .....	17	40		
"    Mount Pleasant .....		Samuel Marks .....	5	37		
"    Booth Town .....		John Booth .....	13	48		
Rookwood .....		John Delahunt .....	2	20		
Redfern, Springvale .....		Geddes Bros. ....	21			
Rookwood .....		Gormly Bernard .....	4	40		
Ryde, Field of Mars .....		Neil Harper .....	3	21		
Rookwood .....		A. J. Hall .....	10	13		
Ryde, Field of Mars .....		George Miller .....	5	70		
"    " .....		Thomas O'Neil .....	7	9		
Redfern, Bank's Meadow .....		W. Stephens .....	6	22		
Ryde, Field of Mars .....		George Stewart .....	6	4		
Redfern, Cleveland-street .....		George Young .....	3	22		
Ryde, Field of Mars .....		Samuel Gould .....	3	8		
St. Leonards, Gordon .....		John Brown .....	13	50		
"    " .....		J. H. Bell .....	4	22		
"    Lane Cove .....		John Brodie .....	16	4		
"    " .....		Mary Buckingham .....	22	1		
Seven Hills .....		R. H. Best .....	5	15		
St. Leonards, Newport .....		H. Collins .....	8	15		
"    Willoughby .....		Elizabeth Charlish .....	6	8		
"    " .....		J. Davidson .....	4	40		
Stanhope, Sugarloaf .....		T. W. Elliott, G. Hayden .....	4	20		
St. Leonards, Willoughby .....		James French .....	4	10		
"    North Willoughby .....		J. J. Forsyth .....	13	5		
"    Willoughby .....		John Gibson .....	10			
Seven Hills .....		A. J. Howard .....	3	8		
"    " .....		John Johnson .....	6	4		
St. Leonards, Willoughby .....		George Leafe .....	10			
Seven Hills .....		George Lalor .....	5	9		
"    " .....		John Lake .....	7	20		
St. Leonards, Willoughby .....		James Medlyn .....	1	16		
"    Gordon .....		W. M'Keon .....	7	4		
Seven Hills .....		P. O'Brien .....	3	16		
"    " .....		E. H. Pearce .....	10	56		
"    " .....		R. H. Pearce .....	8	20		
"    " .....		G. W. Pearce .....	6	13		
"    " .....		Robert Panew .....	8	13		
"    " .....		William Pearce .....	6	15		
St. Leonards, Mackrell Creek .....		T. Wilson .....		20		
"    Fernholme .....		R. M. Willis .....	3	7		
Seven Hills .....		Richard Wall .....	7	21		
St. Leonards, Willoughby .....		W. L. Murston .....	22	2		
Waterloo .....		Brynes & Montgomery .....	7	40		
"    " .....		A. Cooper .....	3	20		
"    " .....		Thomas Geddes .....	21	1		
"    " .....		Thomas Lamond .....	14	1		
"    " .....		Frank Pooley .....	3	12		
"    " .....		M. Prideaux .....	4	20		
"    Botany Road .....		Smith & Goodlet .....	14			
"    " .....		E. Stenman .....	4	16		
"    " .....		W. Toohey .....	2	14		
			2,978	8,104	6,706	

**Tamworth.**

Abbott's Leigh, Quirindi .....	7,000	B. Abbott .....	50	50	5,000	Murrurundi.
Auburn Vale, Gunnedah .....	2,560	G. W. Baker .....	9	25	2,500	Gunnedah.
Apple-tree Point, Yarraman .....	1,064	Jno. Blacker .....	3	2	1,002	Murrurundi.
Attunga Creek, Attunga .....	400	Jas. Carey .....			500	Tamworth.
Auburn Vale, Barrabra .....	720	G. W. Geddes .....	4		2,000	Barraba.
Attunga .....	70,000	Alex. Rodgers .....	150	600	14,500	Tamworth.
Broadwater, Gunnedah .....	320	R. C. Baldwin .....	3	11	940	Gunnedah.
Blythstone, Wallabadah .....	2,088	Blackall Bros. ....	3	6	1,978	Tamworth.
Blackville .....		Wm. Arnott .....			9	
Broomielan, Manilla .....		Jas. Bell .....				
Barraba .....	400	Chas. Connell .....			200	
Bullock Creek, Barraba .....	1,400	J. Cameron .....	40	20	2,600	Barraba.
Breeza .....	174,000	Clift Bros. ....	400	2,000	60,600	Gunnedah.
"    " .....	500	R. D. Boland .....			390	
Boggabri .....	640	W. & T. Conway .....			902	Boggabri.
Basin Plain, Gunnedah .....	1,920	A. Dubois .....	6	120	1,320	Gunnedah.
Box Hill, Weiss Creek .....	10,000	L. P. Doyle .....	45	120	9,000	Tamworth.
Boggabri .....	640	G. F. Dunstan .....			275	
Barraba Creek, Barraba .....	4,200	Estate, late T. Hoskins .....	100	1,000		Barraba.
Barraba .....	400	H. Gaske .....			308	
Bective, Tamworth .....	80,000	Estate, late R. Pringle .....	200	600	50,700	Tamworth.
Barraba .....	330	G. R. Etheridge .....			250	
Bloomfield, Mellaly .....	640	Wm. Ford .....	9	3	2,000	Gunnedah.
Barraba .....	320	W. W. Faddy .....			400	
Black Springs, Barraba .....	341	Thos. Johnston .....	10	4	1,094	Barraba.
Barraba .....	320	W. H. Faddy .....			400	
Blackville .....	320	H. Mercer .....			602	Blackville.
Barraba .....	400	H. Keyler .....			30	
Burbugate, Gunnedah .....	100,790	Namoi Pastoral Co., Limited .....	320	2,660	102,577	Gunnedah.
Barney Springs .....	100	Jas. Morris .....			466	
Boggabri .....	200	T. Nixon .....	23	15	1,000	Boggabri.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Tamworth--continued.</b>						
Barraba	600	S Orchard			410	
Borambal, Quirindi	700	M. Noland			620	Murrurundi.
Barraba	400	L. Perry			100	
Basin Plain, Gunnedah	6,450	R. J. Noland	490	300	17,000	Gunnedah.
Barraba	300	R. C. Impeck			100	
Black Springs, Barraba	500	D. Orchard			995	Barraba.
Blackville		Jas. Radford			9	
Black Gully, Weiss Creek	600	Wm. Ronarth			850	Tamworth.
Barraba	400	Mrs. E. Taylor			340	
Blackville	3,000	J. & E. Rowland	12	60	2,500	Blackville.
Barraba	300	Chas. White			290	
Barney Springs	640	B. Shaw	12	66	1,250	Gunnedah.
Burindi, Barraba	33,000	J. M. Simpson	35	350	22,300	Barraba.
Boggabri	900	Thos. Stewart			900	Boggabri.
Bando, Gunnedah	120,000	J. P. & H. C. White	40	70	46,500	Gunnedah.
Boooloola, Mellaly	8,000	A. Willmott	10	16	4,000	
Barraba North	1,900	A. Whitten	60	450	4,500	Barraba.
Borah, Manilla	36,000	Geo. Winter	50	250	9,300	Manilla.
Curudi, Manilla	37,500	R. D. Allen	60	200	9,500	
Colly Blue	100	Mrs. M. Constable			260	
Cox's Creek, Mellaly	1,450	Jno. Bowen	22	8	2,300	Gunnedah.
Curriabubula	1,700	R. Downs			300	
Cansborough, Manilla	35,800	A. T. Cam	14	60	1,110	Manilla.
Colly Blue	200	Thos. Halton			226	
"	22,000	Collaroy Co.	8	5	5,633	Murrurundi.
Curriabubula	320	R. Honess			300	
"	400	F. Daly			600	Tamworth.
Carroll	640	Jas. O'Neill			183	
Curriabubula	700	H. Daly	6	5	1,100	
Cattle Creek, Blackville	14,448	F. W. Darly	14	50	9,300	Blackville.
Camposanto, Barraba	25,814	A. S. Darly	26	382	17,801	Barraba.
Carroll	41,000	Dight Bros.	236	450	36,255	Gunnedah.
Curlewis	980	J. & J. Ellicott			950	
Cairanton, Barraba	1,399	T. A. Garland	7	7	1,483	Barraba.
Calala, Mellaly	3,213	Alex. Golland	16	35	2,727	Gunnedah.
Coooolbiendi, Boggabri	2,635	D. Croan	42	35	2,536	Boggabri.
Curlewis	700	J. Hawthorn	10	40	1,800	Gunnedah.
Carmathen, Manilla	4,352	Wm. Hill	47	144	2,285	Manilla.
Cambridge Farm, Curriabubula	2,000	A. Ison			1,240	Tamworth.
Currajong, Somerton	1,050	H. Jefferies	15	106	1,125	
Colly Creek, W. Tree	60,000	A. Loder	270	688	26,000	Murrurundi.
Clydesdale, Manilla	1,080	D. M'Donald	9	3	1,230	Manilla.
Cambridge Farm, Curriabubula	1,080	Geo. Maunder	10	12	1,500	Tamworth.
Connor's Creek, Barraba	708	Jas. Moylan	7	9	1,074	Barraba.
Coomoo Coomoo, Murrurundi	35,000	Roberts & Lamb	52	64	22,471	Murrurundi.
Currajong, Quirindi	700	W. H. Rooney	6	20	1,300	
Charburn, Manilla	320	John Thom			536	Manilla.
Carroll	3,000	Geo. Weakley	20	280	2,000	Gunnedah.
Deadhorse Gully, Manilla	4,880	Wm. Ahern	20	50	2,000	Manilla.
Dungowan	2,000	Janet Albertson	17	36	1,140	Tamworth.
Durham Court, Manilla	40,000	Chas. Baldwin	100	1,500	5,548	Manilla.
Duri, Tamworth	4,000	Wm. Billfield	30	15	3,000	Tamworth.
Drybally, Willow Tree	1,300	E. Buckmaster			800	Murrurundi.
Duncan's Creek, Wooloomin	360	Andrew Crawney			545	Nundle.
Demanded, Gunnedah	658	Jno. Drinan	6	10	1,043	Gunnedah.
Dixon's Flat, Barraba	2,040	Miles Hagan	27	85	1,898	Barraba.
Derwin Park, Gunnedah	4,020	Andrew Jackson	18	25	4,500	Gunnedah.
Dungowan	640	Wm. Newman			950	Tamworth.
"	400	Chas. Scott			300	
"	2,140	Jas. Robson	4	8	1,270	
"	10,000	Wm. Warner	22	30	4,000	"
Doughboy Hollow	340	Jas. Walsh			550	Murrurundi.
Emerald Hill, Gunnedah	473	M. Hussey			900	Gunnedah.
Eumera Creek, Barraba	380	Jas. Murray			700	Barraba.
Emu Glen, Quirindi	1,780	J. H. Porter	10	152	1,726	Murrurundi.
Fraghath, Quirindi	1,200	T. and V. Allnett	5	25	1,500	
Fairview, Keepit	4,102	P. Coolahan	10	20	5,000	Manilla.
Fairfield, Boggabri	800	Jno. Donaldson			980	Boggabri.
Porrest Barraba	600	Edw. Douglas			600	Barraba.
Forest Farm, Curriabubula	640	T. H. Maunder			900	Tamworth.
Fairview, Wallabadah	1,887	Robt. Wilson	9	17	1,330	Murrurundi.
4-D, Quirindi	1,689	J. B. Christian	28	40	1,650	
Glenalpine, Weiss Creek	5,514	Alex. Amos	110	80	752	Tamworth.
Goonoo Goonoo	600	Wm. Blevin			484	
Gullendadi, Boggabri	134,000	Clarke Bros.	120	850	57,888	Boggabri.
Gunnedah	320	Noble Glass			280	
Goonoo Goonoo	312,787	Peel River L. and M. Co.	229	2,727	167,729	Tamworth.
"	560	R. T. Maunder			157	
Glenmoan, Barraba	3,500	Joseph Davis	25	25	3,000	Barraba.
Goonoo Goonoo	230	Thos. Maunder			240	
Glen Donald, Curriabubula	1,166	Wm. Donaldson	12	26	1,900	Tamworth.
Gunnedah		J. and W. Pritchard			300	
Glen Oak, Manilla	2,060	Jas. Geldes	6	23	1,630	Manilla.
Gunnedah	100	Edw. Simmons			200	
Glen More, Gunnedah	1,500	M. Gillies	6		1,500	Gunnedah.
Glen Morrison	400	D. Spence			495	
Glen Barnett, Nundle	380	Wm. Heyman	3		1,020	Nundle.
Coolbi, Gunnedah	68,000	L. F. Iredale	40	210	28,600	Gunnedah.
Gunnedah	700	A. Lumly			910	
Goonoo Goonoo	320	T. M'Cullock			600	Tamworth.

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Tamworth—continued.</b>						
Gorian, Spring Ridge	1,000	Alex. McIlveen			700	Murrurundi.
Glen Moan, Murrurundi	18,000	J. C. Maucher	40	70	13,370	"
Gulligal, Boggabri	320	Mrs. W. Russell			973	Boggabri.
Galla, Currabubula	1,230	Scott & Son	22	3	1,600	Tamworth.
Goonoo Goonoo	400	F. Studte			600	"
"	600	B. Walters			700	"
"	600	F. Wilson	16		1,300	"
Guninble, Gunnedah	95,000	T. P. Willsallen	120	1,300	51,000	Gunnedah.
Gurraneen, Carroll	3,960	C. J. Woodward	25	67	1,838	"
Gunnedah	640	Geo. Launt			750	"
Hampton Hall, Quipolly	560	Jno. Dick			630	Murrurundi.
Hunt's Grove, Keepit	2,000	Jno. Fitzgerald	15	16	1,860	Manilla.
Harift, Gunnedah	15,000	T. A. Johnston	20	800	15,000	Gunnedah.
Hoskinson's Creek, Barraba	640	Mary M'Neil	16		1,358	Barraba.
"	680	D. Sawyer			700	"
"	1,240	A. Schmidt	8	4	1,169	"
Inglewood, Wallabadah	630	Hy. Ingall			600	Murrurundi.
Ironbark, Barraba	640	P. Long			600	Barraba.
Ironbark Creek, Barraba	93,000	W. S. Spencer	30	1,000	7,000	"
Keepit	19,000	Blaxland R.	20	150	19,000	Manilla.
Klori, Manilla	13,000	H. T. Gordon	7	5	9,037	"
Kickerbill, Quirindi	22,000	R. G. Higgins	50	30	18,936	Murrurundi.
Laybourne, Somerton	3,000	Wm. Alderton	22	105	1,821	Tamworth.
Long Plain, Breeza	3,961	Jno. Cook	17	24	3,000	Gunnedah.
Lowe's Creek, Wallabadah	800	A. Whitten			950	Tamworth.
Manilla	640	H. Bignall	10	9	640	Manilla.
"	400	Ewd. Amoss			300	"
Mook West, Quirindi	20,000	R. Bennie	47	362	7,751	Murrurundi.
Manilla	430	Thos. Bell			432	"
Menedebri North, Somerton	11,000	Borthwick & Son	20		116,000	Tamworth.
Manilla	360	Jas. Bell			462	"
Menedebri South, Somerton	2,500	D. Brown	10	40	2,500	"
Manilla	320	Chas. Geddes			280	"
Mullee Creek, Moonby	320	Jno. Carey			820	"
Moonby	320	R. Graham			300	"
Mount Zion, Quirindi	480	S. Clarke			740	Murrurundi.
Manilla	600	Hall & Sons			315	"
Maryvale, Barraba	7,180	B. Chambers	25	21	6,335	Barraba.
Manilla	320	Edd. Hill			296	"
Maryville, Mellaly	1,230	P. Clonan	4	2	4,843	Gunnedah.
Manilla	120	W. F. Hill			266	"
Myallvale, Boggabri	480	Chas. Clegg			780	Boggabri.
Moonby	320	W. J. Maumder			450	"
Mellaly	2,000	J. Cochran	16	13	2,019	Gunnedah.
Manilla	320	Thos. McDonald			227	"
Merrigula, Tambar	320	D. Coward	8		1,700	Tambar Springs
Manilla	200	H. McGowan			230	"
Melview, Keepit	640	P. Cullivan			932	Manilla.
Manilla	400	Chas. Norris			300	"
Maryville, Mellaly	4,000	E. & M. Cunningham	32	40	4,000	Gunnedah.
Manilla	360	W. P. Mungleton			200	"
Mooki Springs, Quirindi	60,000	Dangar Bros.	110	1,436	18,103	Murrurundi.
Mellaly	100	P. Smeltzer			280	"
Mount View, Boggabri	760	G. F. Dedred			881	Boggabri.
Manilla		J. Smith, butcher			400	"
Moore Creek, Bendemeer	900	Susan Douglas	4	45	1,976	Tamworth.
Moore Springs	908	Chas. Edwards	3		1,160	"
Mooredevil, Bundilla	17,000	Estate late R. S. Jenkins	10	470	7,900	Gunnedah.
Moonby	68,720	Jno. Gill	200	500	18,347	Tamworth.
Middle Island, Pine Ridge	680	Ewd. Hall			977	Murrurundi.
Manilla Station, Manilla	85,000	A. L. Hardon	57	400	11,738	Manilla.
Mary Long Park, Yarraman	8,000	W. Lamb	146	429		Blackville.
Mystery, Breeza	800	Jas. Lenora			738	Gunnedah.
Miller's Creek, Glasston	22,000	Mercantile Bank	22		16,924	Murrurundi.
Moore Creek	340	J. F. Peterson			966	Tamworth.
Mount Parnell, Quirindi	1,655	Martha Poole	4	20	1,516	Murrurundi.
Menedebri, Somerton	2,140	J. F. Preferment	12	30	4,700	Tamworth.
" Carroll	1,800	S. Preferment	20	30	1,400	"
Moore Creek, Moonby	200	J. Price			840	"
Merigula, Tambar	1,980	J. S. Smith	8	40	1,100	Tambar Springs
Milchingourie, Boggabri	22,000	A. Town	60	210	8,226	Boggabri.
Moon's Gap, Goonoo Coonoo	660	H. Whitten	4	14	1,000	Tamworth.
McDonald's Creek, Murrurundi	10,000	Jno. Sevl	14	40	8,021	Murrurundi.
Never Never, Bendemeer	420	F. Peters			820	Tamworth.
Nundle	300	Jas. Howarth			250	"
Northbrooke, Manilla	2,740	D. E. Vencss	16	52	1,678	Manilla.
Nundle	230	H. Woodloy			422	"
Oakland, Colly Blue	440	T. H. Corothers			730	Gunnedah.
Oakvale, Barraba	2,000	Jas. Greer	10	15	1,550	Barraba.
Oakland, Doughboy Hollow	1,500	D. Hains	6	15	2,000	Murrurundi.
Oakey Creek, Barraba	9,000	C. G. Haydon	20	100	5,000	Barraba.
Oginville	580	S. Legg			800	"
Oakey Creek, Manilla	2,000	Jno. Nixon			1,992	Manilla.
Oralla, Barraba	480	W. W. Rutter			797	Barraba.
Orange Grove, Gunnedah	3,000	Joseph Perrett	15	300	1,500	Gunnedah.
Pullaming, Gunnedah	20,000	Estate late J. Browne	70	510	10,830	"
Pambula, Boggabri	350	A. J. Donaldson			890	Boggabri.
Plain Camp, Tambar	1,220	Jno. Donoghue	4	16	1,600	Tambar Springs
Piallaway, Breeza	50,000	A. M. & F. Co.	96	680	55,589	Gunnedah.
Quirindi	200	Chas. Anderson			400	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Tamworth—continued.</b>						
Quirindi .....	200	J. Bridge .....			200	
Quirindi North .....		Edwd. Underwood .....	50	150	755	Murrurundi.
" .....	200	S. Clarke .....			200	"
Quipolly .....	450	Chas. Wheeler .....	9	25	1,466	"
Quirindi .....	100	L. Doolan .....			190	"
Quipolly .....	1,093	R. Gross .....	2	8	1,500	"
Quirindi .....	200	Jno. Foot .....			305	
Quia, Boggabri .....	3,928	J. P. Wightman .....	20	60	5,050	Gunnedah.
Quirindi .....	400	Wm. Hicks .....			350	
" .....	80	Jno. Ogle .....			200	
Quipolly .....	320	S. Snape .....			370	
Quirindi .....	200	H. Yorke .....			250	
Rockvill, Manilla .....	640	E. Bowman .....	22	16	630	Manilla.
Rockvill, Quirindi .....	1,096	Brodie & Son .....	12	40	1,400	Murrurundi.
Rookwood, Manilla .....	1,465	H. Cameron .....	4	22	1,270	Manilla.
Red Nob, Gunnedah .....	640	E. Clemesha .....			600	Gunnedah.
Rosefield .....	640	Alex. Donaldson .....	6	4	1,686	"
Rocky Crossing, Barraba .....	540	Jno. Fletcher .....			650	Barraba.
Rockvale, Gunnedah .....	640	H. Frazer .....			850	Gunnedah.
Rookwood .....	790	D. Gillies .....	5		1,120	"
Rocky Water-hole, Murrurundi .....	2,000	T. Hanson .....	5	16	2,400	Murrurundi.
Rockmore, Barraba .....	400	John Janson .....			550	Barraba.
Red Creek, Gunnedah .....	1,268	Wm. Keys .....	15	6	1,090	Gunnedah.
Rosemount, Carroll .....	5,320	S. Perritt .....	20	170	3,000	"
" Quirindi .....	583	Jas. Plunkett .....	6	15	1,746	Murrurundi.
Railway View, Weiss Brook .....	400	Thos. Ryan .....			700	Tamworth.
Rocky Mount, Wallabadah .....	550	G. W. Sterritt .....	2		1,158	Murrurundi.
Ranger's Valley .....	2,000	Mrs. P. Swain .....			760	Nundle.
" .....	995	Alfred Swain .....	11	20	1,200	"
" .....	2,160	Edwd. Swain .....	18	16	2,269	"
Red Nob, Gunnedah .....	759	J. Westerwella .....	5	11	1,360	Gunnedah.
" .....	450	Adam Westerwella .....	1	4	1,536	"
Roschill, Moonby .....	700	F. Beidle .....			900	Tamworth.
Riverview, Somerton .....	400	R. Brown .....	20	30	1,650	"
Sunnyhollow, Bendemeer .....	300	P. F. Blair .....			911	"
Spring Ridge and Glennevis .....	2,000	John Campbell .....	14	15	3,407	Blackville.
" .....	640	John Cameron .....	17	6	1,800	Gunnedah.
Sandy Creek, Somerton .....	800	Hy. Clarke .....			960	Tamworth.
Summerhill, Weiss Creek .....	8,000	R. Doyle .....	12	80	4,500	"
Swamp Oak, Moonby .....	214,000	Geo. Farquharson .....	40	235	26,200	"
Silver Dale, Barraba .....	420	H. Haske .....			596	Barraba.
Spring Gully, Barraba .....	500	Jno. Groth .....			600	"
Somerton, Barraba .....	1,600	H. M'Carthy .....			505	Tamworth.
Sugar Loaf, Wallabadah .....	755	M. M'Mahon .....	13	19	1,000	Murrurundi.
Sunny Farm, Currabubula .....	320	Wm. Maunder .....			522	Tamworth.
Spring Gully, Barraba .....	440	Chas. Mell .....	4		1,050	Barraba.
St. Helena, Blackville .....	1,639	Jas. Mettam .....	3	3	1,887	Blackville.
Somerton .....	1,700	J. R. Mitchell .....	7	20	1,750	Tamworth.
Spring Ridge .....	200	W. H. Miller .....			800	Murrurundi.
St. Helena, Yarraman .....	4,000	J. S. Pengally .....	7	13	2,615	Blackville.
Somerton .....	180	Jas. Swain .....			150	"
South Dale, Quipolly .....	320	M. Ryan .....			1,000	Tamworth.
Spring Gully, Blackville .....	400	John Sydney .....			600	Blackville.
Slaty Gully, Barraba .....	1,532	C. Sunshouser .....	13	12	1,200	Barraba.
St. Helena, Yarraman .....	940	John Steel .....	5		1,100	Blackville.
Sawpit Gully, Barraba .....	1,160	Carl Stugu .....	6	16	1,511	Barraba.
Swamp Oak, Moonby .....	320	Swain Bros. .....			685	Tamworth.
Sugar Loaf, Wallabadah .....	600	E. Whitten .....			856	"
Springfield, Yarraman .....	1,000	L. Wilnot .....	5	4	1,200	Blackville.
Smith Vale, Currabubula .....	1,268	F. Smith .....	4		1,100	Tamworth.
Spring Ridge, Colly Blue .....	500	T. Squires .....			604	Murrurundi.
Tibereena, Barraba .....	1,200	C. Broadbeck .....	25	32	1,800	Barraba.
Tamworth .....	1,090	J. K. Doyle .....			457	"
Tea-tree, Barraba .....	370	Jas. Elliott .....	15	3	1,040	"
Tamworth .....	40	H. Goldbold .....			450	"
Tareela, Barraba .....	35,000	Estate of the late A. Hinchcliff .....	18	44	6,661	"
Tamworth .....	400	Ingall R. .....			400	"
Tamerang, Wallabadah .....	1,800	Jas. Hoddle .....	4	4	2,130	Murrurundi.
Tamworth .....		D. Jones .....			70	"
Taylor's Creek, Murrurundi .....	2,740	E. S. Holmes .....	7	13	2,600	"
Tamworth .....		W. Johnston .....			150	"
Taylor's Creek, Murrurundi .....	2,200	Thos. Holmes .....	10	24	2,000	"
Tintinhull .....	400	H. Laidlaw .....			480	"
The Inlet, Manilla .....	600	H. M'Donald .....			730	Manilla.
Tambar Springs .....	600	J. C. Smith .....			420	"
The Lake, Gunnedah .....	10,060	Jas. Mosely .....	6		6,380	Gunnedah.
The Glen, Quirindi .....	2,200	Joseph Taggart .....	10	2	2,000	Murrurundi.
Terrible, Currabubula .....	1,370	J. H. Tassell .....	8		4,000	Tamworth.
Trinkey, Colly Blue .....	26,000	Wm. Vivers .....	30	560	17,000	Gunnedah.
Tulcumbah, Carroll .....	81,000	Irving Winter .....	120	1,500	55,000	"
The Peel, Keppit .....	3,000	T. Burke .....	21	5	3,000	"
Uplands, Boggabri .....	920	Wm. M'Lean .....	12		1,220	Boggabri.
Upper Manilla .....	2,125	Wm. Iliffe .....	20	70	2,050	Manilla.
Uklov, Manilla .....	15,738	Higgins & Wiseman .....	40	1,800	38,000	"
Woodville, Manilla .....	1,580	T. Bowman .....	21	14	1,030	"
Wallabadah .....	320	J. C. Barnett .....			202	"
Wonga, Manilla .....	640	J. Cochrane .....	3	25	803	"
Wallabadah .....	300	G. Bourne .....			110	"
Womhamuna, Nundle .....	48,000	Cooper Bros. .....	10	16	6,950	Nundle.

Name of Run or Holding	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Tamworth—continued.</b>						
Wallabadah .....	500	S. Briggs .....			300	
Warrah, Willow-tree .....	249,030	A. A. Company .....	109	3,716	129,271	Murrurundi.
Wallabadah .....	200	Mrs. Cropper .....			360	
Wood's Reef, Barraba .....	640	Jno. Cross .....			600	Barraba.
Warrah Creek .....	329	Wm. Cropper .....			400	
Webland, Quirindi .....	4,669	T. R. Hutchings .....	20	210	1,244	Murrurundi.
Wallabadah .....	1,000	L. & R. Montgovern .....			370	
Webland, Quirindi .....	3,000	R. B. Dixon .....	30	40	1,500	"
Wallabadah .....	200	P. Quinn .....			150	
Woodlands, Woolloomin .....	900	J. Silver .....			70	
Wallabadah .....	380	A. Doyle .....			900	Nundle.
Woodlands, Keepit .....	5,400	G. L. Dowe .....	20	170	4,199	Manilla.
Wonga, Manilla .....	3,960	Jno. Cardener .....	6	23	1,600	
Wondooba, Gunnedah .....	45,000	Jno. Gill .....	39	180	14,873	Gunnedah.
Wallabadah .....	35,000	J. M. L. Macdonald .....	50	25	23,000	Murrurundi.
Woolloomin .....	460	J. Morgan .....			720	Nundle.
Woolshed, Bundarra .....	40,000	Alex. Munro .....	45	950	1,420	Barraba.
Warrah Ridge, Quirindi .....	1,280	Geo. Nowland .....	12	100	3,000	Murrurundi.
" .....	1,400	Alex. Nowland .....			950	
" .....	1,261	Jane Nowland .....	17	37	1,355	"
" .....	1,030	J. J. Nowland .....	10	2	2,000	"
White Rock, Wallabadah .....	1,050	Grayson Porter .....	9	25	1,350	"
Woodlands, Moore Creek .....	1,185	Thos. Pullman .....	15	12	2,000	Tamworth.
Wonga, Keepit .....	3,000	T. B. Rodd .....	20	14	1,931	Manilla.
Windfield, Manilla .....	2,560	Jno. Rollings .....			2,151	"
Weiss Creek .....	320	H. Seating .....			517	Tamworth.
Wemo Creek, Weiss Creek .....	1,040	G. Shanahan .....	10	150	2,500	"
Warrah Ridge, Quirindi .....	600	W. F. Squire .....			956	Murrurundi.
Woolloomin .....	23,510	Williams & Hole .....	17	26	2,759	Nundle.
Wallhollow, Quirindi .....	44,500	A. M. L. & F. Company .....	74	256	45,789	Murrurundi.
Weiss Creek .....	1,500	P. Duff .....	10	40	2,000	Tamworth.
Yarraman Flat .....	4,000	J. Wood .....	5	5	4,000	Blackville.
Yarraman .....	100	A. Campbell .....			53	
Yarraman Park .....	3,000	J. H. Pengally .....	20	50	2,500	"
Yarraman Creek .....	1,600	Jno. McCall .....	8		2,600	"
" .....	400	W. J. Forrester .....	10	500		Murrurundi.
Yarran, Quipolly .....	1,800	Alex. Codrington .....			725	"
Yarraman .....	9,560	Cameron Bros. .....	27	60	4,000	"
" .....	9,000	Campbell & Company .....	7	350	6,617	Blackville.
" .....	940	Mary Cameron .....	12		2,000	"
" .....	2,000	Elizabeth Blacker .....	1	17	2,610	Murrurundi.
	3,631,115		6,637	38,874	2,009,313	

<b>Tenterfield.</b>						
Acacia Creek .....	5,000	Bank of New South Wales. ....				Tenterfield.
Arthur's Seat .....	25,000	Mrs. Chauval & J. Westmore .....			960	"
Ashford Farm .....		James Hussey .....	8	50	2,500	Ashford.
Ashford .....	19	Christof Pihiké .....	12	50	762	"
Ashford Inn .....		Hy. Most .....			120	"
Barney Downs and Fromester .....	144,000	G. W. Dean .....	8	4	172	
Barney Downs (selection on) .....	394	J. D. & J. G. Dickson .....	107	6,005		Tenterfield.
" .....		John Hass .....	7	11	740	"
" .....		Michael M'Anally .....	10	30	690	"
Barney Downs Creek .....	640	William Melling .....	10	30	690	"
Bellvue .....	640	Catherine Neagle .....	10	45	1,200	"
Bernmston .....		Robert M'Alister .....	25	70	405	"
Bluff .....	612	Chas. Halliday .....	13	30	800	
Bolivia .....	30,000	Edwd. Irby .....	60	5,500		
Bolivia (selection on) .....		Wm. Petrie .....	5	45	473	
" .....	200	Geo. Burton .....	4	44	421	
Bonshaw .....	64,000	W. C. Hetherington .....	100	3,000		Ashford.
Bonshaw Inn .....		Hy. J. Hughes .....	12		62	
Bookookoorara .....	59,800	Wm. Pascoe .....	20	400		Tenterfield.
Boorook .....	66,000	D. D. M'Bride .....	14	1,040		"
Breschol Farm .....	1,040	Ernest Haupt .....	8	48	550	Ashford.
Bristol Park .....		Thos. Collins .....	6	6	172	
Brookland .....		Geo. Fagg .....			900	Tenterfield.
Brookvale .....		Joseph Whitton .....	6	45	130	
Cheviot Hills North .....	166,180	H. Smith .....	80	2,800		"
Clifton .....	60,000	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co. ....	24	532	8,151	"
Clifton (selection on) .....	840	Jeanette M'Alister .....	17	200		"
" .....	200	Patrick Whalan .....	6	7	220	"
Coppin Gully .....	624	W. and J. Ryan .....	11	3	856	
Cornvale .....	2,100	R. Rose .....	30	40	995	Ashford.
Cottasbrook .....	2,560	E. de C. Irby .....	27	400		Tenterfield.
Creek Bend .....		Wm. Kimmorley .....	5	16	325	
Deepwater .....	167,800	M'Aush & Cadell .....	33	3,132	27,618	Emmaville.
Deepwater (selection on) .....	6,014	Wm. Barrett .....	23	100	3,070	"
Deepwater Inn .....	100	Thos. Fitzgerald .....	1	3	15	
Duntulun .....	150	Meta M'Donald .....	15		77	
Dividing Range .....	520	Jas. Watson .....	1	9	1,288	Glen Innes.
" .....		Hy. Lockwood .....	6	37	612	"
Edgerton .....	64,000	F. A. Parbury .....	110	1,430		Ashford.
Emmaville Selection .....	877	John Lennon .....	20	300	600	Emmaville.
" .....		William Bowd .....			450	
Euroka .....		James Christie .....			355	
Fairfield .....	12,000	Geo. Smith .....	20	250		Tenterfield.
Fairfield S. and Cheviot Hills S. ....	36,000	Merton Smith .....	44	850		"



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Potty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Tenterfield—continued.</b>						
Five-mile Creek	1,040	Wm. Einam	3	3	600	Tenterfield.
Forest Farm	400	Wm. Smith	20	200		"
Four-mile Crossing	564	John Keenan	6	17	560	Emmaville.
Four-mile Creek		John Sweedman, junr.	6	14	103	"
Fraser's Creek	50,000	B. N.S.W.	145	3,600		Ashford.
Glen Arden	2,000	Geo. Deardon	10	60	800	Tenterfield.
Grange Farm		Thos. Flynn	3	5	531	"
Green Swamp	300	Bridget Larracy	16	20	420	"
"	192	John Larracy	18	25	252	"
Groombridge Swamp	1,100	Jas. Chorley	15	100	900	"
"		Daniel Murphy	10	60	420	"
Gunderoi	120	John Kimmorley	9	12	142	"
"	107	Catherine Slaek			200	"
Hanover	800	Hy. Fucht	4	5	520	Tenterfield.
Hedley Swamp	640	John Dwyer	20	40	1,200	"
Hillside	1,900	Jn. Schneider	10	11	2,205	Ashford.
Hogbins Swamp		Christian Schatto	5	4	600	Tenterfield.
Kangaroo Creek	3,280	D. M'Lean	43	300		"
Koreelah New	75,000	Smith & Thomas	81	3,800		"
" Old	47,000	Francis Needham	40	1,760		"
Lick Holes		Jacob Petrie	17		630	"
Lower Tooloom		E. W. Urban	8		128	"
Maiden Head, Aikin Flat, and Blk. Swamp.	44,800	Bowman Bros.	30	4,500		"
Maryland	36,000	Executors of the late M. H. Marsh.	72	1,742	21,413	"
" (selection on)	640	Wm. Waterson	10	64	630	"
Milford Farm	2,000	Daniel Bonner	7	149	987	"
Mingoola	44,000	Peter Jeffrey	10	1,500		"
Mole River	90,000	A. R. Fraser	50	2,435	2,050	"
Monkstadt	3,840	John M. M'Donald	34	19	842	Ashford.
Myall Creek		Wm. Bentley	17		150	"
Newington	60	Hannah Robertson			150	"
Oakley Creek	1,368	Ellen Braid	14	60	974	Tenterfield.
Oaklands	1,120	Jas Ferguson	9	8	1,200	"
Red Hill		Wm. Rolph	12	70	400	"
Rocky Creek		Jane Brown			7	"
Rose Vale	1,280	Donald M'Lean	4	14	969	Emmaville.
Seven-mile		James Dwyer	7	27	783	Tenterfield.
Snakes Valley	280	Christian Senf	11	10	1,038	"
Springfield		Andrew G. Weir	9	63	184	"
Strathogie and Rocky Creek	not given	H. Gordon	120	2,039	24,424	Emmaville.
Strathearn	1,450	Thos. Welburn	25	318	38	Tenterfield.
Sunnyside		W. T. Langworthy, junior	10	50	567	Ashford.
Swan Vale		Chas. Bowers				"
Tabulam (selection near)		Henrietta Ware	16	90	75	"
Tenterfield and Boonoo Boonoo	146,160	W. H. Walker	178	4,760	20,776	Tenterfield.
Tenterfield Farm	31	Thos. Pillar	6	40	125	"
Tooloom Farm (selection on)		Mrs. Rd. Eldridge	3		110	"
"		Mary Blackford			65	"
Undercliffe	35,000	Executors of the late A. R. Cullen.	36	3,020		Tenterfield.
Washpool Creek		Thos. Connelly	6	49	303	"
Waterview		Jas. Kimmorley	2	11	161	"
Wattle Grove	340	Hannah Bourke	7	24	907	"
Wellington Vale	123,560	Executors of the late R. R. C. Robertson.	197	1,372	38,482	Emmaville.
Woodlands	2,560	Hy. Bates	9	65	730	Tenterfield.
Yulgilbar, West	20,000	Edwd. Oglvie	7	1,000		"
	1,656,242		2,325	60,097	192,132	

**Urana.**

Argoon, C.P.	3,200	James Anderson	14	20	1,500	Urana.
" "	6,776	William Jackson	14	41	3,600	"
" "	640	Robert McKewen	6		400	"
" "	1,826	J. R. McKewen	10	6	699	"
" "	17,000	Ross Bros.	25	70	11,000	"
" "	1,860	Thos. Beveridge	31	14		Jerrilderie
" "	640	J. Anchison	14	30	1,500	"
Brookong, C.P.	3,200	H. J. Aubin	4		1,250	"
" "	640	A. Bromfield	4	12		"
" "	2,500	A. Brown			1,500	"
" "	2,560	Bond Bros.	7	2	500	"
" "	480	M. Bourke	5	5	490	"
" "	8,000	W. Brown			1,950	"
" "	480	J. Clancy	5	8	1,000	"
" "	1,280	M. Carrol	3	6	1,470	"
" "	640	Thos. Claxton	3		850	"
" "	2,484	A. Crawford	14	15	1,751	"
" "	1,800	W. Ditchfield	15	30	2,000	"
" "	1,840	J. R. Drummond	8	5	1,500	"
Burrngong, C.P.	1,982	P. Feely	8	5	584	"
Brookong, C.P.	640	George Ferrier	6	10	303	"
Burrngong, C.P.	100	W. Gibbs	1	1	3	"
Brookong, C.P.	2,400	W. Gleeson	9	30	3,500	"
" "	5,000	R. Guest	20	70	1,500	"
Burrngong	20,476	C. A. Gell	50	38	15,477	Urana.
Brookong, C.P.	2,800	W. Goldsmith	3	9	2,422	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Urana—continued.</i>						
Brookong, C.P.	600	H. Hughes	5	60		Urana.
Brookong	200,000	W. Halliday	90	110	159,000	"
Brookong, C.P.	640	M. Horrigan	5	7	1,106	"
"	640	F. C. Hyde	2	2	289	"
"	497	W. E. Jackson	4	9	370	"
"	1,280	Johnson & Thomas	3		1,250	"
"	640	Thos. Jasper	10		360	"
"	640	W. Mathews	1	2	565	"
"	640	A. Mathews	2	2	950	"
"	2,360	A. Moffat	3	7	848	"
"	640	W. McKay	10	5	729	"
"	1,700	G. Mitchell	8	10	1,800	"
"	960	P. Mahady	2		650	"
"	2,106	E. F. Munster	3	6	371	"
Bundure	122,973	Newgeland Company	67	140	67,000	"
" C.P.	3,090	D. O'Shea	36	70	600	Jerilderie.
Burrengong, C.P.	1,280	C. & H. Peck	4		610	Urana.
Brookong, C.P.	2,240	W. R. Ryan	13	7	1,900	"
"	2,560	Rice Bros.	9	1	1,400	"
Butherawa	45,000	Sumner & Facl	38	94	24,699	"
" C.P.	2,360	John Williams	13	70	905	"
Burrengong, C.P.	960	W. Washurst	9	26	550	"
Brookong, C.P.	640	M. Walsh	3		690	"
"	320	A. Wilson	2	18	240	"
Colombo Creek	20,572	Grant & Son	11	20	11,123	"
Carnerney	11,000	E. Kellen	25	18	5,500	Jerilderie
Coonang	43,000	S. M'Caughy	81	38	14,250	Urana.
Colombo Plains	30,000	J. & L. Rudd	27	76	1,500	"
Cocketedong and Urana	64,000	Watt & Thompson	42	150	31,588	"
Emu Plains	18,000	J. J. Wakley	21	28	9,675	"
" C.P.	3,560	J. Quinn	8	44	2,350	"
"	3,000	W. H. Smith	1	2	1,000	"
"	2,500	J. M'ulloch	10	20	2,600	"
Gora, C.P.	640	T. W. Bull	11	8	1,150	"
"	500	W. Birken	7	22	260	"
"	2,280	M. Brennan	12	157	917	"
Gorambill, C.P.	1,860	A. K. Buckley	6		830	"
Gora, C.P.	940	J. Carroll	2	10	940	"
"	1,280	Hugh Finn	5		1,500	"
"	1,000	Jos. Harrington	10	10	260	"
"	832	James Hamilton	5	20	497	"
"	1,451	James Inniss	18	40	1,100	"
Goonambil, C.P.	25,017	G. B. M'Kennon	77	134	18,898	"
Gora, C.P.	2,500	W. M'Kennon	8	32	2,464	"
Goolgumbia, C.P.	960	John Sparks	10	26	608	"
Goree, C.P.	90,000	D. & D. S. Robertson	60	282	61,560	"
Goolgumbia, C.P.	3,560	W. Thompson	10	15	1,500	"
Goree, C.P.	3,600	John Walker	7	12	2,500	"
Goolgumbia, C.P.	1,280	John Blain	5	11	920	"
"	1,280	James Blain			1,800	"
Kulkei, C.P.	640	R. Bridges	4	16	440	"
"	1,957	N. Flynn	5	17	560	"
"	725	John Graham	6	36	300	"
"	1,280	J. Kerwin	15	5	700	"
Kulkei	19,685	W. H. Mate	14	18	6,500	"
Kulkei, C.P.	3,040	Alex. M'Dowal	7		1,970	"
"	2,060	John Pearce	20	30	1,800	"
"	1,600	Thos. Tranter	6	10	900	"
"	920	Thos. Woods	1		730	"
"		James Walker				"
Mahonga, C.P.	1,846	D. Driscoll	8	8	1,514	"
"	5,000	W. Day			5,000	"
"	485	Thos. M'Kenzie			600	"
"	477	L. J. M'Donald			600	"
"	640	J. M'Gnty	1		931	"
"	960	M. M'Kenzie	2	9	710	"
"	640	E. J. Mather	2			"
"	490	A. Schuster	3	4	300	"
"	1,000	E. Schuster	7	3	1,200	"
"	618	Henry Hoffman	4	3	503	"
Spring Plains, C.P.	2,499	C. Vander Maal	14	10	1,600	Jerilderie.
"	4,500	J. Dalgleish	8	6	2,200	Urana.
"	2,560	Chas. Elliott	4		1,200	Jerilderie.
"	900	G. Griggs	4	14	300	"
"	3,800	Angus M'Phee	8	12	200	"
"	640	J. Mabin	4	2	350	"
"	600	R. Mabin	4		50	"
Urana, C.P.	320	Culley Bros.	40	25		Urana.
Urangeline, C.P.	1,120	D. Clancy	3		1,508	"
"	3,599	A. Cameron	18	40	2,300	"
Urana Common	6,000	Trustees	121	178		"
Urangeline, C.P.	3,869	J. F. Kirby	11	12	4,000	"
"	800	D. McDonald	5	5	1,160	"
Urana	24,000	T. Newton	18	130	10,000	"
Urangeline	85,028	R. Rand	13	14	79,514	"
Widgew	85,000	J. Cochran	65	330	38,400	"
" C.P.	630	J. Cook			517	"
Yanko, C.P.	5,500	H. Arthur	10	10	3,150	Jerilderie.
"	640	G. Buchanan			440	"
"	640	E. Cameron	3	10	350	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Urana—continued.</b>						
Yanko, C.P.	1,969	P. Cahill	15	2	2,000	Jerilderie.
" "	500	P. P. Davis	1		500	Urana.
Yamma "	2,500	Thos. Keenan	8	12	1,650	" "
Yanko "	950	Dan. Kendall	10	10	376	" "
Yamma	58,000	C. M. Lloyd	79	300	37,500	" "
Yanko, C.P.	1,100	R. R. Landale			900	Jerilderie.
Yathong North	12,500	T. McFarland	20	8	7,558	Urana.
Yanko, C.P.	4,500	Alex. McKenzie	6	8	2,700	Jerilderie.
" "	2,560	J. McDonald	12	16	1,600	" "
" "	140	J. McKenzie	4	20	30	" "
" "	2,000	W. Morland	5	14	983	" "
" "	2,880	D. Munroe	7	18	2,500	" "
" "	6,300	W. C. Quin	12	18	5,000	" "
" "	640	W. Robertson, jun.	1	12	360	" "
" "	954	John Ryan	10	6	1,297	" "
" "	4,700	Thos. Russ	10	11	2,400	" "
" "	2,600	P. Robertson	7	30	1,200	" "
" "	2,056	W. Robertson	7	20	1,400	Urana.
" "	1,512	W. Turnbull	25	20	710	Jerilderie.
" "	3,786	Sam. Wilson	11	17	2,484	" "
" "	102,361	Sir S. Wilson	154	133	49,851	" "
" "	3,600	J. Williamson	10	15	3,000	" "
" "	2,539	John Mitchell	3	30	2,000	" "
" "	1,700	John Jones			1,000	" "
" "	2,000	Evan Jones	18	20	1,000	" "
" "	5,000	W. A. Quin	9	14	3,800	" "
	<b>2,336,090</b>		<b>2,012</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>828,026</b>	

<b>Wagga Wagga.</b>						
Ariah Selection	3,560	Edward Sintott			3,600	Wagga Wagga.
Ariah	70,000	Harvey Welman	23	12	35,000	" "
Ada Vale	1,980	Thos. Hely	3		1,550	" "
Aragoel	3,800	James Gilmore	5	35	620	" "
Buddigower	155,000	D. P. Keogh	20	23	62,195	" "
Bull's Run	2,010	Fred. Chisholm	9	300		" "
Butler's Gully	2,200	John Dillon	7	35	1,000	" "
Bullenbong	1,130	Gilbert M'Call	8		1,000	" "
Bruceedale Park	2,500	B. B. Bennett	20	30	4,700	" "
Belmore	4,120	Samuel Croft	25	10	3,500	" "
Brungagee, Kyamba	1,560	E. A. Fitzgerald	4	1	1,345	" "
Borambola, Canning, and Gumly	56,000	Donnelly Bros.	200	1,400	59,000	" "
Book Book	28,000	E. Ingram	25	40	18,000	" "
Bullenbong and Toblendool	23,000	Alex. Davidson			26,000	" "
Berry Jerry	10,000	Anthy. Stinson	8	10	5,539	" "
" "	80,000	Andrew Leitch	60	200	49,600	" "
Bilda	1,280	James Beveridge			700	" "
Cowabie	2,000	John O'Brien	2	6	2,000	" "
Clear Hills	50,000	Pat. Heffernan	16	60	23,000	" "
Clonegoul	1,231	Mark Linden			1,000	" "
Cunningdroo	1,800	Geo. Lintott	40	40	3,000	" "
Cowabie	50,000	David Hannah	11	25	23,738	" "
Connorton	1,780	Morgan O'Connor			2,800	" "
Clifton Hills, Kiandra	3,000	R. J. Milne	14	6	400	" "
Coursing Park	4,000	John M'Farlane	20	20	2,000	" "
Deepwater C.P.	640	Francis Walker	14	12	700	" "
Deen Robin, North Berry Jerry	6,600	John Robt. Cooke	6	2	6,300	" "
Deepwater	2,200	John Halbisch	12	10	1,914	" "
Egan Creek	1,280	Askett Sprye	10	12	700	" "
Emu Plains	930	Jas. M'Gerchie	11	11	800	" "
Erin Vale	8,300	Thos. Fitzpatrick	10	30	6,000	" "
Eringoera	5,000	Stephen Fennel	40	100	8,050	" "
Egan Creek	15,000	William Love	23	40	11,060	" "
Eunonyhareenyah	44,000	Ronald & M'Bain	30	52	42,709	" "
French Park	18,000	Pat. Brislan			1,150	" "
Fairfield	6,000	Robt. Dunne	15	20	4,020	" "
Green Meadows	1,200	Chas. Smith	12	20	1,408	" "
Ganmain Park	1,440	Thos. Jones	6	5	1,000	" "
Galore	1,400	Alex. Graham	3	4	200	" "
Gauvain Kolkibitoo	160,000	Dibhn & Co.	175	672	135,000	" "
Grubben Plains	15,000	Oliver Cox	26	10	20,200	" "
Ganmain Paddock	1,600	Wm. Darlow			1,031	" "
Gobbagumbalin and Tooyal	92,342	A. Booth	50	320	63,000	" "
Grogadoo	5,000	John Nixon	10	45	4,400	" "
Greenhill Farm	2,000	W. H. Taylor	6	5	2,000	" "
Ganmain	1,080	Walter Langton	13		350	" "
Green Hills	1,357	Thos. Archer	4		300	" "
Grogadoo	5,000	Chas. Nixon	6	25	4,000	" "
Grubben	2,000	Jas. Kelly	6	8	1,250	" "
Gurrangang	4,000	J. J. M'Nickle			2,800	" "
Hazeldell	2,500	Geo. Dennis	8	5	900	" "
Harefield	6,000	W. M'Nickle	25	15	4,000	" "
Hanging Rock	18,000	Jno. King	30	40	18,000	" "
Houlaghan's Creek Paddocks	4,120	M'Abister & Fennel	30	250	6,487	" "
Houlaghan's Creek	6,000	Robt. Sproul	10	50	5,000	" "
Hit or Miss Station	5,000	Louis Meurant	4	7	2,013	" "
Junee	23,000	T. W. Hammond	16	32	20,400	" "
Junee, North	55,000	J. B. Murray	15	30	29,013	" "

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Wagga Wagga—continued.</b>						
June Junction.....	640	Geo. Masters Braim .....	.....	.....	3,100	Wagga Wagga.
Kiamba Meadows .....	747	Thos. King .....	8	5	800	..
Kymba .....	36,000	Alex. Smith .....	32	60	19,578	..
Kolkibitoo .....	4,700	Gottb. Halbisoh .....	20	25	1,000	..
Kindra .....	10,000	Jno. Stinson .....	20	15	7,060	..
Kildary .....	52,000	J. W. Cunningham.....	18	16	35,028	..
Livingstone .....	2,000	Wm. Cox.....	5	.....	1,500	..
Lake Albert .....	600	Wm. Walsh .....	25	300	1,500	..
Lower Tarcutta.....	1,100	Robt. Beaver .....	.....	.....	1,980	..
Lake Albert .....	50	Rd. Blamey.....	7	17	60	..
Livingstone Gully .....	3,000	Cox Bros. .....	5	10	2,600	..
Mimosa .....	640	Richd. Chant .....	10	2	.....	..
Mundowey Island .....	3,920	Duncan Cameron.....	6	24	1,600	..
Mimosa .....	640	Jno. Penfold .....	8	8	964	..
Mittagong .....	45,000	R. B. Wrathall .....	26	25	28,700	..
Mount Blake.....	3,300	Jas. Demster .....	10	20	2,500	..
Mittagong .....	600	David Palest .....	7	8	2,000	..
Mundowey .....	3,400	Ewen Cameron .....	5	36	3,625	..
Mayfield.....	800	Wm. Hardiman .....	5	10	2,000	..
Mimosa, West .....	40,080	Swift & Hann .....	12	8	26,955	..
Mangoplah .....	32,000	Jno. Cox .....	20	30	21,230	..
Mount Peter .....	2,500	Joseph Cox .....	1	2	1,952	..
Merool Vale .....	50,000	Geo. M'Donnell .....	18	80	45,000	..
Mangoplah .....	700	Jas. Snodgrass.....	40	20	2,000	..
Mimosa .....	2,000	Wm. Booth .....	4	10	1,500	..
Mittagong .....	640	Michael Flynn.....	3	3	653	..
Mimosa .....	150,000	Robertson Bros. ....	46	41	73,000	..
Mandamah West .....	52,000	A. Davidson .....	13	11	27,840	..
Moorang .....	3,500	C. F. Bolton .....	25	180	3,500	..
Marrar .....	33,000	Richd. Cox .....	70	100	28,538	..
Mount Blake.....	1,000	J. T. King .....	.....	.....	3,300	..
Oura .....	22,000	G. J. Mulholland .....	30	300	21,000	..
Oberne .....	6,000	Thos. Galvin .....	25	30	3,000	..
Opossum Plain .....	2,190	Jno. Checney, junr. ....	10	9	3,615	..
Oberne, Bags Courabyra .....	65,000	C. D. Bardwell .....	400	1,200	20,000	..
O'Brien's Creek.....	40,000	Geo. Wilson .....	29	80	29,000	..
Pine Grove.....	1,280	Wm. Semple .....	4	4	700	..
Pullitop .....	40,000	E. & A. Westby.....	40	100	25,000	..
Pominalarna .....	4,000	P. J. M'Alister .....	50	20	5,000	..
" .....	30,000	Mackay & Copland .....	25	75	48,405	..
Pine Lands .....	600	Robt. Trisihan .....	.....	.....	1,730	..
Preary Park .....	3,200	Jas. Bolger .....	12	40	400	..
Quandary .....	40,000	Annie Harman.....	8	30	1,350	..
Rock View, Pominalarna .....	640	Pat Keighran .....	.....	.....	2,000	..
Retreat, Houlaghan's Creek .....	8,000	Donelley Bros. ....	.....	.....	4,000	..
Rock View .....	7,000	David Robertson .....	17	20	7,600	..
Rose Dale .....	1,740	Joseph Wood .....	6	10	2,160	..
Selection, Wallace Town .....	1,280	Chas. J. Redman .....	4	4	2,800	..
Sawyer's Point .....	100	M. & T. Collins .....	8	11	157	..
Spring Vale .....	2,000	Wm. M'Allum .....	15	9	2,000	..
Spring Gully, Sandy Creek .....	3,060	Jno. Locket.....	5	2	1,580	..
Sandy Creek .....	3,000	Richard Jones .....	5	1	2,000	..
Selection, Juneo Junction .....	4,000	C. W. Crawley .....	.....	.....	4,200	..
Stoney Hills .....	5,000	Jno. Rawson .....	3	17	3,000	..
Stonewall Dura.....	1,124	Jno. Harding .....	.....	.....	1,800	..
Sandy Creek & Wagga Wagga .....	20,780	E. C. Pearson .....	30	100	23,181	..
Spring Vale .....	800	Samuel Angel .....	.....	.....	100	..
Tea-tree Creek .....	2,280	Lawrence Cox .....	8	4	1,900	..
Tool's Creek .....	15,000	Exors. Thos. Maloney .....	8	.....	9,500	..
Toolal .....	14,000	E. Ashcroft .....	8	55	10,000	..
Temora .....	100,000	Australian Mortgage Land & Finance Company.....	29	7	17,341	..
Umbango .....	2,000	P. J. Hartnett .....	15	30	1,730	..
" .....	791	Alex. Macpherson .....	6	20	690	..
Umutbee & Tongee .....	37,000	T. H. Mate .....	200	1,200	22,000	..
Woodlands .....	6,716	G. Bardwell .....	7	112	11,000	..
Wantabadgery .....	40,000	C. A. M'Donald .....	40	500	26,030	..
Wagingoberembe .....	22,400	J. J. Rudd .....	.....	.....	12,581	..
Wallerubee .....	21,000	Joseph Rebello .....	.....	.....	10,000	..
Woodside .....	1,136	G. W. Courmins .....	.....	.....	1,420	..
Wagga Wagga .....	100	M'Garry & Co. ....	7	30	80	..
Yarragundry .....	320	P. Moran .....	6	.....	1,500	..
" .....	6,000	J. H. Spiller .....	4	162	7,920	..
	2,333,024		2,763	9,442	1,466,537	
<b>Walgett.</b>						
Angledool .....	199,000	H. Newcomen.....	230	120	76,679	Walgett.
" (selection) .....	640	Francis Coveny .....	11	4	400	..
Bogewon .....	46,000	Britten Bros. ....	34	250	10,920	..
Bungle Gully.....	.....	Evans Bros. ....	.....	.....	.....	..
Brewan & Willendbone .....	77,000	Mackay Bros. ....	90	1,200	15,000	..
Boorooma .....	600,000	G. and A. P. Mein .....	160	1,148	226,861	..
Bangate .....	200,600	Langloh Parker .....	100	300	93,100	..
Colmicr .....	19,000	Joseph Aarons.....	5	570	200	..
Cryon .....	50,000	Thos. Clarke .....	39	2,000	.....	..
Collerindabri (selection) .....	640	T. Hamer.....	.....	.....	500	..
Carinda .....	16,000	T. M'Namara .....	32	850	.....	..
Collerindabri (selection) .....	640	J. Nation .....	.....	.....	1,100	..

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle	Sheep.	
<b>Walgett—continued.</b>						
Collymogle .....	155,800	Pearse & Clarke .....	50	6,000		Walgett.
Caidmurra .....	120,000	Town & Benson .....	90	5,500		"
Comborah Springs (selection).....	100	John Newton .....	21	52	75	"
Dunumbra and Bundabareena .....	400,000	O. Bloxsome .....	140	130	105,000	"
Dunglear .....	260,000	Gordon & Campbell .....	117	300	70,100	"
Emu Park, Cryon (selection) .....	2,560	Charles Clarke .....	40	200		"
Eurie Eurie .....	100,000	Eliza Jane Glass .....	45	750	27,200	"
Euroka .....	118,000	F. Y. Wolseley .....	40	60	35,800	"
Eumanbah .....	300	John Hoath .....			6	"
Goondabloui .....	400,000	A. C. Brooks .....	150	100	150,000	"
Goangra .....	110,000	J. Carson .....	75	250	45,000	"
Gingie (selection) .....	640	George Matthews .....	4	4	300	"
Goondabloui .....	Town res.	J. K. W. Picton .....	30	140	170	"
Gamallally .....	25,000	C. Kennedy .....	11		5,000	"
Gungalman .....	17,000	A. Tobin & Sons .....	8		5,000	"
Gingie and Ullah .....	273,000	J. K. Scott .....	134	225	90,736	"
Gerongra (selection) .....	2,500	Susannah Morris .....	9	7	2,000	"
Gungarlowray (selection) .....	640	A. Bloomfield .....	43	250	23	"
Keicargo .....	40,000	John Crowley .....	40	1,500		"
Llanillo .....	200,160	Gilchrist, Watt, & Co. ....	109	1,074	98,917	"
Long Swamp, Werrabilla (selection)		J. D. Daley .....			1,000	"
Llanillo (selection) .....		J. Commons .....			150	"
Mercadool .....	230,000	M'Lachlan & Co. ....	75	150	70,722	"
Moongulla .....	40,000	N. M'Kellar .....	25	2	9,060	"
Milrea .....	87,040	G. A. Murray .....	50	120	20,183	"
Mourabie and Bogala .....	48,000	A. D. Wiseman .....	50	50	12,650	"
Mogil Mogil .....	22,000	R. Walker .....	20	100	1,311	"
Moongulla (selection) .....		John Doyle .....			15	"
Nugal .....	47,000	F. W. Ricketson .....	41	38	6,800	"
Pinegobla .....	23,000	J. W. Duff .....	40	30	12,000	"
Pollybrewan .....	70,000	D. M'Master .....	30	35	7,600	"
Pokataroo .....	119,600	Walsh, Elliott, & Renne. ....	30	7,000	20,060	"
Quambone, Wamerawa .....	45,700	J. M'Quade .....	25	1,850		"
Tara .....	17,000	C. S. Leathes .....	15		7,000	"
Ulumbic .....	40,000	J. H. Doyle .....	6		6,471	"
Wyambyla .....	5,120	F. Adams .....	40	90	2,016	"
Werrabilla (selection) .....	5,124	John Brazen .....	30	100	2,550	"
Wangrawally .....	60,000	Thos. Dent .....	30	150	16,233	"
Willewa .....	30,000	John Flynn .....	25	750		"
Warren Downs .....	100,000	R. G. Higgins .....	48	120	33,000	"
Walma (Walgett) .....	6,760	A. & H. Laudon .....	50	50	2,020	"
Wilkie .....	32,000	J. K. Mackay .....	21	15	11,000	"
Warrigun .....	30,280	Jas. Peacock .....	30	120	8,000	"
Waterholes (Bangate) .....	4,000	J. and L. Timmons .....	10	15	1,000	"
Walgett (butchers) .....	Common	Stone & Seidl .....	4	20	40	"
Yonendah .....	On sufferance.	William Dodd .....			200	"
Yonendah and Kidgar .....	96,160	Amos Bros. ....	29	1,160	1,000	"
Yerrabah .....	211,300	C. B. Fisher .....	63	30	47,300	"
Yonendah (selection) .....		John Morris, senr. ....			500	"
Yarraldool .....	96,000	B. Richards & Son .....	51	3,000		"
	5,400,904		2,688	37,029	1,371,928	

<b>Warialda.</b>						
Allandale .....	2,560	Daniel Allen .....	7	40	1,170	Warialda.
Allwood .....	200	Jno. Berridge .....	5	8		"
Allandale .....	1,560	Allan Stevenson .....	14	12	4,000	"
Abbey Green .....	80	Susannah Fletcher .....	30	4		"
Agnew Vale .....	150	Wm. Neal .....	5	60		"
Allandale .....	640	C. C. Loxton .....	20	21		"
Bingara .....	40	W. M. Brooks .....	10	30		Bingara.
" .....		John Billsborough .....	12			"
" .....		Jno. T. Bridger .....	10	8		"
" .....		Samuel Brooks .....	8	8		"
" .....		Hy. Bowman .....	5	15		"
" .....	40	J. J. Brooks .....	8	6		"
Bangheet .....	80	Jno. Blanchfield .....	5	37		"
Bingara .....		Wm. Billsborough, junr .....	3	8		"
" .....		A. J. Bayly .....	10			"
Bangheet and Mobroy .....	96,000	Jno. Corrigan .....	700	2,000	19,570	"
Bingara .....		Peter Conolly .....	11			"
" .....	40	Thos Conolly .....	5	30		"
" .....	40	Charles Choicc .....	20	9		"
" .....	80	Wm. Collins .....	12	9		"
" .....		Michael Doyle .....	5	12		"
Bingara Run .....	320	Hy. Fleming .....	4		238	"
Bingara .....		Mrs. Anne Hillyer .....	7	20		"
Belgrove .....	100	Matthew Howe .....	8	21		"
Bingara Upper .....	320	Thos. Hogg .....	7		140	"
Better Land .....	40	Wm. Jones .....	10			"
Bingara .....		Wm. Murray .....	15			"
" .....	80	Hy. Miller .....	10	20		"
Boro .....	120	Thos. Marsden .....	8	24		"
Bingara .....	43,520	Alex. M'Intosh .....	28	1,450	1,114	"
Boro .....	320	Jno. M'Dermott .....	8	35		"
Bingara .....	200	Joseph Neil .....	4	60		"
" .....	200	Peter Newman .....	25	70		"
" .....	40	Thos. O'Brien .....	10	23		"
" .....	640	M. A. Palmer .....	8		562	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Warialda—continued.</b>						
Bingara		Jno. Plunkett	6	8	97	Bingara.
"		Wm. Rogers	6	4		"
"		George Rose	9	9	41	"
"		J. J. Rose	12			"
"		James Smith	30	60	60	"
"	120	Wm. Salter	6	4		"
Bobby Whitlow Creek	220	R. Symons	10	25		"
Bingara		C. Schroeder	10	8		"
Barraba	320	Edw. Taylor			170	"
Bingara	960	Henry Withers	13	5	580	"
"		James T. Wearne	4	9		"
Bell's Forest	640	Wm. F. Mason	3		910	"
Bingera	120	A. W. Mallon	12	5		"
"	40	Wm. Morris	10	30		"
Boro.	120	Thos. M'Dermott	3	30		"
Bingara		Geo. Brooks	4	2		"
Blairmount		John Brown	8	70		Warialda.
Bingera		J. N. Jones	10			Bingera.
Bangheet		J. W. & W. R. Read	25			"
Bogamilda		Hy. Spilsborough	11			Warialda.
Bingera		Jno. Cassidy (carrier)	12			Bingera.
Burgaria	500	Edw. Atkins	23	60		Warialda.
"	80	Hy. Atkins	16			"
Bogabilla	640	Allen Matthias			840	"
Bogabilla and Coppymoranbilla	100,000	Browne Bros.	41	4,300	24,636	"
Bogabilla	2,560	Fred Crowdy				"
Burgaria		Edw. Doherty		20		"
Boonal	53,000	E. M. & Jno. Dight	100	2,000	12,000	"
Bonshaw		W. C. Hetherington	50	2,000		"
Bogamilda	640	Agnes Kenniff	6	20	550	"
Brunstadt	2,560	Matthias Koinas	8	21	1,766	"
Bengallo, Beebo, and Wyemo	98,560	Wm. Lalor	160	1,130		"
Balnain	7,000	Denis Lowe	22	24	5,000	"
Bingara	80	C. J. McMaster	9	1		Bingara.
Boorrandalla	100	G. T. Myles	10	10		Warialda.
Bogamilda	320	Thos. Moffitt	10	30		"
Booloroo	58,000	John McDonald & Co.	30	1,300	37,000	"
Burgaria	640	George Nay	12	20		"
Bogabilla	640	Jno. Newlands	9		660	"
Bogamildi		Arthur O'Neal	8	10		"
Burgaria	1,000	Peglar's Estate	40	500		"
Bogamildi	300,000	W. R. Scott & Co.	200	3,800	80,000	"
Booloroo	300	Jno. D. Molony	3		1,217	"
Currawata		Jno. Byrnes	10	4		Bingara.
Cooringoora	4,800	Chas. Bull	58	750	4,000	"
Cobbadah	55,000	Wm. Crowley	60	1,000	300	"
Cooringoora		James Neal	6	6		"
Cooroogoorah	40	F. Spark	4	12		"
Clifton Vale		Alex. Jones	10	10		Warialda.
Claremont	2,260	Wm. Borthwick	3	30		"
Cooolootai and Mandowie	100,000	C. & J. Codrington	130	3,967	18,765	"
Castle Field	200	Mrs. Henshaw	6	4	115	"
Carbucky	97,280	Jenkins's Estate	30	140	29,838	"
Croppa Creek	12,220	Jno. McMaster	7		5,603	"
Clifton	640	Job Salway	20	17	290	"
Derra Derra	320	Thomas Butler	23	60		Bingara.
"	53,000	John R. Jones	85	3,000		"
"	40	Alex. Rattray	14			"
Emu Creek		Armstrong, senior	10	50		"
"	40	Charles Bates	8	5	8	"
Eulouri	40	Chas. Ganderic	7		141	"
Elcombe	1,100	Thos. Reeves	12	46	880	"
Emu Hill	1,100	Jno. Tomlinson	4	5	949	"
Emerald Hill	40	Phil Callachor	6	5		Warialda.
East Lynne	1,845	Jno. Lanagan	25	200		"
Eden Vale	640	Robert Parker	2	20	780	"
Fairlands	40	Henry Myers	21	11		Bingara.
Gum Flat	320	Ferdy Bradley	6	44		"
"	40	Francis Gobbert	5	7		"
"	80	Horner & Weeden	7	9		"
Gap Farm	120	Chas. Johnson	25	50	40	"
Gum Flat	120	Mitchell Laidlow	10	20		"
Gineroi	120	Wm. Smith	3	33		"
Gum Flat	40	Denis McMahon	6	8		"
Gil Gil	320	Fergus Belford	10	60		Warialda.
Ginroi	80,000	A. A. Adams	60	2,000		"
Gunyerwarildi	320	A. Alison	10	20	285	"
Glendon	6,000	T. A. Adams	30	300		"
Gournama	80,000	Os. Bloxsome	209	126	33,891	"
Gunyerwarildi	90,000	Cox's Estate	140	6,130	2,463	"
"	640	Gough Chantler	12	30	650	"
Glen Prairie	1,419	Stephen Cavanagh	50	100	700	"
Gunyerwarildi	2,560	Daniel Conway	15	12	3,100	"
Glencoe	2,560	M. Campbell	17	97	1,900	"
Graman		Cross Bros.	13			"
Gunyerwarildi	8,100	Donaldson Bros.	10	12	7,000	"
Glencoe	640	Alfred East	12	2	400	"
Gragin and Gramon	150,000	Hugh Gordon	210	2,000	43,750	"
Gramon		A. D. Gamble	18			"
Gineroi		Thos. Hughes	4	25		"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Warialda—continued.</b>						
Goonian .....	74,240	W. C. Hetherington .....	10	1,200		Warialda.
Gineroi .....	320	Wm. Thos. Hornery .....	20	30		"
" .....		Thos. Lanagan .....	16	12		"
" .....		Ed. Lanagan .....	20	40		"
Gum Flat .....	40	D. M' Rae .....	4	18		"
Graman .....		O. M' Cosker .....	10	40		"
Gragin .....		E. L. Marshall .....	13			"
Gramon .....		Peter O'Gorman .....	8	28		"
Gineroi .....	40	Wm. Hy. Pike .....	7	14		"
Gramon .....	320	Jas. Parker .....	5	5		"
Gineroi .....		Albert Painter .....	4	30		"
Graman .....	40	Jessie Raines .....	3	10		"
Gournama .....	850	Michael Ryan .....	13	5	1,350	"
Gineroi .....		James W. Riley .....	2	8		"
" .....		Jno. Riley .....	3	7		"
Gum Flat .....	40	Hy. Schutz .....	12			"
Gineroi, Milford .....	2,006	Thos. Smith .....	20	20	1,000	"
Gunyerwarildi .....	320	South Bros. .....	13	12		"
Gineroi .....	702	Robt. Wethered .....	25	15	700	"
Glenceoe .....	5,000	Wetherall Bros. .....	12	70	7,000	"
Horseshoe Bend .....	320	James Parkins .....	24	80		Bingera.
Hall's Creek .....	120	Thos. Thomas .....	2		340	"
Highland Plain .....		C. Wright .....	5	10		Warialda.
Inglewood .....		Wm. Collins, junr. .....	8	6		Bingera.
Keira .....	120,000	Mrs. Munro .....	140	2,500	6,100	"
Kelly's Gully .....	80	Jno. M' Lachlan .....	20	30	380	Warialda.
Little Plain .....		Edwd. Coote .....	5	8		Bingera.
" .....	40	George Hobday .....	7	7		"
" .....	40	Francis Lenord .....	5	10		"
" .....	120	Hy. Myers .....	21	13		"
Little Neotsfield .....	1,280	Nicholls Thos. .....	10	6	2,000	"
Little Plain .....	40	Shephard M. .....	5	9		"
Little Plain .....		G. Smith .....	10			"
Lindsay .....	64,000	Williams Bros. .....	30	150	8,626	Bingera.
Little Plain .....	1,100	Alfred Wilkins .....	6	17	502	"
" .....		Thos. Hamilton .....	9	2		"
" .....		Jno. White .....	6	19		Warialda.
Molroy .....		Wm. Bennett .....	6	10		Bingera.
" .....	40	Thos. Burns .....	3		60	"
Mount Palmer .....	1,040	James Cheadle .....	18	25	1,954	"
Myall Creek .....	200,000	W. J. Dangar & Co. .....	500	2,500	46,252	"
Molroy .....		Thos. Dolan .....	2	12		"
" .....		Richd. Evans .....	20			"
" .....	40	Mrs. M. A. Elvers .....	4	9		"
" .....		George Gill .....	6	5		"
Myall Creek .....		Wm. Gallagher .....	1	15		"
" .....	1,320	Heinrich Hartog .....	25	50	989	"
Molroy .....	40	Thos. Hartwell .....	14	16		"
" .....	40	Harriet Hobson .....	4	12		"
" .....	40	David Miller .....	20	60		"
" .....	640	Chas. Miller .....	12			"
Myall Creek .....		E. J. Palmer .....	8	5		"
Molroy .....	250	James Rourke .....	17	30		"
" .....	40	Henry Rudd .....	8	7		"
Myall Creek .....	320	Robt. Stoker .....	3	35	62	"
Mount Pleasant .....	40	Wm. Woodhouse .....	18	20		"
Manuka .....	5,760	A. C. M' Clymont .....	16	28	1,970	"
Merriwa West .....	580	Chas. W. Barden .....	20	50	600	Warialda.
Myalla .....	2,000	Bishop's Estate .....	36	93		"
Merriwa .....	1,920	Robt. Cook .....	20	50	2,800	"
Myall Downs .....	15,000	L. T. Cadell .....	16	380	3,400	"
Merriwa .....	40,000	G. R. Dines .....	80	500	12,970	"
Mosquito Creek .....	942	Jno. Flood .....	8	30	444	"
Melon Ridge .....	2,440	R. D. Gordon .....	7	8	1,600	"
Mobinbry .....	7,350	R. G. Holmes .....	23	26	1,650	"
Mallala .....	1,256	Joseph Holmes .....	16	31	1,300	"
Myalla .....		R. B. Lamotte .....	43			"
McIrose .....	640	Wm. Parker .....	2	4	650	"
Mountain View .....		Philip Wells .....	6	40		"
" .....	2,000	Thos. Wells .....	3	10	1,250	"
Oaks .....	80	Jane S. Conolly .....	25	50		Bingera.
Oak Vale .....	200	Jno. Etheridge .....	10	5	250	"
Orton Park .....	1,109	Lavinia Holmes .....	70	280	1,526	Warialda.
Oaky Creek .....	80	Geo. Hamilton .....	11	27	56	"
Oregon .....	35,000	Mrs. A. M' Millan .....	80	600	9,769	"
Pallal .....	40	James Bntter .....	21	34		Bingera.
" .....		Thos. Smith .....	6	15		"
Piedmont .....	50,000	Daniel Capel .....	150	500	9,000	"
" .....	640	Jno. Capel .....	17			"
Pallal .....		Jonathan Kelly .....	6	12		"
Piedmont, Bell's Mountain .....	3,816	Charles Michell .....	30	35	1,426	"
" .....		Wm. Snden .....	15			"
Pallal .....	90,000	Tange & Cousens .....	112	1,675	18,672	"
Pallamallawa .....		Chas. Boughton .....	17	20		Warialda.
Pearsly Hall .....		Richard Roberts .....	12	9		"
" .....		John Rogerson .....	18	48	6,441	"
Pine Hill .....	2,560	Jno. Donaldson .....	6	5	2,600	"
Peninsula Farm .....	640	Mrs. J. Hallam .....	6	2	497	"
Red Hill .....		Jno. Abbott .....	2	22		Bingera.
Red Bank .....	50	Wm. Bartlett .....	16	9		"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Warialda—continued.</b>						
Rosedale .....	40	James Carlyon .....	2	16		Bingera.
Rose Valley .....	640	Angus Kennedy .....			750	"
Rose Vale .....	40	Samuel Withers .....	5	20		"
Rob Roy Gully .....		Wm. Burtenshaw .....	6	4		Warialda.
Rcartro .....	500	James Brady .....	6	32		"
Rcdly Creek .....	40	W. D. Bourke .....	8	21		"
Royston Heath .....	640	C. W. Bailey .....	8	30	1,800	"
Rockvale .....	1,960	Geo. Bowman .....	15	100	470	"
Rosewood .....	2,560	Stephen Chantler .....	15	20	710	"
Reedy Creek .....		Joseph Gallagher .....	11	6		"
" .....	40,000	J. J. R. Gibson .....	181	183	21,375	"
" .....	640	Allan Kennedy .....			685	"
" .....		Colin M'Intyre .....	17	1		"
Rockwell .....	9,670	Mott Bros. .....	18	73	7,025	"
Rose Villa .....	320	M. J. Mears .....	12	40		"
Reedy Creek .....		Robert Priestley .....	12	2		"
Rosewood .....	678	A. Robinson .....	25	43		"
Reedy Creek .....	320	Jno. Woods .....	8	1	395	"
" .....		W. S. Whiteoak .....	32	21		"
Sunnyside .....	1,300	T. P. Borthwick .....	8		1,000	"
Saywell .....	200	Mrs. M. A. Clarke .....	10		651	Bingera.
Springfield .....	320	Jno. Makim .....	3	12	980	"
Springvale .....	120	Garrett Macey .....	4	17		"
Spring Valley .....	150	M. J. O. Neile .....	13	34		"
Sandy Creek .....	1,440	Saml. Tomlinson .....	6	5	580	"
Spring Grove .....		George White .....	17	16	2,000	"
Sandholes .....	32,000	Jno. Arndell .....	10	100	6,500	Warialda.
Springvale .....	640	Wm. Broadfield .....	7	6	426	"
Stonefield .....	840	Donald Campbell .....	15	105	110	"
Starefoot .....	640	Jno. Carlyon .....	40	11		"
Sugarloaf Farm .....	12,180	G. H. Geisler .....	6	61	5,071	"
Sea Park .....	640	Jno. M'Kenzie .....	15	78	410	"
Tucka Tucka .....	64,000	J. R. Smith .....	84	3,451	70	"
Tulloona .....	210,000	Amos Bros. .....	168	185	104,095	"
Tareelaro .....		Wm. Billsborough .....	18	2		"
Trevallyn Park .....	2,600	James Bowman .....	16	30	1,707	"
Tareelaro .....		W. H. Cullen .....	40			"
" .....		J. S. Cullen .....	60			"
" .....	42,232	Thos. H. Cullen .....	100	3,600	700	"
Trigamon .....	92,000	W. R. Campbell .....	100	4,500		"
Tea-tree Creek .....	200	Chas. E. Elliott .....	7	15		"
Tulloona .....	2,560	Wm. Keen .....	10		2,500	"
" Maxvale .....	2,560	Wm. M'Intosh .....	10	10	480	"
Terella .....	10,240	W. Scott & Co. .....	10	9	9,486	"
Texas .....	80,000	S.A.J. Company .....		5,000		"
Ulimbaralla .....	40	Jno. Gainen .....	3	15	190	Bingera.
Woodlands .....		David Conolly .....	4	10		"
Woodlands Park .....		B. M'Manus .....	7	14		"
" .....		C. J. M'Manus .....	1	14		"
" .....		D. M'Manus .....	6	60		"
Westwood .....	40	Wm. Gilhome .....	4	8		"
" .....	40	Robert Gilhome .....	2	8		"
" .....	40	Richd. Gilhome .....	8	8		"
Wallangra .....		Edw. Smedley .....	10			Warialda.
" .....	192,000	Russell & Black .....	107	2,169	42,480	"
Warialda .....	320	Jno. Boxwell .....	5	9		"
" .....	1,000	Jno. Crane .....	18	60		"
" .....	40	W. H. Crane .....	10	30		"
Wbalan .....	99,440	A. and E. Doyle .....	37	1,300	24,088	"
Warialda .....		W. B. Geddes .....	10	30		"
" .....	320	Thos. Howes .....	10	30		"
" .....	40	Alfred Hoy .....	6	6		"
" .....	100	H. J. Joseph .....	12			"
Welbon .....	150,000	A. A. Adams .....	60	6,000	42,550	"
West End .....	2,314	Knauf A. .....	20	25	1,304	"
Warialda .....	2,413	R. Lockrey .....	12	5	1,054	"
" .....		P. M'Canley .....	10			"
" .....		F. Russell .....	16			"
" .....		F. T. Rusden .....	5	8		"
" .....	320	Joseph Senior .....	25	7		"
" .....		Hy. Searle .....	12			"
" .....		Alice Spence .....	20			"
" .....		Jno. South .....	16			"
" .....		Saml. Senior .....	11	4		"
" .....		Jno. Turner .....	10	30		"
" .....		Jno. Weicks .....	4	30		"
" .....		Wm. Weicks .....	4	23		"
Yallaroi .....	80,000	Dangar Bros. .....	150	2,649	54,664	"
Yetman .....	127,000	G. W. Dight .....	140	3,666	4,520	"
" .....		R. M. Morey .....	10			"
" .....		Alfred Rozer .....	16			"
" .....	100	Thos. Simpson .....	13	40		"
" .....	320	Hy. Schmidt .....	11	11	240	"
	<b>3,635,461</b>		<b>7,362</b>	<b>79,779</b>	<b>834,800</b>	



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Wentworth.</b>						
Avoca and Poppiltah .....	724,523	D. & D. H. Cadmore & Co.	287	668	92,628	Wentworth.
Burtundy and Aurumpo .....	299,680	T. Flumming	59	120	40,585	"
Burgetlow .....	2,560	John Grace	7	23	.....	"
Boundary Selection .....	2,560	Thos. Higgins	10	.....	1,000	"
Belsgrove .....	1,000	John McGregor	3	.....	200	"
Burta .....	220,000	W. McGregor & Co.	135	105	21,650	"
Bush Inn .....	80	J. G. Nichols	6	6	.....	"
Buckalow .....	388,000	P. L. Parker	35	17	17,200	"
Boundary Run .....	12,800	Robertson Bros.	.....	.....	1,500	"
Balcaharina .....	2,560	J. T. Smith	5	5	694	"
Bingo .....	2,560	Thomas Tunkin	2	11	1,960	"
Boxer Island .....	2,560	J. T. Wilson	7	50	302	"
Culpara .....	2,560	James Grace	3	25	.....	"
Cuthero .....	642,500	James Pile	200	100	79,597	"
Cal Lal .....	2,560	Mary Thomas	.....	.....	700	"
East Burtundy .....	2,560	William Brown	4	.....	100	"
Ellesly .....	2,560	James Smith	7	18	40	"
Frenchman's Creek .....	2,560	John Hammat	3	4	600	"
Horse-shoe Billabong .....	2,560	William Jackson	4	4	.....	"
Kajana .....	2,560	S. Baraclough	5	15	.....	"
Ki Hotel .....	640	T. Brett	12	6	100	"
Koomdilla .....	2,560	Henry Kopki	3	.....	.....	"
Kilka Point .....	2,560	William Seward	5	1	.....	"
Lake Victoria .....	1,375,172	Robert Tully & Co.	198	267	100,444	"
Lindsay Cliff .....	640	James Wilkinson	4	13	37	"
Moorara .....	1,024,120	Barritt & Wreford	278	410	78,975	"
Mallara .....	106,300	Barritt & Wreford	34	53	16,655	"
Moorua and Bunrungle .....	415,940	William Crozier	300	800	63,000	"
Mondorrah .....	63,720	William Taylor	.....	.....	500	"
Mundoola .....	2,560	Wright & Lush	21	80	1,966	"
New Neilpo .....	640	A. Anderson	1	6	91	"
Netley .....	877,040	John Dunne	180	300	80,028	"
Neilpo .....	640	Joseph Higgins	2	14	.....	"
Old Tarcoola .....	640	F. W. Lehman	23	14	102	"
Pomona Farm .....	640	John Dunn	9	30	.....	"
Para .....	328,000	Trustees of John Hope	35	45	56,800	"
Pooncaria Hotel .....	.....	D. Mitchell	3	25	.....	"
Polia .....	539,040	James Pile	150	100	80,948	"
Rufus .....	8,000	J. Goldsworthy	12	.....	1,712	"
Rongal .....	2,560	James Keul	.....	.....	670	"
Sturt's Billabong .....	2,560	Robert Hill	20	40	60	"
Sandy Point .....	2,560	William Wade	9	.....	65	"
Tarcoola .....	527,580	Trustees of T. Darchy	80	50	40,000	"
Tulney Point .....	2,560	John Hippsley	10	.....	484	"
Timpunga .....	7,680	Alfred Nichols	9	5	300	"
Tapir .....	602,480	Ormond & Brooke Bros.	210	61	63,028	"
Tolarno .....	30,200	Ross, Reil, & Co.	.....	.....	8,000	Menindie.
Tapalin .....	898,996	Tapalin Pastoral Company	118	204	45,534	Wentworth.
Tandan .....	2,560	Thomas Waugh	2	.....	129	"
Wilpatara .....	2,560	L. Beshman	5	10	.....	"
Wolverton .....	2,560	T. S. Dean	2	.....	65	"
Wilpatara .....	2,560	Robert Lush	6	.....	40	"
Waranooka .....	640	John Nichols	3	4	21	"
Walkminga .....	900	John Pollard	8	.....	190	"
Wandinbero .....	2,560	C. W. Porter	6	3	161	"
Wangumma .....	2,560	John Seadding	5	.....	945	"
Warrakoo .....	2,560	Smith & Sons	4	8	1,210	"
Wentworth Common .....	14,000	.....	68	264	250	"
Selections without names .....	640	John Butcher	.....	60	.....	"
" " " .....	2,560	F. H. Hussey	4	10	103	"
" " " .....	60	John Rice	.....	.....	.....	"
" " " .....	40	George Richards	6	75	.....	"
" " " .....	2,560	W. M. Thompson	1	.....	300	"
Without land (mail contractor) .....	.....	C. T. McMahon	59	.....	.....	"
Do., hotel-keeper, Pooncaria .....	.....	Neil Neilson	6	.....	.....	"
			2,693	4,129	901,569	

<b>Windsor.</b>						
Abbotsford .....	1,100	Thos. M. Dunn	10	240	.....	Camden.
Agnes Banks, Richmond .....	.....	Joseph Freeman	4	24	.....	"
" " " .....	.....	Richard Stone	5	12	.....	"
Allan's Farm, Rooty Hill .....	.....	P. Pringle	3	15	.....	"
Blacktown .....	.....	Peter Beater	1	21	.....	"
Bowen Mount .....	.....	G. B. Bowen	58	63	.....	"
Brisbane Water .....	.....	John Bourke	3	20	.....	"
Belmont .....	2,500	Hy. Newcomen	50	300	100	Windsor.
Butcher's Creek .....	6,095	J. Lakeman	44	314	.....	Camden.
Brisbane Water .....	.....	John Burns	3	7	.....	"
Box Hill, Grove Vale .....	.....	John Dunston	3	25	.....	"
Bailey Park, South Creek .....	.....	John Hamilton	11	16	.....	"
Berkshire Park, Windsor .....	.....	Alfred Hassell	7	32	.....	"
Bellfield, Bringelly .....	.....	H. E. Holland	12	40	.....	"
Box Hill, Rouse Hill .....	.....	James Hynds	2	10	.....	"
Bullock Wharf .....	.....	Henry Mead	5	5	.....	"
Buttsworth Swamp .....	.....	Walter Case	4	7	.....	"
Brisbane Water .....	.....	Donald M'Master	.....	10	.....	"
Bailey Park, South Creek .....	.....	George Page	8	11	.....	"
Bronte .....	.....	Edward Pitt	10	9	.....	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Windsor—continued.</b>						
Blacktown		David Pye	10	90	450	
Big Wheeney, Kurrangong		Michael Riley	5	15		
Biraganbil and Windsor		C. Rouse	9	4		
Bringley		George Stanfield	20	8		
Box Hill		James Withycombe	7	35	20	
Camberfield	2,039	Mary A. Tickner	28	183	50	Camden.
Clarendon, Richmond	916	Arthur Dight	29	204	190	Windsor.
Camden Park	6,000	Elizabeth Onslow	150	580	2,500	a den.
Caddai, Pitt Town		Sophia Arndale	9	24		
Cattai Creek, Pitt Town		Thomas Arndale	18	73		
Castlereagh		Thomas Brown	7	4		
Cedar Ridge, Kurrangong		Michael Butler	1	12		
Central M'Donald, Wiseman's Ferry		Sylvester Butler	6	10		
"		Owen Cavanough	6	7		
Castlereagh		E. Clemson	8	30		
"		Elizabeth Colless	6	5		
"		William Cooper	6	5		
Clarendon		John J. Cupitt	6	7		
"		Michael Davenport	5	20		
Cockle Creek		Mrs. B. Davis	2	22		
Castlereagh, Penrith		Bartholomew Doolan	6	16		
Castlereagh		George Evans	9	9		
Central M'Donald		J. H. Fleming	6	6		
Colo.		Benjamin Gosper	10	20		
Castlereagh		John Gunnell	7	9		
Court-street, Windsor		Aquila Raggar	3	12		
Clydesdale		Hardie J.	27	10		
Castlereagh		Robert Hattley	6	20		
Currency Creek, Wilberforce		Richard Hayes	10			
Castlereagh		James Hollier	6	12		
"		William Hollier	5	8		
Cornwallis		Thomas Hulbert	12	30		
Crows' Nest, Windsor		Jas. B. Johnston	4	20		
Central M'Donald		John Jurd	3	7		
"		Richard Jurd	7	11		
Castlereagh		Wm. Sanders, senr.	10	14		
Central Colo.		W. Moran	4	15		
Comleroy, Kurrangong		Edwd. John Myers	5	18		
"		Stephen Myers	3	15		
Cranebrook, Penrith		Jas. M'Carthy	9	18		
Colo.		Benjin. Penton	6	6		
Castlereagh		Richard Reeves	5	7		
Caddai Creek, Pitt Town		Mrs. Richard Roberts	6	26		
Castlereagh		Robert Robertson	7	19		
Cosgrove Farm, South Creek		Thomas Ryan	6	11		
Castlereagh		Robert Shaw	4	9		
Central M'Donald		Thomas Stein	6	29		
Chatsworth, Rooty Hill		Shepherd & Co.	10	14		
Central Colo.		Richard Simmons	4	10		
Castlereagh		Joseph D. Single	10	15		
Caddi Road, Pitt Town		D. F. Smallwood	14	7		
Castlereagh		J. Smith	5	6		
Cornwallis		James Staples	11	8		
Cornwallis, Geo. street		John Sheeter	8	3		
Crossgrove, Windsor		B. Turnbull	7	6		
Castlereagh		Frederick Vine	13	35		
Central M'Donald		Joseph Walker	6	31		
Colyton, South Creek		William Walker	3	14		
Castlereagh		Levi Witcom	2	10		
Central Colo.		William Woodbury	2	15		
Castlereagh		William Yeoman	25	20		
Dunkeird, St. Mary's		Harriett Cook	7	8		
Dock Farm, Penrith		William Farrall	5	12		
Dai's Farm, Richmond		Charles Price	1	24		
Erskine Park, St. Mary's		S. Baker	7	17		
Erskine Park, South Creek		John Beames	3	14		
Ebenezer, Post Office		John Bennett	20	7		
Emu Plains		George E. Colless	13	16		
Eagle Vale, Penrith		Robert Curry	3	10		
Emu Plains		George Dewdney	5	10		
"		Evans Brothers	20	30	50	
"		— Gehde	2	21		
Erskine Park, St. Mary's		Henry Marchant	6	44		
Emu Plains		J. B. M'Kraughan	6	40		
Exeter Farm, South Creek		Francis W. Peisley	10			
Emu Plains		John Smith	12	18	18	
Erskine Park, South Creek		J. H. Thomas	4	50		
E. Benezzer		Ralph Turnbull	8	7		
Emu Plains		Daniel Upton	8	7		
"	9,000	John Brown	5	40	4,250	Penrith.
"		George Walker	6	6		
Fleurs, South Creek	2,000	Edgar Cox, junr.			1,003	"
Frogmore, Garswood	2,200	J. T. York	4	618		"
Freeman's Reach		George Bowman	12	2		
Frogmore, Penrith		John Colwall	10	70		
Fernhill, Mulgoa		Cox Brothers	92	126		
Fleuro, St. Mary's		Edgar Cox, junr.	15	20	650	
Freeman's Reach, Windsor		Thomas Gardner	7	23		
Fairview		Thomas Green	9	20		
Frogmore, Penrith		Richard Heaton	8	27		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Windsor - continued.</b>						
Freeman's Reach, Windsor		Wm. Nichols, junr.	5	14		
Freemans Reach		James Wood	7	7		
Glenmore, Penrith		Thomas Braithwaite	8	30	18	
Griffiths' Run, Central M'Donald		C. W. Fernance	3	8		
Grose Vale		Louisa Forrester	2	8		
Ghibbee, Colo		Gosper	12	18		
Greendale		J. Graham	10	40		
Grose Vale		James Huxley	14	22		
Greendale, Shancamore		R. Latty	5	22		
Greendale		John C. Mayne	13	106		
Grove Vale		John Mayo, jun.		11		
Grose Vale		John Mayo	4	9		
Greendale		Arthur Morehead	10	30		
"		John Morehead	5	24		
Grose Vale		W. Poole	6	11		
Glenmore, Penrith		Mrs. C. E. Raley	8	20		
Greendale		John & William Sales	3	43		
"		W. Dorahy	6	11		
"		T. H. Skinner	51	21		
"		P. Dorahy	8	28		
Grose Vale		Austin Slattery	2	10		
"		Richard Skuthop	12	20	45	
"		Roland Stinson	7	5		
Greendale		Thomas A. Vicary	9	42		
"		Benjamin Wakely	6	12		
"		Henry Williams	1	26		
Hardwick	3,239	Thomas Inglis	19	200	100	Camden.
Ham Common	4,000	Trustees Ham Common	69	301		Windsor.
Hackney Farm, Bringelly		H. Braithwaite	6	18		
Hebbersham, Penrith		Richard Curry	5	5		
Ham Common		Edward Lewis	4	14		
"		M. Shephard	2	8	94	
How's Creek, Kurrajong		R. C. Stanford	5	6		
Hornsey Hovel, Penrith		John T. Tindale	6	70		
Jarvisfield	3,000	J. M. Antill	22	299	15	Camden.
Jericho		John Bowlin	4	10		
Jamison Town, Penrith		Michael Quinn	1	11		
Jordan Hill, Penrith		William Ramsley	9	35		
Kurrajong		Thomas Anderson	5	18		
Kurrajong Heights		Alfred Brown	3	16		
Kurrajong		James Davis		20		
"		Charles Day	4	10		
"		E. Devine	5	10		
Kurrajong, North		James Douglass	1	11		
Kurrajong		William John Ezzy	6	8		
"		Alfred Grainger	5	8		
Killarney, Mulgraves		W. Harris	35	39	78	
Kurrajong		Richard Hennessy	5	15		
"		Samuel Hirst	2	8		
"		John Thomas, jun.	4	9		
"		Henry Lamb	6	11		
"		Alfred Lord	3	7		
"		Charles Marney	1	9		
"		John Valentine Mason	6	10		
"		Robert Mitchell	6	10		
Knight's Farm		Thomas Musgrove	6	10		
Kurrajong		M. M' Mahon	6	16		
"		Thomas M' Mahon	4	12		
"		Robert Pitt	8	88		
"		Charles Pittman	8	8		
Kurrajong Heights		A. Powell	9	9		
Kurrajong		J. Stanford	6	16		
"		Charles Stanford	4	7		
"		George Sunderland	4	11		
Luddenham		Edward Adams	4	10		
"		Louis Joseph Anscham	5	9		
Lambridge Estate, Penrith		Francis Brownlow	3	8		
Lower M'Donald River		Joseph Butler	10	8		
Lower Portland		James Chaseling	2	10		
"		T. J. Christie	3	8		
Luddenham		James Cooper	3	7		
Lower Wilberforce		James Davison	7	25		
Luddenham		J. Earlam	4	15		
"		John Freeburn	4	6		
"		William Fryer	9	15		
"		R. Fletcher	8	4		
Lower Portland		Charles Green	2	18		
"		J. L. Herps	12	40		
Luddenham		Agnes M. Hughes	4	10		
Livingston, Windsor		William Jones	5	9		
Lemon Forest, Grove Vale		W. Lamrock	13	23		
Lower Hawkesbury		Edgar Laughton	7	5		
"		John Laughton	9	33		
Leet's Vale, Hawkesbury		Johnathan Leet	2	10		
Luddenham		John Magee	6	9		
"		William Moulder	4	20		
"		Andrew Morrison		40		
"		F. Petith	5	13		
Lambridge, Penrith		Ann Rolston	5	11		
Luddenham		John Roots	1	11		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Windsor—continued.</b>						
Lockwood		Samuel Shether		45		
Lemongrove, Penrith		T. R. Smith	24	60		
Lower Portland		John Smith	8	10		
Luddenham		R. Taylor	8	15		
Lower Portland		George Turnbull	2	16		
Luddenham		Mrs. George Vinters	2	8		
"		William Wakeling	4	14		
Labouring Creek, Lower Hawkesbury.		Thomas Watkins	3	15		
Lambridge, Penrith		William Willet	5	10		
Luddenham		J. Willmington	18	62		
Lakeville, Richmond		William Wisby	7	15		
Morton Park, Douglass Park	700	F. M'Mullen			700	Camden.
Mangrove Creek		John Andrews	5	15		
M'Donald River		Elenor Bailey	13	16		
M'Donald River, Borce		Mathew Bailey	3	10		
Mulgoa Road, Regentville		John Blaikie	2	14		
Moore Farm, Wilberforce		Edward Bowd	9	15		
M'Donald's, Hawkesbury		William Brown		14		
"		W. Wiseman Brown	10			
M'Grath's Hill, Windsor		William Douglas	8	2		
Mount Pleasant, Penrith		Martin Gilligan	12	13		
Mulgrave		John Gow	10	25		
"		J. M. Hancock	9	9		
Maroota, Pitt Town		W. Johnston Johnston	10	30		
Mandaboug, Kooranbong		John Kelly	3	40		
Minchinbury, Eastern Creek		Joseph Learmonth	10	66	40	
Mulgrove, Lower Portland		Annie Lone	5	7		
Marsden Park		George Myers	5	16		
Mulgoa, Luddenham		Abigail M'Knight	3	55		
Mount Pleasant, Penrith		Samuel Nelson	4	12		
Mount Capicure, Eastern Creek		Louis Perkins	4	23		
Mulgrave		W. Smith	6	12		
M'Donald River		Wm. M. Sternbeck	9	24		
M'Donald, Wallambine		W. T. Sternbeck	5	21		
Mount Stewart, Kurrajong		John Stewart		30		
Mulgoa		R. G. Wallace	15	40		
Mulgrave		Geo Yeo	24	73		
Narellan	2,000	Caroline Moore			1,800	Camden.
North Richmond		James Clarke	5	16		
"		Charles Allen	8	15		
"		G. A. Cleeve	7	12	9	
"		D. Eaton	8	8	14	
"		Richard Ezzy	3	7		
Nelson		Harriet Mason	1	17		
" near Windsor		John Mason	3	9		
North Richmond		M'Guire	8	3		
"		Albert Phipps	7	4		
"		Henry Watts	11	11		
Nepean, Castlereagh		William Wright	5	17		
Oakes	27,424	Cr. Dunn	175	1,167	1,270	"
O'Connell Estate, Penrith		Daniel M'Laughlin	8	9		
Orange Grove, Penrith		James Longley	8	12	90	
Oakford, Windsor		John J. Wood	10	18		
Penrith		William Clarke	2	9		
" Castlereagh		William Clarke, senior	3	9		
"		William Coffey	9	2		
"		John Colless	12	12		
"		Rd. Cosgrove	6	20		
" Nepean		George Croft	3	7		
"		William Curry	6	4		
Peninsular, Windsor		John Tebbutt	8	37		
Park Hill, Penrith		David Walker	5	20		
Pitt Town		Thomas Thompson	15			
Pitt Town Road		James Vaughan	8	10		
Penrith		James York	4	618		
"		Elam Squires	8	7		
Pitt Town		James Stubbs	6	10		
"		W. G. Smallwood	5	12		
Putty, via Colo		Robert Ridge	26	80		
Pitt Town		Mrs. W. Pendergast	11	12		
Portland Head		Mrs. Thos. Mitchell	8	15		
Penrith, Castlereagh		James Mills, senr.	5	7		
Pemberton, Mulgoa		John Lovett, senr.	10	30		
Putty, Colo		Andrew Laycock	4	80		
" via Colo		George Laycock	20	30		
"		Henry Laycock	20	45		
"		Thomas Laycock	6	30		
Popran Creek		Edward Kelly	7	20		
Penrith		James Kernahan	11	2		
"		Edward Joyce	10	4	50	
Pitt Town		John Johnston	14	30		
Portland Head		G. T. Johnston	13	49		
Penrith		John Hollier	4	10		
"		Samuel Hollier	5	12		
Pitt Town		Joseph Hobbs	2	9		
"		Charles Higgins	6	6		
"		John Higgins	4	7		
Pitt Town Bottoms		John Hannabas, senr.	15	10		
Penrith		Thomas Field	9	6		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Windsor—continued.</b>						
Penrith .....		Noah Hollier .....	11	19		
Riverstone .....	2,265	Benjamin Richards .....	20	200		Windsor.
Richmond, Kurrangong .....	2,000	A. Town .....	300	180	30	"
Richmond Bottoms .....		Robert Biddle .....	4	8		
Richmond .....		Eliza Sophia Bowman .....	4	35		
" .....		Mrs. W. Bowman .....	8	6		
Rouse Hill .....		J. R. Brien .....	5	20		
Richmond .....		James Bucton .....	4	9		
Ropes Creek, South Creek .....		Thomas Burns .....	6	9		
Richmond .....		Rev. Jas. Cameron .....	4	6		
" .....		John Cornwell, junr. ....	10	24		
" .....		H. Cross .....	2	25		
" .....		John Crowley .....	8	15	11	
" .....		John Devlin .....	6	25		
" .....		Arthur Dight .....	29	214	190	
" .....		R. H. Ducker .....	4	11		
Regentville, Penrith .....		George Elliott .....	10	30		
" .....		John Eaton .....	10	14		
Rooty Hill .....		William Emert .....	2	22		
" .....		Jabez Francis .....	4	24		
Regentville, Penrith .....		Barnabas Hoc .....	2	10		
Richmond .....		C. Houghton .....	5	6		
Richmond Bottoms .....		Roland Hough .....	10	9		
" .....		John Hough .....	10	12		
Rouse Hill .....		Charles Hynds .....	3	32		
Richmond Road .....		John Kerwan .....	5	12		
Richmond .....		W. J. Magick .....	11	2		
Rock Lend .....		Edward Mitchell .....	6	6		
Rooty Hill .....		Robt. M'Cook .....	4	6		
Richmond .....		J. E. Onus .....	17	41		
Richmond, Kurrangong .....		J. E. & J. Onus .....	30	33		
Richmond .....		Joseph Onus .....	14		5	
Rooty Hill .....		William Henry Page .....	4	8		
Rouse Hill .....		R. Pearce .....	20	62		
Richmond .....		William Thomas Price .....	4	8		
" .....		Charles Robert .....	5	9		
" .....		E. C. Robinson .....	12	20		
Rouse Hill .....		E. S. Rouse .....	29	30		
" .....		Richard Rumery .....	6	20		
Riverstone .....		John Schofield, junr. ....	8	7		
Richmond Bottoms .....		George Shields .....	8	4		
Red Row Inn, Penrith .....		Thomas Smith .....	20	20		
Richmond Bottoms .....		William Smith & Son .....	7	9		
" .....		William Smith, junr. ....	5	5		
" .....		James South .....	5	12		
" .....		William Stone .....	9	3		
" .....		William Sullivan .....	6	7		
" .....		Henry Turner .....	9	6		
" .....		Trustees, J. M'Quade .....	10	15		
" .....		Thomas Wall .....	6	4		
" .....		James Watts .....	5	7		
Regentville .....		James Wilcox .....	5	10		
Richmond .....		John Williams .....	10	14	4	
" .....		Thomas William .....	1	11	19	
" .....		Henry Wilson .....	8	10		
Riversvale, Wiseman's Ferry .....		F. Auschan .....	3	13		
Steinberg, Luddenham .....		John Aspery .....	5	15		
Sackville Reach .....		Henry Auld .....	5	25		
Shanclare, Greendale .....		E. Bailey .....	8	12		
Shanclare Common .....		William Beacroft .....	5	48		
St. Mary's, South Creek .....		John Beacroft .....	5	10		
" .....		John Books .....	10	4		
Sackville Reach .....		Jas. Wan. Bradley .....	6	22		
" .....		Joseph Davis .....	5	13		
Seven Hills .....		Daniel Brien .....	10	2		
South Creek .....		Charles Charker .....	4	16		
" .....		William Charker, senr. ....	2	8		
" .....		Robert Farlow .....	8	12		
Swilly, Richmond .....		Joseph Fernance .....	4	9		
St. Albans .....		Dr. Thomas Fiaschi .....	18	2		
Sydney, 39, Phillip-street .....		Alexander Deans .....	5	9		
" .....		William Dean .....	12	30		
" .....		H. D. Sweeney .....		29		
" .....		Peter De Rome .....	4	12		
Stannix Park, Wilberforce .....		Hugh Dollagher .....	8	55		
Shanclare, Greendale .....		Christopher Douglas .....	7	13		
Sunnydale, Wiseman's Ferry .....		J. T. Ellison .....	5	7		
Springwood .....		Wm. F. Fleming .....	16	3		
Spring Hill, Central M'Donald .....		John Gotts .....	12	22		
Sackville Reach .....		William Gurner .....	8	5		
St. Mary's, South Creek .....		G. S. Hall (Estate of late)..	26	70		
Sackville Reach .....		Mary Ann Hall .....	3	10		
" .....		Samuel Hannah .....	6	6		
St. Albans .....		Joseph Hibbert .....	7	12		
Sunnyside, Freeman's Reach .....		William Hockey .....	6	12		
South Creek .....		J. Hope .....	9	5		
St. Mary's .....		Maria Hutchinson .....	10	3		
Stannix Park .....		W. H. Johnston .....	10	30		
" .....		Jas. Jurd, junr. ....	5	10		
St. Albans .....		Jas. Jurd, senr. ....	7	13		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Windsor—continued.</b>						
Springwood		Coruelius Loes	8	6		
Sackville Ranch		George Manning	6	7		
"		George Mitchell	5	6		
St. Mary's and Rooty Hill		Geo. Cecil Morris	8	23		
St. Albans		James Morris	7	22		
St. Mary's		Eneas M'Kraughan	5	31		
Stanhope Park, Seven Hills		Mathew Prance	25	25		
Sunnyside, Richmond		G. M. Pitt, junr.	25	30		
Smithville, Penrith		John Retallick	5	20		
Shivenham, South Creek		Thomas Shadlow	7	9		
Sackville Ranch		Joseph Stubbs	7	18		
South Creek		John Henry Teale	3	16		
St. Albans		Geo. Thompson	8	16		
Sackville Ranch		A. Tuckerman	10	40		
"		James Turnbull	6	12		
St. Albans		John Walker	5	11		Camden.
Summer Hill	70,000	E. L. Moore	40	1,100	1,300	
St. Albans		Moses Walker	6	10		
St. Mary's		Robert Walker	1	17		
St. Albans		Aaron Walters	1	9		
"		Moses Walters	10	20		
Sentry Box Reach		Charles Watkins	4	6		
Tottenham Park	4,000	Sir Daniel Cooper	9	256		Penrith.
Tregear, Dunkard	2,000	J. King Lethbridge	30	175		"
Terrace, Windsor		J. T. Gosper	30	150		"
The Terrace, Windsor		William Holland	5	6		
Tottenham Park, South Creek		P. A. Lamb	11	271		
Upper M'Donald River		Francis Bailey	6	4		
"		George Bailey	5	5		
Upper "		Thomas Bailey	4	8		
Upper Colo		George Boyter	6	6		
"		Thomas Catterson	6	10		
Upper M'Donald		John Fernance	6	4		
Upper Colo		R. Gee	6	10		
"		Jonathan Gosper	3	13		
"		W. H. Gosper, sen	5	7		
"		Robert Gosper	10	60		
Upperley, Windsor		John Hull		18		
Upper Colo		James Hulbert	6	6		
Upper M'Donald		Joseph Jurd	6	12		
"		George Preston	7	5		
"		Joseph Preston	12	3		
"		W. Sternbeck	20	8		
"		Thomas Thompson	3	8		
View Mount, Penrith		John Moxham	3	7	14	
Winbourn, Mulgoa	2,577	Geo. Henry Cox	13	96	1,290	Penrith.
Wascoe, Bathurst Road	10,480	William Deane	12	30		"
Woodstock, Rooty Hill	3,000	W. & P. Lamb	96	160		"
Werrington, South Creek		James Becroft	7	16		"
Wilberforce		Thomas Bowd	6	17		
"		William Brag	5	20		
"		John Brown	5	7		
Webb's Creek		Daniel Buckridge	1	19		
Wilberforce		Mrs. A. Burdekin	10	24		
Webb's Creek		Sylvester Butler	3	16		
Wilberforce		Geo. Buttsworth	7	4		
"		Henry Buttsworth	8	15		
"		Jas. R. Buttsworth	11	7		
"		John Buttsworth	6	15		
"		Josiah Buttsworth	4	7		
"		Rd. Wm. Buttsworth	7	3		
Wiseman's Ferry		Chaseling Matthew	5	10		
Windsor		Bernard Conlon	14	20		
Wilberforce Common		Alexander Cross	4	9		
Wilberforce		Charles Cross	3	13		
Windsor		William Dargin	11	7		
Wiseman's Ferry		Caleb Douglass	8	12		
Webb's Creek		Christopher Douglass	7	4		
Woods Run		Thos. Douglass, sen.	7	6		
Wilberforce		Benjn. Dunstan, sen.	6	7		
Willow Glen, Kurragong		John Dunstan, jun.	4	6		
Wilberforce		S. J. Dunston	10	40		
"		G. Edwards	1	14		
"		Jas. Roland Farlo, sen.	9	9		
Windsor		Chas. Fernance or C. Bailey	5	7		
Wilberforce		J. H. Fleming	5	15		
Wilberforce		James Geehan	10	3		
Windsor		William Gosper	31	44		
Wilberforce		George Greentree	7	8		
"		Ruebin Greentree	7	3		
Windsor		William Grone	4	14		
"		W. S. Hale	10	31		
"		Charles Hadley	15	24		
Wiseman's Ferry		Francis Hearne	6	25		
Windsor		Samuel Hoskisson	25	7	100	
"		James Innes	5	15		
Windsor Road		John Johnston	5	9		
Windsor		Thomas Kelly	2	10		
Woodburn, Kurragong		J. Lamrock	9	78		
Western Road, Penrith		Brian Maloy	5	7		

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner.	No. of Stock.			Fetty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Windsor—continued.</b>						
Windsor.....		John M. M'Quade .....	20	18		
".....		Hy. M'Quade .....				
Wilberforce .....		George Nicholls .....	5	6		
Windsor.....		P. Norris .....	3	7		
Wiseman's Ferry .....		Dennis O'Brien .....	4	12		
Warin.....		Thos. Kemberton .....	7	13		
Windsor.....		J. J. Pendergast .....	10	10		
".....		Benjamin Richards .....	15	200	3,000	
".....		Benjamin Richards .....	26	35		
".....		Richard Ridge .....	15	50		
Webb's Creek, St. Alban's.....		Edward Riley .....	9	31		
Wilberforce .....		Alfred Robinson .....	10	10		
Wilberforce Common .....		George Rose .....	7	5		
Webb's Creek.....		Thomas Rose .....	6	43	45	
Wilberforce .....		John Ryan .....	2	26		
Wheeny Creek .....		John Scott .....	9	5		
Wallgrove, Eastern Creek .....		John Shand .....	9	50		
Wiseman's Ferry.....		James Singleton .....	3	25		
Wright's Creek, Central M'Donald.....		William Smith .....	6	12		
Wallambine Creek .....		W. E. Thompson .....	15	4		
Wilberforce .....		George Turnbull .....	6	6		
Wattle Forest .....		Prosper Tuckerman .....	4	33		
Wilberforce .....		Ralph Turnbull, junior .....	14	28		
Wallambine .....		Aaron Walker .....	7	10		
Woodruff Estate, Penrith .....		Mrs. S. Walsh .....	3	11		
Windsor, George-street .....		Mary Ann Wood .....	7	13		
Yarramundi .....		John Shields .....	6	6		
".....		Elizabeth Wheeler.....	9	10		
	168,535		4,814	16,201	22,612	

<b>Yass.</b>						
Alton .....	5,700	W. H. Wheatley .....	7	26	3,700	Gunning.
Albert Vale .....	4,000	H. C. Wheatley .....	8	16	2,800	"
Allendale .....		Eliza Starr .....			1,000	"
".....	1,500	G. B. Lucas .....			1,100	Yass.
Ashell .....		J. D. Chapple .....	5	8	130	
Brindabella .....	34,000	Franklin Bros. ....	100	500	4,000	"
Byalla .....	2,100	W. Heffernan .....	14	40	1,350	Gunning.
Bouryong .....	13,539	J. S. Sands .....	14	220	12,500	"
Browndale .....	2,400	John Brown .....	10	21	1,300	"
Byrneville .....	12,119	Chas. Byrne.....	20	60	5,000	"
Byalla.....	6,300	J. W. Gray .....	9	50	3,673	"
".....		Joseph Long .....			967	
Bango .....		Ruth Cook .....			500	Yass.
".....		M. Grieves .....	25	60	600	"
Bevendale .....	4,000	J. E. Norris .....	10	20	2,500	Gunning.
Bowning.....	5,000	P. Minehan .....	70	250	4,500	Yass.
Blakney .....	10,989	Winifred Roche .....	20	60	3,800	Gunning.
Boamble .....	4,000	A. K. Roche .....	14	12	3,400	Yass.
Byalla.....	7,000	Patrick Tully .....	12	25	2,000	Gunning.
".....		M. Tully .....			500	"
Bushfield .....		Benj. Buckmaster .....	5	8	130	
Bellevale .....		Benj. Chapinan .....	9	25	350	
Bango .....		Henry Davis .....	5	3	300	
Box Flat .....		Jas. Ellison .....			370	
Burnt Hut.....		M. Hollingsworth .....			250	
Bald Hill .....		W. Holgate .....	5	9	27	
Bunton Vale .....		Jas. Howard .....			200	
Basin Creek .....		E. Newman .....			140	
Boambala .....		Thos. Sidebotham .....	8	4	180	
Crow's Nest .....		Stephen Brown .....	3	20	260	
Chestnut Vale .....		S. J. Friend.....	3	10	236	
Cheswick .....		E. Davis .....			50	
Chain of Ponds.....		Jas. Hazell .....	7	9	172	
Colyton .....		W. Lanham .....			320	
Cattle Camp .....		Chas. M'Feeters.....	6	20	250	
Chain of Ponds.....		John Thorne .....			400	
Cowridge .....		S. Wilson .....			1,000	Yass.
Coodravale .....		Mrs. S. Ryrie .....	12	30	6,635	"
Crosley .....		J. W. Martin .....			800	"
Conroy's Gap.....		Edward Loomes .....			1,234	"
Castle Hill .....		Joseph Hallam .....	9	20	950	"
Collingwood .....	7,500	J. H. Hume .....	15	50	6,584	Gunning.
Coodravale .....	22,000	J. Hannam .....	24	230	7,600	Yass.
Cavan .....		E. S. & W. Castle .....	55	30	7,400	
Clear Hills.....	9,000	Patrick Clancy .....	10	30	4,718	Gunning.
Denbeigh .....	4,000	E. C. Armytage .....			3,150	"
Down Hill .....	3,090	Jas. Connell.....	37	137	2,783	Yass.
Dry Valley.....		Chas. Garnett .....			1,500	"
Dalton.....		W. Alehin .....	5	26	450	
".....		Ham Bush .....	4	15	140	
Deep Creek .....		J. Barrett .....			280	
Dalton .....		John Bush, jun. ....	6	7	300	
".....		John Bush, sen. ....	7	40	200	
".....		John Downey .....			100	
Derrengullen .....		M. Galvin .....			120	
Dalton .....		Wm. Howard .....	11	8	420	
Dally's Creek.....		Jas. Merriman.....	3	12	400	

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<i>Yass—continued.</i>						
Everton .....		Jacob Lees .....	25	110	390	
Dalton .....		R. Dowling .....			907	Gunning.
Deakin's Creek .....		John O'Brien .....			646	"
Douro .....	15,000	Mrs. E. S. O'Brien .....	14	65	14,415	Yass.
Dorregullen .....	8,000	Denis Ryan .....	8	10	3,000	"
Dick's Creek .....		Geo. Worthy .....	6	6	775	"
Dam Creek .....		Thos. Madden .....	6	6	1,705	"
Errindale .....		John Lawless .....	20	30	600	Gunning.
Euralie .....	6,000	F. W. Hume .....	40	142	6,977	Yass.
Ferncliff .....		Patk. Bartley .....	10	20	880	Gunning.
Frankfield .....	8,091	E. B. Hume .....	13	63	5,987	"
Fish River .....		John Kelly .....	3	16	850	"
Foxdown .....		Sarah Pegram .....	3	16	850	Yass.
Flakney's Creek .....		Jeremiah Bush .....			80	"
Frankfield .....		Joseph Bean .....	4	8	200	"
Fell Timber .....		H. Bamfield .....	4	8	150	"
" .....		Wm. Offley .....	8	12	100	"
" .....		Joseph Goodwin .....	4	13	500	"
Flowerdale .....		Wm. Ryan, senr. .....			68	"
Five-mile Flat .....		Wm. Ryan, junr. .....	2	8	23	"
" .....		John Armstrong .....			440	"
Greenfield Farm .....		Jas. Bush .....	3	32	120	"
Greendale .....		Stephen Brown .....	7	20	160	"
Gap .....		Stephen Collyer .....	3	12	87	"
" .....		A. Bush .....	5	9	273	"
Golden Point .....		R. Hillier .....			175	"
Gap .....		Conrad Lees .....			100	"
Gunning .....		John Thompson .....		20	495	"
Greenfield Farm .....		Alex. Shaw .....	20	300		"
Glenelg .....		Dan Morrison .....			756	"
Goody Creek .....		A. M'Callum .....	4	10	4,000	"
Good Hope .....	3,420	J. W. Carey .....	5	17	1,100	"
Gum Flat .....	2,205	J. R. Creagh .....	8	13	2,200	"
Glenbower .....	3,000	W. Cobbon .....	1	14	600	Gunning.
Gundaroo Road .....		Henry Barber .....	30	200	6,300	Yass.
Goodradigbee .....	12,600	Thos. Armstrong .....	9	20	2,500	"
Greenfield Farm .....	2,600	R. A. Barber .....	45	58	5,170	"
Humewood .....	8,000	J. Buckmaster .....	15	30	1,400	"
Hawthorn .....	3,000	W. Bust .....	20	10	8,400	Gunning.
Homewood .....	13,000	Patk. M'Innery .....	4	6	1,000	Yass.
Hassell's Creek .....		Martin Tully .....	35	53	950	Gunning.
Hilenamella .....		Richard Howell .....	9	16	60	"
Hickey's Creek .....		Louis Margules .....			200	"
Jerrara .....		J. S. Lade .....	4	14	608	"
" .....		R. J. Johnston .....	30	150	28,000	Yass.
Jeir .....	28,000	P. J. Glasscock .....			650	"
" .....		M. Glenon .....	6	12	930	"
Jerrawa Creek .....		Robt. Collins .....			757	"
" .....		P. & T. Besnard .....	20	22	22,020	Yass.
Kangaroo .....	12,000	H. M. Ferry .....	30	40	4,170	"
Kemlworth .....	6,500	Chas. O'Neill .....			985	"
Little Plain .....		Patk. O'Neill .....	6	20	1,000	Crookwell.
Lost River .....		John Leonard .....	26	13	2,900	Yass.
Lucern Vale .....	6,000	T. Daley .....	4	12	1,800	"
Little Plain .....	4,500	Jas. Christie .....	20	16	1,000	Crookwell.
Lost River .....	1,200	W. Christie .....	8	11	977	"
" .....		L. Purcell .....	20	80	332	"
" .....		A. Ranger .....	6	12	450	"
Lake George .....		Patk. Delaney .....	7	10	250	"
Manfield .....		George George .....	6	9	458	"
Mangrove .....		M. Hollingsworth .....			300	"
Murrumbateman .....		A. Marshall .....			300	"
" .....		Edward Holliof .....			86	"
Mount Dixon .....		Patk. Toohy .....	12	12	50	"
Mount Pleasant .....		Alex. Abbey .....	7	3	1,700	Gunning.
Merinula .....	4,000	L. S. Besnard .....	10	200		"
Mundoonan .....		W. Collett .....	5	7	1,080	"
Mount Pleasant .....		Martin Clancy .....	10	15	1,570	"
Merrill .....	2,800	Thos. Frost .....	20	30	1,000	Crookwell.
Mount Abundance .....		W. S. Hall .....	12	30	2,950	Yass.
Marchmount .....	5,100	Patk. Kennedy .....	11	14	644	Gunning.
Meadow Creek .....		Ledger Bros. .....	10	50	5,000	Yass.
Mullion .....	33,000	John Lawton .....	5	13	1,150	Gunning.
Mount Pleasant .....	3,060	Ann Maloy .....			1,000	Yass.
Mill Town .....		Thos. Prior .....			760	"
Murrumbateman .....		D. Ramsay .....	30	40	1,300	"
" .....		J. T. Thatcher .....	15	40	1,500	Yass.
Mountain Brook .....		Robt. Thompson .....			800	"
Majurijong .....		Geo. Valance .....	7	16	500	"
Murrumbateman .....		Jas. Waye .....			1,000	Gunning.
Mountain View .....		M. Watson .....			1,700	"
Narrawa .....		Mary Pining .....	9	11	850	"
" .....		Edward Hallam .....	15	30	2,307	"
Narragalong .....	4,353	Stephen Granger .....	4	7	933	"
New Line .....		Geo. Elliott .....	10		1,500	Gundaroo.
Nelango .....	6,500	John Packett .....	12	12	50	"
Nuton Vale .....		John Merriman .....			474	"
Nottingham .....		John Bird .....			220	"
Oak Vale .....		W. H. Chambers .....	6	7	100	"
Oak Hill .....		John Nowlan .....	9	19	1,600	"



Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Yass—continued.</b>						
Paddy's Creek		Dan. Gillispie			1,600	
"		Patk. Gillispie	6	12	1,800	
Rose Hill		Thos. Gannon	7	3	930	
Retreat		E. C. Lucas			720	Yass.
Reedy Creek	1,500	J. H. P. Mallyon	6	30	1,500	"
Raveusworth	5,047	Geo. Merriman	10	21	2,737	"
Reidsdale	3,000	John Smith	12	25	2,001	Gunning.
Read Hill		Thos. Glover	5	6	396	
Rockstone Valley		Jas. Holgate	7	18	270	
Rockfield		Thos. Madden	5	11	400	
River Land		S. Toohey	18	40	20	
Reevsdale		T. W. Reeves			444	
Stoney Hole		John Sitzer	3	10	250	
Summer Hill		V. Young	5	5	172	
Silwood		Jas. McDevitt	6	12	340	
Spring Creek		J. J. Marzol			483	
"		Chas. Marzol			300	
Sam's Creek		J. Francis	5	12	250	
Spring Creek		John Crow			900	
Spring Flat		Wm. Davis	11	15	900	
Sawyer's Plat	2,500	W. J. Grogan	11	15	2,400	Yass.
Scrub Valley		Wm. Hookway			964	Gunning.
Sheep-station Creek		Jane Soomes			700	Yass.
Spring Creek		Jas. Medway			800	Gunning.
Sugarloaf	7,000	A. Wale			2,500	Yass.
Toledale	3,000	Lyell Bros.	16	14	2,970	Gunning.
Taemas	3,500	Rees Jones	30	75	3,200	Yass.
"		John Grace			600	"
"		Jas. Duffy			1,000	"
Three Oaks		Edward Clark	20		995	"
Tea-troc		M. Tully, senr.	50	130	936	Gunning.
Taemas		Edward Duffy	8	12	474	
Wattle Flat		Isaac Butt			300	
Winstone Hill		Chas. George			358	
Wheeo		Jas. Hills			160	
"		M. O'Connell			250	
Willmount		J. H. Toohey	7	8	300	
Woodville		John Potter	4	14	300	
Waggallah		J. S. Wheatley	12	18	590	Gunning.
Wargeila		E. J. Wheeler			890	Yass.
Warroo	4,000	John Brassill	40	30	5,300	"
Woodpark	1,500	John Byrne	12	8	2,000	Gunning.
Wantagong		J. T. Lucas			1,000	Yass.
Winduella		J. Laughnane, junr.	10	10	1,413	Crookwell.
Willow Farm	5,260	A. Leary			1,900	Gundaroo.
Wheeo		Thos. Millane	4	10	740	
"		Hugh M'Cormack	12	28	690	
Wattle Vale		A. Patterson	5	11	662	
Woolgarlo		Wm. Robertson	32	23	4,600	Yass.
Wargeila	75,000	John Smith	20	20	4,500	"
Water-holes		Thos. Shinkwin			700	"
Wheeo		Peter Sullivan	30	40	900	
"		Fred. Shepherd	8	12	7,500	Crookwell.
Wargeila		Jeremiah Crossley	5	35	600	Yass.
Wattle Flat		Edwin Davis			970	"
Yeumberra		C. O. Hall	20	15	2,000	"
"		Jas. Duff			1,400	"
Yass River		Jas. Hillier			200	"
	401,473		1,854	5,209	354,110	

**Young.**

Aramagong, East	7,810	D Anderson				Young.
Arkstone	3,500	Poplin Bros.			3,825	Burrowa.
Beverly	10,612	Acraman & Wigley	13	19	6,535	"
Balgall	3,000	John Conway	10	5	1,500	"
Bogolong	13,000	Marian Drummond	7	47	5,916	"
Breakfast Creek	2,375	R. Dwyer	3	9	960	"
Burrowa Hills	2,200	D. Dwyer	10	14	1,430	"
Bwal	1,439	Joseph Dwyer	3		2,000	"
Bundarbo	640	John Flynn	4	2	1,000	"
Bennett's Springs	900	Francis Harris	20	20	2,262	"
Bogolong	10,000	Ellen Julian	10	100	5,000	"
Burrowa and Lachlan Rivers	200	Wm. Lane	5	15	1,050	"
Bennmore	822	James Dwyer	13	28	1,500	Murrumburrah
Berthong	50,000	James Gibb & Son	103	182	34,275	"
Barmedman	75,000	Lachlan Robertson	24	50	16,000	Morangarell.
Benlick Morrell	466	Joshua Beatson	8	3	1,450	Young.
Balabla (Upper)	20,000	James Caldwell	9	18	6,660	"
" (Lower)	13,000	Steel Caldwell, junior	2	54	5,200	"
Bribera Creek	13,000	John C. Watson	5	28	6,272	"
Burrumbunda	10,000	Hugh Roxburgh	17	29	10,751	"
Bloomfield	2,000	George Webb	20	20	1,500	"
Bankside	1,000	Sarah Fowler	9	12	740	"
Burrangong	7,000	Edward Taylor	50	200	3,950	"
Crowther Creek	1,700	Josh. Woodbridge	20	36	2,572	"
Cunninghame Plains	50,000	G. and W. Salting	100	150	44,000	"
Canimbla	1,700	Margaret Flood	25	6	2,500	"
"	1,600	Elizabeth Hood	7		2,000	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owner	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Young—continued.</b>						
Crowther Creek	20,000	John Pring	9	6	13,400	Young.
Congo	1,110	Saml. James		2	1,550	"
Corumbie	15,000	R. B. Smith	4	2	5,400	"
Calabash	15,989	Saml. Tout	25	100	11,000	"
Curraburramc	9,092	Wm. Neill	12	1	5,976	Morangarell.
"	2,272	Wm. Regan	22	9	1,920	"
"	3,820	James Grant	3		1,500	"
Collingwood	5,100	Edward Murphy	16	50	5,000	Murrumburrah.
Cunningham Creek	2,500	Ward Bros.	12	20	2,500	"
Corcoran's Plains	3,000	Catherine Corcoran	10	20	4,000	Burrowa.
Castlesteads	9,700	F. R. Hume	54	368	7,450	"
Cocomingla	9,000	Joseph Smith	5	20	1,850	"
Deep Creek	1,000	Owen Coonan	10	20	1,500	"
Dennymore	4,000	Timothy Dwyer	20	16	3,500	Murrumburrah.
Danambilla	10,000	Henry Chew	10	20	7,000	Young.
"	4,000	John Chew	8	8	2,620	"
East and West Bland	80,000	Chisholm Bros.	17	87	25,559	"
Everslie	3,100	Thos. Downey	10		900	"
Eastwood	1,230	Robert Faulks	14	10	1,100	Murrumburrah.
Everton	13,244	H. R. F. Hume	14	58	6,300	Burrowa.
Forest Farm	3,000	J. K. and E. Frost.	20	20	3,910	"
Fisher's Creek	1,400	E. Fahey	3	1	900	"
Gegullalong	1,700	John Dwyer	10	21	1,900	"
"	7,000	Benjn. Long	7	10	3,000	"
Goba Creek	3,000	James Maloney	5	13	1,500	"
Grahamville	3,000	Neville Graham	20	20	2,000	Murrumburrah.
Gorangula	18,000	Wm. Macaush	100	250	13,000	"
Gundibendyall, North.	27,000	William Cope			8,120	Cootamundra.
"	20,000	Annie O'Brien			3,900	"
Geralda	52,000	Davidson Bros. & Robinson	30	20	40,000	"
Green Camp	3,000	J. and E. Barnes	12	14	1,600	"
Gum Flat	12,000	McKenzie Bros.	60	160	5,175	Young.
Green Camp	840	Michl. Carberry	7		800	"
Happy Valley	1,410	John Forbes	8	20	1,657	"
Hope Vale	640	Henry Buttenshaw	2	5	1,006	"
Hillside	3,998	Wm. O'Connor	12	15	2,230	Burrowa.
Hovell's Creek	6,000	J. O'Connor	14	50	2,000	"
Ilbyria	15,000	Jas. Harlyman	8	8	2,200	"
Irish Jack's Creek	3,587	John Tout	18	14	3,000	Young.
Jugiong North	25,000	Ben M. Osborne	50	500	20,000	Burrowa.
Kenyu	2,000	D. Flannery	5	2	1,200	"
Killancar	8,900	John Hurley	25	40	8,740	"
Kenyu	20,000	Morgan Bros.	15	35	10,000	"
King Vale	6,740	Henry King	20	60	4,600	Young.
Lanark	640	John Mahon	4		530	"
Kalangan	7,000	A. D. Middleton	25	50	7,000	Murrumburrah.
Lagoon Creek	3,000	Walter Cury	20	22	2,000	Cootamundra.
Little Plain Creek		Johanna Barton	5	7	1,100	Burrowa.
Little Plain	3,000	P. Hogan	10	5	1,800	"
Maryanna	3,840	Henry Kelly	7	28	1,431	"
Milong, Grogan, Top Lagoon	94,000	Telford and Rutherford	33	37	28,987	Young.
Moppity	430	W. Scales	7		250	"
Marengo Flats	1,650	M. Crowe	12	40	1,500	"
Mountain View	3,000	A. Sutherland	8	20	1,400	"
Menagong	23,516	Wm. Neill	30	63	20,663	"
Martindale	640	Martin Frenckenstein			2,100	"
Marango North and Illunie	12,000	Patrick Kearns	20	70	3,700	"
Mountain View	900	Richard Green	4	9	540	"
Mullong	1,600	Patrick Wall	5	11	1,466	"
Mount Hope	767	Patk. Harold	8	9	2,687	"
Marengo	9,440	J. T. Beaumont	14	26	6,280	"
Mountain View	20,300	Andrew McGill	6	4	2,000	"
Moppity and Bonington	10,601	Carlo Marina				"
Mount Dillon	1,300	John Dillon	7	4	1,400	Murrumburrah.
Mounbuca	40,000	William Caldwell	12	50	9,060	Morangarell.
Morangarell	19,000	D. C. McGregor	20	8	5,897	"
Major's Point	1,280	Henry Pearse	6	7	1,800	"
McHenry's Creek	700	Thomas Quinn	14	13	20	Young.
Narraburra Creek	20,000	D. C. McGregor			2,000	Morangarell.
Narrawa	10,000	E. H. Ayling	5	11	4,950	Burrowa.
Numby	7,000	W. & A. Cummings	10	60	2,000	"
Nubba	16,684	Lackey, Wallace, & Mills	17	33	19,862	Young.
New Menagong	8,000	James Mackinnon	18	10	4,600	"
Parkville	4,800	Ann Parkman	10	15	3,616	"
Rosedale	640	Timothy West	4	12	1,056	"
Rose Vale	2,241	Moses Brown	11	17	1,326	"
Rosewood and Windermere	11,000	Emanuel Toular	6	7	6,030	"
Rose Vale	1,560	Wm. Whybrow	18		1,160	"
Rockwood	5,800	J. A. Cummings	7	20	2,000	Burrowa.
Riverslie	20,000	Middleton Bros.	10	8	3,055	"
Rockview	1,842	John P. Ryan	4	6	3,830	"
Redbank	1,500	John Martin	6	16	1,500	Murrumburrah.
Spring Flat	3,500	James Boxsell	30	70	1,900	"
Spring Creek	1,500	John Davis	13	13	1,600	Cootamundra.
Stockinbendyall	25,000	Execr. late T. O'Brien			4,000	"
"	1,000	Michael Whalen	12	7	2,400	"
Springfield	2,370	Patrick Quinn	7	19	3,000	"
Spring Park	5,491	James Tunney	20	50	3,000	Young.
Sandy Creek	1,700	Saml. Garrard	10	3	2,200	"
Stony Creek	13,681	Execr. late J. Allen	20	34	11,108	"

Name of Run or Holding.	Acreage.	Name of Owners.	No. of Stock.			Petty Sessions to which Return was made.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
<b>Young—continued.</b>						
Sandy Creek .....	8,980	John Baker .....	6	20	8,000	Young.
Six-mile .....	628	Taylor & Pearson .....	3	4	830	"
Stony Creek .....	664	Saml. James .....	11	20	1,224	"
" .....	16,000	R. J. Lawler .....	5	8	2,100	Burrowa.
" .....	1,500	Michl. Conroy .....	12	20	1,000	"
Spring Valley .....	2,240	J. Cantwell .....	8	...	1,600	"
Stony Creek .....	4,000	M. Maloney .....	3	8	1,200	"
Springfield .....	8,000	J. Poplin .....	10	40	4,800	"
Spring Flat .....	3,000	Richd. Roberts .....	2	14	2,600	"
Suffolk Vale .....	3,300	Thos. Wilding .....	8	15	3,000	"
Solferino .....	1,828	.....	40	100	15,931	Young.
Tarengo .....	4,200	Fred. W. Hume .....	20	20	4,200	Burrowa.
Ten-mile .....	2,140	David Taylor .....	13	21	1,999	Young.
The Oaks .....	4,000	Wm. Reardon .....	6	13	3,200	Cootamundra.
Tiverton .....	14,500	Richard H Roberts .....	200	400	9,500	Murrumburrah.
Trungley .....	57,000	John Rutherford .....	10	20	11,000	Morangarell.
Upper Cooligong .....	8,000	Patk. Stinson .....	6	26	1,700	Burrowa.
Vine Lodge .....	3,000	Thos. Newham .....	35	40	3,150	"
Wyangla .....	6,300	Roger Ryan .....	9	8	1,202	"
Waterhole Flat .....	3,400	Thos. J. Ryan .....	5	25	2,000	"
" .....	3,000	Charles Ryalls .....	8	11	3,000	Cootamundra.
Wattle Retreat .....	3,000	S. Lewington .....	6	20	2,620	Young.
Wombat and Sandivells .....	2,019	Alex. Mackay .....	30	130	6,000	"
Wallendbeen .....	10,000	" .....	.....	.....	.....	"
Waterview .....	2,783	" .....	.....	.....	.....	"
Woodlands .....	2,500	David Crisp .....	12	21	2,100	Murrumburrah.
	1,334,600		2,203	5,027	718,456	



1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Legislative Council.

# FOREST BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE.)

*Ordered by the Council to be printed, 25 June, 1884.*

To the Honorable Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq., M.P., Minister for Mines, &c.

Sir,

Owing to the destruction of the records, plans, &c., of the Forest Branch, in the Garden Palace, and the difficulty of finding suitable office accommodation after the fire for the officers of the Branch having seriously retarded the work of collecting and recompiling the information destroyed, I was unable to submit a report for the year 1882. The work of the two years 1882 and 1883 is therefore necessarily referred to in this report, and the details of the work are set out fully in the able memorandum of the Chief Clerk (Mr. W. F. Piper) hereto appended.

During the past two years the work of the Branch has largely increased, especially that relating to ringbarking; yet, notwithstanding the increase, not only has the current work been kept well in hand, but most of the lost records have been as far as practicable replaced. During last year 116 specimens of timbers were prepared for the Calcutta Exhibition, and eighty-seven specimens have also been prepared for and are now exhibited in this Department. These have all been labelled and arranged by the Inspector of Forests, who has prepared a list of the local and botanical names, orders, dimensions, habitats, and uses of the timbers.

The revenue of the Branch shows a very satisfactory increase, that for 1882 being £13,046 18s. 10d., and that for 1883 being £16,685 19s. 7d.; the expenditure for the two years being respectively £12,591 19s. 5d. and £15,398 15s. 11d. A considerable portion of the expenditure is however due to inspecting and reporting upon applications for permission to ringbark timber on Crown Lands. The Inspector of Forests, in his report herewith, expresses an opinion that the fees for ringbarking and for timber-cutting, and the royalty charged on timber cut, are all too low, and should be increased. This matter will probably receive due consideration when the Regulations, some of which require amendment, come to be revised.

In view of the advantages of working our timber reserves under the regulations relating to State forests, as providing better security against the destruction of young trees and the waste of matured timber, the advisability of converting as many as possible of the reserves into State forests is worthy of consideration. The extension of the period for which block licenses are granted is also a matter deserving attention, as it is thought the effect of such extension would be to prevent the culling of the most valuable timber trees, and the leaving of the less valuable matured trees to decay.

The reckless destruction of cedar has for years past been carried on to such an extent that it became necessary to adopt the most stringent measures to prevent the complete extinction of this valuable timber. The Inspector of Forests has taken the initiatory steps towards the protection of the young trees in our cedar brushes and the planting out of saplings in suitable localities.

The Inspector recommends the establishment of one or more nurseries for the purpose of propagating suitable kinds of indigenous and imported forest trees for planting in the forest reserves, and for distribution amongst landowners who will form plantations on their land. And he furnishes with his report a list of rare indigenous and foreign trees of which he thinks plantations should be formed in suitable localities.

Plantations of wattle have been formed on some of the reserves along the Great South-western Railway line, and fifty catalpa trees were planted on the railway reserve at Cootamundra. I regret to say some of the wattle plantations on the narrow reserves along the railway line have not been a success, possibly in some cases due to the drought, and in others to the unsuitability of the sites; and it is questionable whether, in view of the cost of protecting the young plants from fire, these narrow reserves are suitable for such plantations.

During the year some of the timber reserves have been improved by the lessees of runs thinning out the saplings under supervision, with a view to improve the grass and to facilitate the destruction of rabbits. The Inspector of Forests is of opinion that this work, as tending to the reforestation of our timber reserves by natural reproduction, should be carried out by the Government, but the funds at the disposal of the Department have not been sufficient for this purpose. The

The preparation of maps showing the extent of the timber reserves, the kinds of timber most abundant thereon, and the extent of land over which ringbarking has been permitted, now in course of preparation, will, when complete, afford valuable information respecting the effect of ringbarking upon the timber supply of the localities where it is carried on. The immediate effect of ringbarking appears to be an increased growth of grass, but whether such increased growth will in all cases be maintained for any long period after the destruction of the trees, or how the local rainfall will be affected thereby, are problems which time will solve. There can be little doubt that the destruction of useless trees, where they can be replaced by others of a more useful kind, or in localities where good timber is abundant, must be advantageous, but elsewhere the benefits derivable from ringbarking may be less permanent than could be desired.

In order to secure greater proficiency on the part of Forest Rangers in the performance of the duties devolving upon them, it has been decided that applicants for such appointments shall be examined; and it is hoped that by this means, and under the able direction of the Inspector of Forests, the rangers generally will in time be qualified to undertake any duties connected with forestry which may be required of them.

Instructions have been given for the preparation for publication of a work on the Forest Flora of this Colony, containing lithographs of leaves, flowers, fruit, and bark of the principal useful timber trees, also the local and botanical names, the uses, habitats, and scientific and popular descriptions of each species illustrated.

It is proposed to collect flowering specimens of trees, to form an herbarium; also seeds and seedlings of rare or useful trees for raising trees or for exchange.

During the year the following collections were made and forwarded as under:—

Thirty-three species of tree seeds to the Inspector of Forests, Melbourne.

136 species of dried flowering specimens from the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts, to Baron von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, Melbourne.

Sixty-seven species of seeds and seed-vessels, dried flowering specimens, and fifty-four species of timber specimens, to the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

On the whole a large amount of useful work has been performed by the Branch, at a moderate cost, and credit is due to the officers generally for the zeal they have displayed in the performance of their duties.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines.

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 28 April, 1884.

## Memorandum from Chief Clerk to Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Forest Conservancy Branch, Sydney, 26 April, 1884.

I have the honor to submit a memorandum for the years 1882 and 1883 upon the work performed by this Branch of the Department.

I may premise by pointing out that in consequence of the loss of map records and a large quantity of partly-completed ringbarking work, by fire in the Garden Palace, and circumstances preventing, until several months after, any addition being made to the limited office staff, it was not practicable to collect at the usual time the information required for the report for 1882.

Even before September, 1882, the office staff was scarcely adequate to carry out the large amount of work, much of it new and of a very urgent nature, but the fire added largely to the difficulties, for not only was it necessary to obtain duplicates of reports and papers, but continual reference had to be made to maps and records of the different departments.

### WORK PREVIOUS TO 1ST JANUARY, 1882.

This being the first report since the business has been worked separately from that of the Occupation of Lands Branch, some particulars of what was done towards preserving the timber supply may be of interest.

The first timber reserves were proclaimed in 1871, to protect some of the magnificent forests of brush and hardwood in the Clarence Pastoral Districts, and the flooded red-gum forests on the Murray River.

Other reserves were made from time to time in various parts of the Colony until on 31st December, 1881, they numbered 461, with an approximate area of 3,401,447 acres, 250 of these, with an area of about 1,709,289 acres, being proclaimed as exempted from operation of the ordinary timber licenses.

Up to 24th September, 1878, the exempted reserves were worked under permit licenses at a fixed fee, issued under authority of the Minister or the Executive Council, but the system was found to work very unsatisfactorily. As the timber-getters were practically unchecked, they roamed over a whole reserve, and caused much waste. On the Murray forests enormous quantities of timber were cut under colour of permits issued for specific purposes, *i.e.*, local works; some was allowed to lie unused, but by far the larger quantity was exported without any equivalent being received for its value.

In 1877 and 1878 various propositions were made for regulating the cutting of timber in forests, and the Legislative Assembly having, on the 2nd of April in the latter year, passed a resolution to the effect that regulations should be made for the management of timber reserves throughout the Colony, the existing Regulations Nos. 1 to 43 were proclaimed on 24th September following.

It is the object of the State Forest Regulations to ensure sufficient supervision to prevent the wasteful cutting of timber and the needless destruction of young trees; therefore the cutting is restricted to matured trees on a portion of a reserve at one time. Purchasers of licenses are given the exclusive right for a term of years to work the timber on defined blocks, thus enabling them to erect machinery so that timber may be cut to advantage—not merely culled; and blocks or portions of reserves are closed after the matured timber has been removed, so as to allow the young trees and saplings to grow into good timber, the possible deterioration from age of a few trees on the unworked portion of a reserve being more than compensated for by the results attained.

Royalty, where imposed, is paid upon the quantity of timber felled, thus preventing as far as practicable wasteful felling. Of course due allowance is made when measuring faulty trees. The amount of royalty it is hoped will recoup the State for the protection of young timber, thinning out, planting, &c., while so far as regards the timber-getter, the charge may be considered as some payment for the advantage of an undisturbed supply, as the land around him cannot be conditionally purchased to secure its timber, nor can other timber-getters interfere.

The Regulations have worked very well, though experience has shown certain modifications to be desirable, especially with regard to the mode of dealing with the more distant reserves, often difficult of access. It has however been decided to await the fresh legislation which is necessary for really effective control.

Forest regulations require to have both force and elasticity to meet the varying requirements of different localities.

It should be considered that when framing the existing Regulations there was not any sufficiently successful precedent to afford a safe guide, the circumstances of the Colony being so different from the more populous parts of the globe; and that, though plantations have been made in other Australian Colonies, this was the first to deal with the cutting of timber over large forest areas with a view to preventing waste and conserving the supply of indigenous timber. Happily in many of our forests natural regeneration will save the cost of making plantations, though it will be necessary to thin out the saplings to enable them to grow into good timber trees.

Although timber reserves were made in 1871, it was not until 22nd September, 1875, that special officers were appointed to supervise them, Mr. J. A. Manton being the first Forest Ranger.

With regard to the question of central or local control as applied to forests, the following remarks from the Report on New Zealand Forests, by Captain Campbell Walker (Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras), may not be out of place:—

#### *“Local control.”*

“Experience of all countries is opposed to entrusting control of forests conservancy to local and non-professional bodies, tried in Germany, France (communal forests), several times in India, and in Victoria.

“Some central controlling agency, with adequate machinery, working upon a uniform and pre-conceived plan or system, is necessary—utilize local agencies.

“Local bodies, naturally more or less ignorant of the very rudiments of forestry, of necessity take too local and limited a view; they are subject to constant changes amongst the members, to local and political influence and bias, and to very natural inclination of members of all such bodies to make the best of things financially during their life-time without regard for the welfare of future generations.

“To forests, from their nature, the usual maxim of political economy, which leaves such undertakings to private enterprise, cannot be applied. Their vast extent, the long term that a tree takes to reach

reach maturity, and that the consequence that few persons live long enough to obtain any—and more especially the highest—returns from their expenditure, even once in the course of their lives, are proofs that the necessity that forest management should be conducted upon permanent principles, and not be left to the negligence, avarice, or caprice of individuals, and therefore point to the State as the proper administrator, bound to take care that, in supplying the wants of the present generation, there is no reckless waste—no needless forestalling of the supply of future generations.

“This is matter of experience, not in India only, but in all other countries of the world.

“Take time by the forelock before the crop of standing timber has been exhausted or deteriorated by indiscriminate felling and want of system.

“Ask France, Austria, and India what it will cost to remedy the devastations of the past.

“Control of state forests should be unalienable except by Act of Parliament.”

#### 1882-83—OFFICE.

The work connected with forest management was attached to the Occupation of Lands Branch up to March, 1882, when a separate Branch was formed; and I, who had attended to this business since October, 1876, had the honor of being appointed Chief Clerk of the new Branch, submitting papers direct to the Under Secretary for Mines.

In June, 1882, there not being room in the old Occupation Office, and additional assistance being urgently required, the office was removed to the basement of the Garden Palace, though at the time the place was scarcely fit for occupation, there being no means of heating the rooms, &c.

On 21st September, 1882, the building was burnt down, and the whole of the records, maps, and a large amount of nearly completed work (ringbarking reports, &c.) were lost.

The old Lands Office was then temporarily occupied, and business resumed without the waste of a day, every effort being made to repair the loss.

In July, 1883, the Branch was removed to the new and more convenient offices in Phillip-street, the whole Department being under one roof.

In 1882 it was directed that maps should be prepared showing the timber reserves, kinds of timber most abundant, and extent of land for which permission has been granted to ringbark, &c. This work is now in progress.

In March, 1883, Mr. H. Wilkinson was appointed to undertake the examination of the numerous plans and descriptions connected with ringbarking applications, made by the draftsmen, thus relieving the Chief Clerk of some purely professional work.

During the year 1883 the following papers were received and dispatched:—

Papers Registered.	Letters Dispatched.
10,448, exclusive of 839 timber license returns.	Manuscript letters, 3,437. Letters on printed forms, 3,270. Blank-cover communications, 1,857.

#### THE STAFF.

The staff employed, together with the date each officer entered the Department, and the salary voted for him, are shown on Schedule A.

The late Inspector of Forests, Mr. Henry Kendall, died 1st September, 1882. During part of the year he had been employed in the Lachlan pastoral district, inspecting and reporting upon applications for permission to ringbark timber, but unfortunately he was unable to withstand the hardship attending constant travelling in a dry season.

On the 1st December following, Mr. John Duff, of the Botanic Gardens, was appointed Inspector; for some time previously, by permission of the Colonial Secretary, he had been specially engaged in reporting upon the alarming spread of pine scrub in portions of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan districts.

Up to 1st March, 1882, there were nineteen forest rangers employed; thirteen additional rangers were then appointed, the boundaries of the rangers' districts were altered, and the timber reserves reallocated, so as to secure more effectual supervision. Upon passing of the Appropriation Act for 1883, it was found expedient in the interest of the service to make fresh arrangements; accordingly, in July and August, six of the rangers were offered and accepted the position of assistant rangers, and other appointments were made, which increased the number to thirty-one forest rangers and ten assistant rangers.

Two junior rangers were also appointed, with a view to their being trained in the office before they are sent out into the field; ultimately, it is intended that they should be promoted to the position of rangers, if they show a capacity for the work.

The boundaries of the districts were again revised, the land districts being grouped together as far as practicable, and the eastern half of the Colony, which may be roughly described as the portion lying east of a line extending in a general south-westerly direction from where the Queensland boundary intersects the Macintyre River to the junction of the Wakool and Murray Rivers, divided into twenty-five districts; rangers have, however, to go beyond the boundaries of those districts when required.

During the year 1883 two rangers exchanged with officers of other departments, one assistant ranger resigned, and it was found necessary to dismiss one ranger and one assistant ranger.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Appended are particulars of revenue for year 1882	...	...	Schedule B.
Do. do. do. 1883	...	...	do. C.
Expenditure for years 1882 and 1883	...	...	do. D.
Details of revenue from specified reserves for 1883	...	...	do. E.
Comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the last seven years	...	...	do. F.
Particulars of prosecutions by forest rangers for illegally cutting timber, and penalties inflicted, 1882 and 1883	...	...	do. G.

The



The revenue shows a considerable increase, particularly from the exempted forest reserves, proving that these are becoming of greater value every year; and as other sources of supply become exhausted, either by clearing for settlement or from a somewhat wasteful use of the timber, no doubt that both the demand upon the reserves and the revenue from them will become much greater.

A large proportion of the expenditure incurred during the last two years has been on account of expense connected with ringbarking duty; indeed, in some cases nearly the whole time of the forest ranger has been taken up in inspecting country and reporting upon applications under the Act of 1881.

The prolonged drought has also tended to increase the cost and difficulty of travelling.

#### RESERVES AND TIMBER.

Appended are Schedules showing—Summary of number and area of timber reserves—Schedule H. Distribution of reserves amongst forest rangers—Schedule J. Details of area and particulars of timber upon reserves—Schedule K.

The reserves in the more settled districts have been, as a rule, regularly inspected, but some of those in the outside districts have not had so much attention paid to them as is desirable, partly in consequence of the rangers being employed on other duty, and partly in consequence of the prolonged drought.

As shown on Schedule E, a considerable and increasing quantity of timber is now being cut under forest license on the exempted reserves, royalty being paid in 1883 on nearly ten million superficial feet. The demand is extending to reserves in localities where formerly timber was plentiful on unreserved Crown Lands.

The reckless felling and waste of large quantities of cedar in some of the northern coast districts led to large seizures of that valuable timber being made in 1882; from the reports, it appears that some of this timber had been lying for upwards of fourteen years, and much of it had become rotten; many of the trees were felled so as to fall over logs already cut, often splitting and destroying both.

There are now many million feet of cedar lying felled in the different brushes and on the creeks and rivers. To encourage the early removal of this timber, it has been decided not to permit for the present the felling of cedar on the exempted forest reserves, unless on blocks already under license. With a view to protecting the small quantity of cedar now standing upon Crown Lands, a notice was issued 29th November last prohibiting the felling of cedar excepting by the holders of endorsed licenses.\*

Timber-getters, to secure a monopoly of a good belt of timber, or to prevent others getting any, often fell a much larger number of trees than they really require or can remove within a reasonable time. To check this wasteful practice the 45th Regulation was proclaimed on 13th July, 1883. Timber-getters are now required to remove their timber during the currency of the license under which it was felled; but power is given to extend the time if required, so that timber cut with a *bona fide* intention of removing it without unnecessary delay will not be interfered with.

On 11th May, 1883, a notice was inserted in the Government Gazette and the newspapers exempting the kurragong tree from the operation of licenses to cut timber; the Crown lessees were also cautioned against cutting down the trees, and were advised to lop only the lighter branches when feed is required in time of drought.

It is however to be feared that this and other trees, such as the myall and she oak, will gradually die out, as stock which now roam over the whole country eagerly eat the young seedlings.

It would probably pay well if landowners in the western districts would cultivate the kurragong in enclosures, removing the fences as soon as the shoots and smaller branches are beyond the reach of stock. It is stated that this tree thoroughly resists drought, and that judicious lopping of the branches will not injure it.

In connection with this matter, it may be thought worthy of consideration whether an experimental nursery should not be established on the dry saltbush country to raise trees under the ordinary conditions which all settlers would have to contend with in making plantations on the great western plains. By this means the most suitable kind of trees, and the best way of dealing with them in a dry hot climate, might be discovered and published for general information.

On 18th June, 1883, directions were received to prepare specimens of timber for the Calcutta Exhibition Commission. Instructions were accordingly issued to rangers in the Moama, Wagga Wagga, Grafton, Port Macquarie, and Ulladulla districts, and specimens of 116 kinds of trees were procured, prepared, and shipped by 15th September following.

During 1882 and 1883 permission has been granted to clear the scrub and undergrowth on 15 water reserves and 17 forest reserves; aggregate area, about 120,897 acres. Of these, the clearing on 2 water reserves, area 2,900 acres, and 6 forest reserves, area 32,048 acres, has been completed. These reserves are in, or closely border upon, the rabbit-infested districts. All such work is done under the constant supervision of an officer appointed by the Department; the useless scrub is cleared, and the pine saplings thinned to the distance of about 12 feet apart (15 feet on water reserves), and in one case the lower branches lopped.

The permission to scrub confers no claim to the land, and the work is done at the cost of the lessee, who hopes to be repaid by the increased growth of grass, trees being left at a distance sufficient to permit grass to grow, and the greater facility with which the clearing will enable him to deal with the rabbit pest.

#### WATTLE PLANTATIONS.

It was arranged by the Minister for Mines and the Minister for Works that Wattle Plantations should be formed in suitable places along the railway lines.

In September, 1882, the work of preparing the ground and sowing was accordingly commenced, under the supervision of Mr. Forest Ranger Meredith, who was entrusted with the duty, and plantations were made at intervals extending from Minto to near Bowring.

In the following year work was resumed, under the direction of the Inspector of Forests, on land near Cootamundra, where also a catalpa plantation was formed, and extending westerly for about 20 miles from Old Junee, part of the land prepared in 1882 was re-sown, some of the seeds or young plants having failed, probably in consequence of the very dry weather.

The plantations were also cleared of grass, where required, to prevent destruction by burning. As the wattle is so easily killed by fire, this will always be a difficult matter, and the charge a recurrent one.

#### RINGBARKING.

\* Since withdrawn upon representation made respecting the difficulty and loss of time involved in getting at the cedar, which, excepting on some of the exempted reserves, is now found growing only in almost inaccessible localities.

## RINGBARKING.

In Schedule L is shown in tabulated form particulars of the applications for permission to ringbark timber on land held under five years pastoral lease.

448 applications have been finally dealt with, out of a total of 532 received during the years 1882 and 1883, permission being granted in 342 cases, for an aggregate area of 2,653,571 acres, or about 4,146 square miles.

Reports for the Department of Lands have also been obtained upon applications to ringbark upon 534 auction and pre-leases.

Formerly all such applications were dealt with by the Occupation of Lands Branch; but about March, 1881, instructions were received to suspend action pending legislation. Applications were therefore merely received and registered until February, 1882, when a decision being arrived at between the Departments of Lands and Mines as to the mode of proceeding under the Act of 1881, it was directed that applications referring to auction and pre-emptive leases should be forwarded to the Lands Department, and those referring to five years leases (runs) to the forest rangers for report.

Although the annual leases are dealt with by the Lands Department, it was decided that reports should be obtained through the forest rangers. Schedule M shows the number of applications referred for inspection and reports made in each year.

Subsequently to the applications being forwarded for report, and in consequence of a judgment in the Supreme Court to the effect that improvements to the amount of £40 on a measured portion of 640 acres barred it from selection, it was decided not to grant permission to ringbark upon land measured into portions, and it was directed that all applications should be referred to the Department of Lands to ascertain what measurements were made.

This direction necessarily caused some delay, especially in dealing with those already forwarded for report, as the Lands Department required complete plans, and it was found that the data supplied by the applicants were often vague, and required to be supplemented before the position of the areas could be charted.

To avoid loss of time in the case of applications received after the above decision, duplicate plans are prepared, one of which is sent to the ranger to report, and the other to the Lands Department to ascertain particulars of measurements, reserves from lease and tenure, *i.e.*, whether or not the land is held under annual or auction lease; the two actions are therefore going on at the same time.

Unfortunately, while awaiting information, a very large number of partially completed cases were burnt in the destructive Garden Palace fire.

Every effort was made to obtain duplicate reports, maps, &c., as quickly as possible, but the unavoidable delay necessarily caused some inconvenience to applicants.

The work of inspecting and reporting has not been carried on without difficulty. Many of the rangers were but recently appointed, all were new to the work required of them, and the prolonged drought in the western districts made both feed and water very scarce, rendering it difficult to travel long distances.

In order to relieve the work where it was unusually heavy, rangers were sent from other districts to assist.

Certain trees, such as the kurragong, cooba, wilga, myall, she oak, &c., useful either for fodder or for shade or ornament, are never included in authorities to ringbark; nor, in view of the very large areas being operated upon on Crown and alienated lands, is it considered desirable to permit ringbarking on reserves for the preservation of timber, though in many cases all of the timber may not be of value for commercial purposes.

When inspecting for the purpose of reporting, rangers are instructed to give consideration to the quality and value of the timber, with regard to local circumstances, probable extent of ringbarking operations upon alienated lands—often the whole of the timber is destroyed—and probable requirements for future settlement, mining operations, &c.

In dealing with applications much must necessarily depend upon the judgment of the inspecting officer, and though, as may be expected, dissimilar views respecting value of the timber are sometimes held, it is thought public interests have been well conserved.

Representations having been made to the effect that for the purpose of getting rid of pine scrub in the western districts it is necessary to destroy the large trees which are continually shedding seed, it was directed in 1883 that where the scrub is increasing all white pine, excepting the very smallest, should be preserved in belts, while upon the remaining areas the whole of that timber might be ringbarked.

As showing the dense growth of the pine (*Frenela sp.*) in some localities, the following figures are given from actual measurement:—

Area.	No. of Pines.	Height in feet.
3 feet by 1½ .....	36	4 to 15
1 foot square .....	23	3 to 12
Equilateral triangle, sides 1 foot.....	3	18 to 25

The first being at the rate of 348,000 and the second over a million per acre.

There is no doubt that the present effect of ringbarking timbered country fairly clear of scrub is to increase the growth of grass enormously. In some cases comparatively sound country becomes very boggy after rain, and springs appear in places formerly dry; but reports seem to show that in some districts, unless the scrub and undergrowth are cleared, ringbarking will rather tend to increase their growth, while the cost of clearing would be considerable, estimated at 20s. per acre where the scrub is dense; but if sufficient grass grows after ringbarking, fire, as the more ready means, would probably be resorted to by the lessees.

I have, &c.,

W. F. PIPER,  
Chief Clerk.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE A.

FOREST BRANCH.—Officers employed in 1883.

Name.	Date of entering Department.	Rank.	Salary.	Amount actually received for the year.	Total.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
W. F. Piper.....	1 May, 1863...	Chief Clerk .....	300	300 0 0	300 0 0
A. A. Daniel .....	4 Feb., 1875...	Clerk.....	200	200 0 0	
C. H. Bennett .....	5 Aug., 1879...	" .....	150	150 0 0	
W. C. Hinwood .....	1 April, 1882...	" .....	150	87 10 0	
J. R. Bell .....	10 Mar., 1881...	Temporary Clerk .....	from 1 June, 1883. 10s. per diem.	154 10 0	
W. C. Hinwood .....	1 April, 1882...	" .....	"	64 10 0	
(Promoted. See above)				to 31 May, 1883.	
T. White .....	18 Sept., " .....	" .....	"	77 10 0	
(Appointed a forest ranger.)				to 30 June, 1883.	
John Duff.....	1 Dec., " .....	Inspector of Forests .....	350	350 0 0	734 0 0
J. A. Manton .....	22 Sept., 1875...	Forest Ranger.....	250	250 0 0	350 0 0
J. Noake .....	11 Oct., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
T. H. Green .....	1 Jan., 1876...	" .....	200	200 0 0	
W. Allen .....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
S. Payten .....	21 Sept., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
J. G. Condell .....	1 Oct., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
F. Edwards .....	1 Nov., " .....	" .....	200	183 6 8	
succeeded by			to 30 Nov., 1883.		
J. Guilfoyle .....	1 Dec., " .....	" .....	200	16 13 4	
			from 1 Dec., 1883.		
R. Stevenson .....	14 Mar., 1877...	" .....	200	200 0 0	
O. Wilshire .....	12 Oct., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
J. M'Keown.....	1 June, 1878...	" .....	200	200 0 0	
T. Musgrave .....	1 Jan., 1879...	" .....	200	100 0 0	
succeeded by			to 30 June, 1883.		
T. White .....	18 Sept., 1882...	" .....	200	100 0 0	
			from 1 July, 1883.		
J. H. Griffin.....	1 Jan., 1879...	" .....	200	33 6 8	
succeeded by			to 28 February, 1883.		
P. Cullen .....	1 Mar., 1883...	" .....	200	166 13 4	
			from 1 March, 1883.		
J. S. Allan .....	20 Mar., 1879...	" .....	200	200 0 0	
E. Higgins .....	9 Sept., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
T. W. Wilson .....	1 Oct., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
J. B. Ryall .....	17 Dec., 1880...	" .....	200	100 0 0	
succeeded by			to 30 June, 1883.		
E. Cobercroft .....	1 July, 1883...	" .....	200	100 0 0	
			from 1 July, 1883.		
H. O. Rotten .....	1 Mar., 1882...	" .....	100	150 0 0	
			to 30 June, 1883.		
			200		
			from 1 July, 1883.		
G. R. Brown .....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
W. H. Davics .....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	166 13 4	
			to 31 October, 1883.		
E. J. Deverell .....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
F. P. Huxham.....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
T. M. Evans.....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
J. Martin .....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
M. Meredith .....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
R. L. Siddins .....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
G. W. Scott.....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	100 0 0	
succeeded by			to 30 June, 1883.		
W. Meecham .....	1 July, 1883...	" .....	200	100 0 0	
			from 1 July, 1883.		
J. S. Taylor .....	1 Mar., 1882...	" .....	200	200 0 0	
G. W. West.....	1 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	200 0 0	
T. Kidston .....	1 July, 1883...	" .....	200	100 0 0	
H. S. Shadforth .....	1 July, " .....	" .....	200	100 0 0	
J. Cheesbrough .....	1 Aug., " .....	" .....	200	83 6 8	
R. J. Cork .....	11 May, 1877...	Assistant Forest Ranger	200	187 10 0	
			to 30 June, 1883, as Forest Ranger.		
			175		
			from 1 July, 1883.		
J. Ward .....	19 Mar., " .....	" .....	200	183 6 8	
			to 31 August, 1883, as Forest Ranger.		
			150		
			from 1 Sept., 1883.		
F. M. C. Forster.....	1 April, 1876...	" .....	200	175 0 0	
			to 30 June, 1883, as Forest Ranger.		
			150		
			from 1 July, 1883.		
T. Musgrave.....	1 Jan., 1879...	" .....	"	75 0 0	
J. B. Ryall .....	17 Dec., 1880...	" .....	"	75 0 0	
G. W. Scott.....	1 Mar., 1882...	" .....	200	62 10 0	
			to 30 June, 1883, as Forest Ranger.		
			150		
			to 30 Nov., 1883.		
F. E. Brunker.....	1 July, 1883...	" .....	150	75 0 0	

FOREST BRANCH.—Officers employed in 1883.—*continued.*

Name.	Date of entering Department.	Rank.	Salary.	Amount actually received for the year.	Total
W. Cousins .....	1 July, 1883...	Assistant Forest Ranger.	£ 150	£ s. d. 75 0 0	£ s. d.
R. Davidson.....	1 " " .....	" " .....	150	37 10 0	
<i>succeeded by</i>					
Geo. King.....	16 Nov., 1883...	" " .....	150 to 30 Sept., 1883. from 16 Nov., 1883.	18 15 0	
W. M'Donald .....	1 July, 1883...	" " .....	150	75 0 0	
H. D. Wood.....	9 Aug., 1883...	Junior " Forest Ranger	75	29 12 8½	
T. F. C. Binny .....	9 " " .....	" " .....	75	29 12 8½	
C. Stevens .....	.....	Acting Forest Ranger	30	30 0 0	
J. Robins .....	.....	" " .....	30	30 0 0	
J. Russell.....	.....	Engineer, launch "Neptune"	£10 per month.	120 0 0	
C. Clark .....	.....	Woodcutter " "	5s. per diem.	91 5 0	
Messenger.....	.....	.....	£100 per annum.	55 2 1	
J. Wilson .....	.....	Caretaker of reserves	10s. per diem. when employed.	.....	
S. Kermode .....	.....	.....	10s. per diem. when employed.	.....	
				Total .....	£8,659 4 2

SCHEDULE B.

FOREST Conservancy.—Particulars of Revenue.—Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Reserves exempted by proclamation from ordinary timber licenses—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
State forest block licenses.....	411 6 6	
Sub-licenses .....	13 10 0	
Forest licenses, 26th and 27th Regulations, issued under Executive authority, with an additional charge for royalty .....	257 15 0	
Forest licenses, 26th and 27th Regulations, issued under Executive authority, with an additional charge for royalty .....	213 0 0	
		895 11 6
Royalty—		
At per 100 superficial feet, under block license .....	1,591 2 10	
" " 27th Regulation .....	484 18 0	
" " Executive authority .....	426 1 8	
		2,502 2 6
Crown Lands and reserves not exempted by proclamation from the operation of ordinary licenses—		
*License fees—Hardwood and bark, timber of any kind .....	7,675 6 0	
		7,675 6 0
Seizure of timber—Proceeds of sale .....	220 5 10	
		220 5 10
Ringbarking inspection fees—		
On runs .....	830 8 6	
" pre-leases .....	203 5 6	
		1,033 13 0
Total .....		12,326 18 10

\* This amount includes forest licenses issued under Executive authority without an additional charge for royalty during first six months of the year. Exclusive of licenses to quarry stone, &c., issued in addition, during the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1882. Fees, £720.

SCHEDULE C.

PARTICULARS of Revenue—Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Reserves exempted from ordinary timber licenses—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
State forest block licenses.....	780 4 3	
Sub-licenses .....	100 0 0	
Forest—26th Regulation .....	21 10 0	
" 27th " .....	270 10 0	
" Issued under Executive authority, with an additional charge for royalty .....	87 0 0	
Forest—Issued under Executive authority, without any additional charge for royalty .....	402 10 0	
		1,661 14 3
Royalty—		
At per 100 superficial feet, cut under block license .....	1,877 8 9	
" " 26th Regulation.....	14 17 6	
" " 27th " .....	850 3 6	
" " 45th " .....	1,601 9 9	
		4,343 19 6
Crown Lands and reserves not exempted from the operation of ordinary licenses—		
* Hardwood and bark, timber of any kind .....	7,814 7 6	
		7,814 7 6
Seizures of timber—Proceeds of sale.....	763 1 4	
		763 1 4
Ringbarking inspection fees—		
On pastoral leases.....	834 15 0	
" pre-emptive leases.....	583 2 0	
		1,417 17 0
Total .....		16,000 19

\* Note.—Licenses to quarry stone, &c., issued in addition to the above during the year. Fees, £685.

SCHEDULE D.  
EXPENDITURE.

Particulars of service.	1882.		1883.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Salaries .....	5,916	13 4	8,091	9 2
Travelling and contingent expenses .....	5,945	14 11	6,494	19 5
Wattle and catalpa plantations .....	729	11 2	669	7 9
Collection of specimens of timber for the Calcutta Exhibition .....			142	19 7
Total.....	12,591	19 5	15,398	15 11

SCHEDULE E.

REVENUE from Exempted Reserves, year 1883.

County.	Reserve.	Quantity.	License Fee.	Royalty	Total.	Description of Timber.
Royalty at 100 superficial feet.						
		Super. ft.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bland .....	Weddin .....	157,288	22 10 0	40 12 9	63 2 9	Pine and ironbark.
Bourke .....	Coolamon .....	479,408	28 10 0	119 18 8	148 8 8	Pine.
" .....	Ganmain, No. 2 ...	312,182	9 0 0	89 6 3	98 6 3	"
" .....	Matong .....	369,736	3 0 0	92 9 9	95 9 9	"
" .....	No. 2,652 .....	83,702	12 0 0	20 18 6	32 18 6	"
Cadell .....	Moama .....	1,442,130	148 15 11	836 4 7	985 0 6	Red gum.
" .....	Tantonan .....	19,316	4 10 0	11 15 6	16 5 6	" and pine.
Camden .....	Cordeaux .....	44,207	20 8 7	11 1 6	31 10 1	Blackbutt, woolybutt, and turpentine.
Cooper .....	Yarrangery .....	1,153,639	43 6 8	721 0 6	764 7 2	Red gum.
Denison .....	Mulwala .....	20,015	3 0 0	12 10 2	15 10 2	"
Fitzroy .....	Chambigne (259)...	56,021	3 10 0	14 0 3	17 10 3	Pine.
" .....	Cloudy Creek .....	602,689	267 10 0	299 6 4	566 16 4	Cedar.
" .....	Dorrigo .....	102,375	37 10 6	51 2 9	88 14 3	"
" .....	Orara .....	280,659	63 10 0	140 6 9	203 16 9	"
Mitchell .....	Gillenbah .....	307,805	25 0 0	76 19 1	101 19 1	Pine.
Northumberland .....	Olney .....		6 0 0		6 0 0	
Rous .....	M'Pherson .....		3 0 0		3 0 0	
" .....	Terania Creek.....	651,519	99 2 0	163 6 6	262 8 6	Pine.
Sturt .....	Wowong .....		13 0 0		13 0 0	
St. Vincent.....	Monga .....	32,456	4 0 0	8 3 1	12 3 1	Mountain gum and messmate.
" .....	Red-head .....	325,264	4 0 0	8 3 1	12 3 1	Spotted gum and blackbutt.
" .....	Tomago.....	34,100	55 0 11	8 16 1	63 17 0	Spotted gum, red gum, and blackbutt.
Townsend .....	Gulpa Island .....	477,093	22 10 0	164 5 0	186 15 0	Red gum.
" .....	Bullatella .....	15,000	1 10 0	9 7 6	10 17 6	"
" .....	Tuppai .....	23,568	1 10 0	14 14 7	16 4 7	"
Urana .....	Brookong .....	600	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 3 0	Pine.
" .....	Osborne .....	143,689	19 10 0	35 19 3	55 9 3	"
Wakool .....	Campbell's Island .....		61 7 5		61 7 5	
" .....	Moama Extended and Thule .....	2,335,015	237 2 3	1,192 0 3	1,429 2 6	Red gum.
" .....	Sundry Village Reserves, &c.	58,943	10 10 0	15 11 1	26 1 1	Ironbark, gum, bloodwood, and hardwood.
	Total .....	9,528,419	1,237 14 3	4,231 7 0	5,469 1 3	
Royalty at per tree.						
		No. of trees.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Auckland.....	Myrtle Creek .....	5	1 0 0	0 12 6	1 12 6	Messmate.
Beresford .....	Bulgandramine .....	10	3 0 0	1 5 0	4 5 0	"
" and Wallace .....	Bradley (223) .....	10	3 0 0	1 5 0	4 5 0	"
Denison .....	1,656A .....	12	3 10 0	1 10 0	5 0 0	Pine.
Northumberland .....	Belford .....	70	8 0 0	8 15 0	16 15 0	Ironbark.
St. Vincent .....	Monga (122).....	12	3 0 0	1 10 0	4 10 0	Mountain ash and messmate.
Townsend .....	Bullatella .....	61		38 2 6	38 2 6	Red gum.
" .....	Gulpa Island .....	99		59 12 6	59 12 6	"
	Total .....	279	21 10 0	112 12 6	134 2 6	
Without royalty.						
	Myall and Wallis Lakes and Forster .....		402 10 0		402 10 0	
Totals—License fees.....				1,661 14 3		
Royalty .....				4,343 19 6		
				£ 6,005 13 9		

## SCHEDULE F.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure for each year from 1877.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.
	Forest Conservancy.	Forest Conservancy and Quarry Licenses.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	.....	4,334 10 3	4,759 7 6
1878	.....	5,934 14 0	5,592 12 6
1879	7,309 18 2	7,945 18 2	5,920 2 11
1880	8,323 4 3	8,990 4 3	6,635 10 10
1881	10,155 13 8	10,812 13 8	7,093 4 11
1882	12,326 18 10	13,046 18 10	12,591 19 5
1883	16,000 19 7	16,685 19 7	15,398 15 11

## SCHEDULE G.

PROSECUTIONS undertaken by the Forest Rangers.

Offence.	1882.			1883.		
	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Amount of Penalty.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Amount of Penalty.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Illegally cutting and removing timber ...	131	116	113 2 6	137	120	112 8 4
Quarrying or removing other material ...	13	12	25 10 0	15	15	32 10 0
Trespasses on Crown Lands .....	8	8	9 16 6	53	31	24 14 10
Total .....	*152	136	148 9 0	205	166	169 13 2

\* Exclusive of prosecutions by other Crown Lands Bailiffs.

Number of cases in which timber or other material has been seized.....	1882. 94	1883. 109
Number of cases in which claims have been preferred to seized material...	30	16
Number of cases in which such claims have been confirmed .....	8	13

## SCHEDULE H.

SUMMARY of Timber Lands

	No. of Reserves.	Area in Acres.
Reserves from sale exempted from the operation of ordinary timber licenses by Special Proclamation—		
For timber supply .....	209	1,945,851½*
For firewood .....	9	7,615½
For protection of banks of rivers (includes 56 islands).....	7	4,015
For shade, shelter, &c. ....	6	2,130½
Total .....	231	1,959,612½
Land exempted but not reserved from sale.....	1	18,490½
Reserves from sale not exempted by Special Proclamation—		
For timber supply .....	411	2,777,381½
For firewood .....	24	156,832
Total .....	435	2,934,213½
Total area of reserves.....	231 435	1,959,612½ 2,934,213½
Total area of reserves.....	666	4,893,826½

\*Includes 217,600 acres specially reserved from sale as a gold-field.

## SCHEDULE J.

SCHEDULE showing number and area of Reserves under supervision of the various Forest Rangers.

Locality.	Forest Rangers.	Number of Reserves.	Area in Acres.
Richmond and Tweed Rivers.....	H. S. Shadforth, Lismore.....	22	139,497
Upper Richmond .....	T. H. Green, Casino .....	12	143,485
Clarence .....	F. P. Huxham, Grafton ; Assistant Ranger, F. M. C. Forster, Grafton.	24	144,832
Nambuccra and Bellinger Rivers .....	W. Mecham, Boat Harbour ; Assistant Ranger, W. M'Donald, Kempsey.	9	202,842
Northern New England and Gwydir..	E. J. Deverell, Inverell ; Assistant Ranger, W. Byron, Glen Innes.	33	558,762
	*S. W. Daniel, Narrabri ; Assistant Ranger, G. King, Coonamble	35	720,090
Gunnedah and Tamworth .....	G. W. West, Gunnedah .....	14	138,030
Armidale and Walcha.....	R. L. Siddins, Armidale .....	48	190,914½
Port Macquarie.....	T. W. Wilson, Port Macquarie .....	10	43,226½
Myall and Gloucester Rivers.....	P. Cullen, Bulla Delah .....	5	263,610½
Hunter River.....	E. Higgins, Muswellbrook .....	9	8,205
Mudgee and Cassilis .....	G. R. Brown, Mudgee .....	16	52,999
Dubbo.....	J. Martin, Dubbo .....	16	200,720
Condobolin.....	T. Kidston, Condobolin .....	14	45,166
Upper Lachlan .....	R. Stevenson, Cowra ; Assistant Rangers, R. J. Cork, Forbes, and J. B. Ryall, Grenfell	59	250,994½
Penrith and Hartley .....	J. Noake, Penrith, and J. Wilson (caretaker of three reserves)	8	38,359
Brisbane Water, Wollombi .....	E. Coberoff, Gosford ; Assistant Ranger, F. Brunner, Coorabong.	10	80,976
Mittagong and Camden .....	H. O. Rotton, Bowral .....	28	44,165½
South Coast and Manero.....	T. White, Candelo.....	61	80,880
Queanbeyan and Goulburn.....	T. M. Evans, Queanbeyan .....	13	23,985
North Wagga Wagga and Gundagai..	William Allen, Wagga Wagga .....	15	204,396
South Wagga Wagga, Tumberumba, and Albury.	J. S. Taylor, Wagga Wagga ; Assistant Ranger, J. Ward, Adelong.	37	350,646
Narrandera and Urana .....	J. G. Condell, Narrandera ; Assistant Ranger, T. Musgrave, Urana.	65	211,664
Murray, Edward, and Wakool Rivers	J. A. Manton, Moama ; assisted by Ranger Wilshire, Deniliquin, Payton, Tocumwal, Guilfoyle, Moama, and Assistant Ranger Cousens, Koondrook.	66	454,540
Shoalhaven and South Coast .....	J. S. Allan, Ulladulla .....	26	281,040
Cumberland .....	J. M'Keown .....	3	6,511
Lord Howe Island .....	John Robins and Campbell Stevens (Acting Rangers) .....	1	4,000
Not under special supervision .....	.....	7	9,290½
		666	4,893,826½

\*Appointed after end of year

## SCHEDULE K.

NAME and Number and Area of Reserves, with particulars of the Timbers.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Ashburnham .....	1,035 .....	580	Lachlan pine.....	Thickly timbered with good young timber (none matured).
Do .....	1,147 .....	3,500	Lachlan pine, forest oak .....	Thickly timbered ; only a few pine trees matured ; distant about 9 miles from Parkes.
Do .....	1,373 .....	320	Ironbark, Lachlan pine.....	Heavily timbered ; generally of good quality.
Do .....	1,374 .....	290	Ironbark, pine .....	do
Do .....	1,403 .....	12,800	Pine, ironbark, stringybark.....	Fairly timbered ; pine good, ironbark and stringybark fair to medium.
Do .....	1,484 .....	6,280	Pine .....	Heavily timbered ; pine of first-class quality ; many thousands of the large trees have been cut for the mills at Forbes.
Do .....	1,730 .....	6,500	.....	Heavily timbered ; pine good, ironbark and stringybark of fair quality.
Do .....	1,731 .....	2,300	.....	do
Arrawatta.....	958—Mount Gagan	3,600	Ironbark (narrow leaf), pine.....	The good timber is very much scattered and mixed with scrub.
Do .....	1,336 .....	6,400	.....	.....
Auckland.....	337—Myrtle Creek	1,960	Ironbark, turpentine, white box, hickory, bloodwood, spotted gum, messmate, white gum, mountain ash.	Situated 7 miles from Candelo ; very thickly timbered with healthy timber in all stages of growth.
Do .....	774.....	2,000	Blackbutt, woollybutt, mountain ash, grey gum, bloodwood, forest oak, green wattle.	The matured trees average from 8 to 10 feet in circumference.
Do .....	775 .....	3,840	Blackbutt, woollybutt, stringybark, messmate, white box, blue gum, mountain ash, hickory, sassafras, wattle.	The timber is distributed over the whole area, and will average about twenty matured and twenty-two young trees per acre ; the young timber is all very healthy and straight.
Do .....	825.....	350	Blackbutt, mountain ash, stringybark, bloodwood.	Timber fairly distributed over the whole area ; situated 3 miles from Merimbula.

SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Auckland.....	911—Glenbog .....	7,000	Sassafras, lightwood, stringybark, black and white ash, messmate, gum.	Including a basin at the top of Nimityballe Mountain; vegetation in basin of luxuriant growth; timber generally sound; difficult of access.
Argyle.....	151—Lake George .....	365	Gum, stringybark, apple-tree.....	Reserved for firewood; timber evenly distributed.
Baradine.....	1,272—The Robertson.....	54,200	Pine, ironbark.....	Thickly timbered with young trees in good condition; a fair number matured.
Do .....	1,657.....	17,920	.....	.....
Do .....	1,872.....	2,600	Pine, ironbark.....	There is a healthy growth of young pine and ironbark in the proportion of about fifty-five young and two matured trees to the acre.
Baradine & Leichhardt	1,430—Ceelnoy .....	351,900	Ironbark, pine.....	Thickly timbered.
Bathurst.....	84—Gubbenbun .....	3,900	Stringybark, white box.....	Thickly timbered with healthy young trees; no matured timber.
Do .....	87 .....	985	Stringybark, white box.....	No matured stringybark; about six matured and six young box trees per acre.
Do .....	91 .....	2,398	White box, apple-tree, mountain gum, stringybark.	The timber on this reserve has been damaged by fire, and is of inferior quality.
Do .....	179.....	862	Stringybark.....	About one matured tree and twenty-five saplings per acre.
Do .....	184 .....	2,820	Pine .....	.....
Benarba .....	814—Keelo .....	2,500	do.....	.....
Do .....	1,297.....	700	do bloodwood, gum .....	The timber is in patches of thick scrub; timber scarce in the locality.
Do .....	1,298 .....	1,400	do do do .....	do do do .....
Do .....	1,299.....	1,000	do do do .....	do do do .....
Beresford .....	157—Cooma.....	1,929	Box, white gum .....	For firewood.
Do .....	266—Murrumbucks .....	960	White and black pine, peppermint, white gum, messmate.	There is a large quantity of matured and young pine, the other timbers are only fit for firewood.
Do .....	287—Bulgandramine..	2,500	White gum, peppermint, messmate..	Well timbered; suitable for firewood.
Do .....	397 .....	240	Stringybark, peppermint, messmate, white gum.	For firewood.
Do .....	427—Illamatong ...	1,470	do do .....	.....
Do .....	438 .....	20½	.....	Timber suitable for fencing and firewood. Also reserved for a trigonometrical station.
Do .....	460—Dangelong .....	195	.....	Fairly timbered; timber scarce in the locality.
Do .....	498 .....	280	Peppermint, white gum .....	Fairly timbered; quality inferior.
Do .....	622 .....	1,066	White gum, peppermint, bastard box.	Timber suitable for fencing and firewood.
Do .....	653 .....	1,200	Peppermint, white gum .....	Timber suitable for fencing and firewood.
Do .....	716—Green Hills .....	1,019	White gum, peppermint.....	Fairly timbered, for firewood and fencing material.
Do .....	717—Montague .....	534	do do .....	Timber inferior, suitable for firewood.
Do .....	877.....	3,200	Cabbage gum, black sallee .....	Timber only suitable for fencing and firewood.
Beresford & Wallace	223—Bradley .....	3,160	Stringybark, blackbutt, white gum, peppermint.	Fairly timbered; quality inferior.
Bland.....	1,357 .....	1,464	Lachlan pine, white box .....	Densely timbered with young pine; requires thinning.
Do .....	1,413.....	1,294½	Pine, white box .....	Fairly timbered.
Do .....	1,460 .....	370	Pine, white and yellow box .....	Timber mostly of good quality.
Do .....	1,574 .....	512	Pine, white box .....	The pine is of good quality, box inferior.
Do .....	1,825—Wyrri .....	11,520	Pine, ironbark, white box .....	Fairly timbered; pine good, ironbark and box faulty.
Do .....	1,830A .....	3,260	Pine, red gum, forest oak, white box .....	The pine and red gum are of good quality; other timber inferior (in lieu of 1,830 revoked).
Do .....	1,831 .....	3,600	Pine, forest oak, white and yellow box.	Box timber is of superior quality; pine requires thinning.
Do .....	1,832 .....	360	Pine, forest oak, white box.....	The pine and forest oak require thinning.
Do .....	2,068 .....	837	Pine, white and yellow box .....	The best of the matured timber felled prior to the reservation of the land; the young timber is healthy and of good quality.
Do .....	2,185 .....	1,400	Pine, white box .....	The pine is of excellent quality, and fairly distributed over the whole area.
Do .....	2,190—Dinga Dinga .....	1,240	Lachlan pine, white box.....	Timber of fair quality.
Do .....	2,330 .....	1,160	do white and yellow box .....	The pine and yellow box are of good quality.
Do .....	2,538 .....	7,520	do white box, yellow box, forest oak, ironbark.	The pine requires thinning; the other timbers are of fair quality.
Do .....	2,745 .....	3,080	Lachlan pine, white box, yellow box .....	The pine is young and of good quality, but requires thinning (in lieu of 1,833 cancelled).
Do .....	2,864 .....	724	do forest oak, box.....	Pine valuable; box and oak good.
Do .....	2,873 .....	10,880	Pine .....	.....
Do and Harden .....	1,274—Burthong .....	3,260	Ironbark, stringybark .....	Lightly timbered. The best of the matured timber used before the reserve was proclaimed.
Do and Montague .....	1,855—Weddin .....	34,560	Lachlan pine, white box, yellow box, ironbark.	Thickly covered with young timber in good condition.
Bligh .....	62 .....	882	Ironbark, gum, box .....	Thickly timbered; timber scarce in the district.
Do .....	109 .....	125	Apple, white box.....	Timber of inferior quality.
Do .....	110.....	400	Ironbark, box, pine .....	Timber fair; pine requires thinning.
Do .....	111.....	700	do do .....	do do .....
Do .....	124.....	2,250	do apple, pine, box, stringybark.	The best of the matured timber has been cut.
Do .....	130.....	268½	.....	.....
Do .....	158.....	12,646	Apple, pine, ironbark, box .....	Timber of good quality.
Do .....	142.....	1,970	Red gum, stringybark .....	This contains the best stringybark timber in the district.



## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Bligh	143.....	2,150	Stringybark, red gum .....	Timber thickly distributed over the whole area, with a fair proportion of good matured timber.
Bourke	281—Berrembed ...	1,760	White box, yellow box, red gum.....	The best matured timber has been removed.
Do	303A—Ganmain ...	1,920	Red gum, white box, yellow box.....	do do do
Do	892—Coolaman A ..	35,200	Murray pine, white and yellow box, bull oak.	Pine is the only timber of commercial value on this reserve; the box and bull oak are useful for shelter.
Do	892—Coolaman B ..	755	Murray pine, white and yellow box	Lightly timbered.
Do	1,251—Ganmain 2	12,786	Murray pine, white and yellow box, and bull oak.	The best of the matured pine has been removed; but there is a splendid growth of young pines of prospective value; about 6 square miles ringbarked in error by the lessee.
Do	1,421—Malong ...	13,280	Pine .....	The box and bull oak timber has been ringbarked; there is a good growth of young pines of prospective value.
Do	1,439—Currajong..	25,555	Murray pine, white and yellow box, bull oak.	Pine requires thinning; most of the matured trees have been cut.
Do	2,652.....	62,000	Pine .....	The box timber and some pine 7 inches in diameter have been ringbarked, but there is still a large quantity of matured timber and thick growth of young pine.
Do	2,548—Clear Paddock..	10,240	do .....	This area contains pine in all stages of growth; requires thinning.
Do	2,761.....	7,400	do .....	Reserve embraces fine belts of pine, with young trees growing in intervening spaces. A fair growth.
Do	2,784.....	8,440	Ironbark, box, pine .....	
Do	2,785.....	16,000	do do .....	
Do	2,786.....	4,550	do do .....	
Do	1,654—Willandra..	11,520	Murray pine, box .....	Fairly timbered; young pine requires thinning.
Do and Cooper..	180.....	1,400	Red gum, box .....	Well timbered.
Boyd	182.....	1,280	do do .....	do
Do	1,731—Coleambally	1,566	Murray pine, box .....	Box of little commercial value; pine healthy and sound. The surrounding district is very thinly timbered.
Do	1,754—Argoon No.1	1,692½	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,755 " No.2	640	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,756 " No.3	1,052½	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,757 " No.4	538	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,780.....	2,645	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,781.....	640	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,782.....	412½	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,783.....	640	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,785.....	693	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,884.....	937	do do .....	do do do
Do	1,905—Carrabarry	2,240	Red gum, box .....	The gum timber is of good quality.
Do	1,997—Waddi.....	1,207½	do do .....	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Do	1,998.....	1,162½	Murray pine, box .....	Well covered with young pine; few matured trees.
Do	2,238.....	2,163½	Murray pine.....	Well timbered; few matured trees.
Do	2,258.....	1,200	Red gum .....	Fairly timbered; young trees healthy and sound.
Do	2,526.....	560	Murray pine, box .....	Matured pine, averages 12 to 15 inches through; box inferior; timber scarce in the district.
Do	2,527.....	640	do do.....	Pine of good quality; timber scarce in this part of the district.
Brisbane.....	96 .....	1,360	Stringybark, blue gum, red gum, box, forest oak.	Well timbered.
Do	95A.....	3,602½	Ironbark, pine, red gum, box.....	Timber of excellent quality.
Do	154—Wyhong .....	135	Ironbark, box, stringybark, grey gum.	The stringybark is of good quality; other timber inferior.
Do	179—Wingen .....	760	Ironbark, stringybark, box, spotted gum.	Well timbered; fair quality.
Boyd	183—Gibber Gunya	400	Ironbark, stringybark, grey gum, spotted gum, box.	Most of the matured timber is stunted; good healthy growth of saplings.
Do	216 .....	254	Box, red gum, forest oak, stringybark, yellow jacket, grey gum.	Timber fairly distributed, and of medium quality.
Do	221.....	1,800	Red gum, grey gum, box, stringybark, ironbark.	Matured timber inferior; good supply of young timber.
Buccleugh	1,064—Red Hill ...	7,680	Stringybark, red gum, white box, apple.	Stringybark and gum of good quality; other timbers inferior.
Do	2,341—Weejasper	23,040	Mountain ash, stringybark, ribbon gum, white gum, blackbutt, yellow box, apple-tree.	Timber of fair quality in all stages of growth.
Do	2,926—Cooleman..	5,500	Messmate, stringybark, ribbon gum	Timber evenly distributed, and of fair quality.
Do	3,120—Pine Mountain..	1,776	Pine.....	Pine timber scarce in the district.
Do	3,150.....	7,680	Stringybark.....	
Buckland, Parry, and Brisbane	1,266—Crawney ...	10,780	Stringybark, gum .....	Also a camping reserve.
Buller	590—Acacia Creek	700	Pine.....	In lieu of 842, cancelled.
Do	1,439.....	1,000	do .....	do do
Cadell	1,022—Backwater Creek	6,720	Flooded red gum.....	A thick growth, fair number matured of good quality; saplings require thinning.
Do	1,697—Tantonan ..	5,760	Flooded red gum, pine.....	Thickly timbered.
Do	1,698.....	1,120	Flooded red gum.....	Well timbered.
Do	1,794—Moama .....	45,749	Flooded red gum, box .....	Thickly covered with healthy timber in all stages of growth.
Do	2,420.....	1,450	Flooded red gum, box.....	Well covered with healthy timber.

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Cadell	2,915--Thule S. Ext.	640	Flooded red gum	
Camden	38--Illawarra	580	Woollybutt, mountain ash, swamp mahogany, beech.	On sea-coast timber of inferior quality, but useful as a breakwind.
Do	57--Cordeaux	24,500	Blackbutt, turpentine, blue gum, stringybark, messmate.	Timber of fair quality.
Do	78	580	White box, messmate, peppermint, bloodwood.	Timber fairly distributed; of medium quality; also reserved for recreation.
Do	80--Fitzroy Falls.	1,875	Stringybark, peppermint, messmate, woollybutt, turpentine, cedar (few trees).	Thickly timbered; also reserved for recreation.
Do	112	200	White box, messmate, bloodwood, peppermint.	do do
Do	119--The Cliffs	4,840	White box, woollybutt, messmate, mountain ash, leather-jacket.	Thickly timbered; quality fair; a small quantity of cedar.
Do	120--Broughton Creek.	180	Leather-jacket, mountain ash, messmate, white box, peppermint, turpentine.	Timber of fair quality.
Do	121	193	do do	do
Do	122--Brogers Creek	440	White gum, messmate, mountain ash, stringybark, peppermint.	
Do	154--Belmore Falls	1,700	Box, red gum, sassafras, messmate, leather-jacket, mountain ash.	Timber of fair quality; ornamental.
Do	155	15	Leather-jacket, white box	Timber suitable for coach-building and fencing purposes.
Do	156	52	do do	There are a few young cedar trees on this reserve.
Do	157	60	do do	Timber of good quality.
Do	167	100	Box	Thickly covered with common brush and a few box trees; also reserved for access to water.
Do	168	2,280	Leather-jacket, white box, messmate, mountain ash, scrub timber.	Timber of good quality, a few young cedar trees.
Do	172	170		
Do	173	100		
Do	174	350		
Do	175	1,600		
Do	177	105		
Do	179	100	Leather-jacket, sassafras, mountain ash, black wattle, brush timber.	Very few matured trees; thickly covered with brush.
Do	180	120	Leather-jacket, sassafras, black wattle, humbug, lilly-pilly, beefwood, scrub timbers.	The leather-jacket and sassafras are the only timbers of any value, the rest are all scrub timbers.
Do	181	220	do do	The leather-jacket is the only matured timber of any value.
Do	184	7 a. 24 p.		
Do	197	197	Cedar	Covered with dense brush and a few cedar trees.
Do	198	35	do	do do
Do	199	50	do	do do
Do	200	60	do	do do
Do	201	100		
Do	202	150		
Do	203	250		
Do	204	250		
Do	205	300		
Do	206	325		
Do	207	650		
Do	209	1,000	Cedar	For public recreation and preservation of timber.
Do	211	107	Cedar, box, turpentine	
Do	212	4,000		
Do	216	4 a. 37 p.		Also reserved for public recreation.
Clarence	38, 24 islands in the Clarence River.	1,884	Oak, gum, ornamental scrub	Timber on these islands reserved principally to protect the land from being washed away.
Do	242--Lawrence	16,000	Ironbark, spotted gum, blackbutt, grey gum, stringybark, bloodwood, mahogany, flooded gum, beech.	Timber evenly distributed and of good quality.
Do	243--Coldstream	16,000	Spotted gum, blackbutt, ironbark, mahogany, tallow wood, bloodwood.	do do do
Do	244--Glen Ugie	8,640	Spotted gum, ironbark, blackbutt, white box, grey gum.	Well timbered; trees evenly distributed and of good quality.
Do	245--Coalbrook	12,800	Ironbark, red gum, spotted gum, blackbutt, bloodwood, stringybark, flooded gum.	do do do
Do	260--Alumny Creek	71	Ironbark, beech, mahogany, grey gum.	do do do
Do	353--Southgate	4,880	Ironbark, spotted gum, grey gum, bloodwood, tallow wood, blackbutt.	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth, the ironbark and spotted gum being the most numerous.
Do	394--Woodford	20	Box, bloodwood, mahogany, tallow wood, spotted gum, grey pine.	Also reserved for water supply and other purposes.
Do	406A--Clarenza	3,921	Spotted gum, ironbark, beech, red gum, grey gum.	Thickly timbered; young trees very good.
Do	979--Woodford Island	20	Blackbutt, stringybark	Thickly timbered; trees ornamental; land only valuable for growth of timber; also reserved for water supply and other public purposes.
Do	1,038	670		

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Clarence	1,039	720	.....	
Do	1,040	1,934	.....	
Do	1,041	2,576	.....	
Clarke	886	1,280	Stringybark, red gum, peppermint.	Stringy of fair quality; red gum inferior; other timbers of no commercial value.
Do	967—Mt. Hourigan	2,560	do do	do do
Do	1,051	1,720	do do	do do
Cook	25—Mt. Wilson, No. 1.	61	Blue gum, blackbutt, sassafras, stringybark, brush timbers.	Thick growth of fair timber.
Do	26—Mt. Wilson, No. 2.	38	do do	do do
Do	33—Mt. Wilson, No. 3.	160	Mountain ash, stringybark, red gum, white gum.	do do
Do	157	4,800	.....	No matured timber of any commercial value; young trees sound and healthy.
Cooper	310—Bundidgerie	2,240	Red gum, box	Red gum of fair quality; box inferior.
Do	714—Cnba	800	do	do do
Do	715—Darlington	1,216	do	do do
Do	716—Howlong	4,887½	do	do do
Do	717—Daisy Point	2,240	do	do do
Do	718—Daisy Point East.	300	do	do do
Do	719—Gogelderie	8,390	do	do do
Do	720—Tarangery	3,720	do	do do
Do	1,881	3,240	Pine, box	Pine good; box inferior; a good growth of young pine.
Do	2,211	15,360	do	do do
Do	2,740	30,040	Pine	Thickly timbered, with good matured and healthy young pine.
Courallie	948—Mungie Bungie.	800	do	All the matured timber cut; a good growth of young pine.
Do	949—Wee Bulla Bulla.	1,861	Pine, box, rosewood, ironbark.	The young pine is the only timber of prospective value on the reserve; all the matured pine has been cut.
Do	1,059—Carole	2,700	Pine, box	No matured pine; box only fit for splitting; thick growth of young pine.
Do	1,300	1,270	Pine	This reserve contains the only available pine near Moree.
Cowley	426—Congwarra	3,200	Ribbon gum, brittle gum, stringybark, box, apple-tree, river oak.	Thickly timbered; quality good.
Do	667—Naas	640	Ribbon gum, white gum, brittle gum, peppermint, yellow box, apple-tree, stringy box.	do do
Do	668—Tarara	604	Stringybark, brittle gum, apple-tree, box.	do do
Do	725—Uriarra	6,500	Stringybark, apple-tree, peppermint, mountain ash.	Timber of fair quality.
Do	871	960	Grey gum, mountain ash	do do
Do	888	640	Ribbon gum, brittle gum	Timber of superior quality.
Do	889	900	Stringybark, ribbon gum, mountain ash.	Timber of fair quality.
Do	3,005	3,180	Ribbon gum, swamp gum, ash, stringybark, yellow box.	Thickly timbered; superior quality.
Clive	1,378A	13,600	Blackbutt, stringybark, red scrub gum, oak, wattle.	Timber of good quality.
Clive, Gough, & Arrawatta	833A	403,200	.....	Good quality; fairly distributed.
Clive and Gough	1,337	14,000	Stringybark, red gum	Well timbered; quality fair.
Do	1,448	14,200	Stringybark, messmate, woolybutt, blue gum, grey gum, sassafras, honeysuckle.	
Cumberland	15—Bottle Forest.	4,500	Blackbutt, bloodwood, spotted gum, mountain ash.	Blackbutt of superior quality; other timbers generally inferior.
Do	20	144	Gum, stringybark, scrub timber	Well timbered.
Do	Gunnamatta	400	do do	do
Do	Colonel	1,280	Gum, stringybark	Thickly timbered; inferior.
Do	Field of Mars	6,235	Gum, ironbark, mahogany, blackbutt, oak, stringybark, turpentine.	This reserve was exempted to preserve timber on land likely to be offered for sale.
Do	Lunatic Asylum	170	Low scrub	Reserved for use of Lunatic Asylum.
Do	97—Middle Harbour	106	do	
Cunningham	1,269—Condobolin	3,300	Lachlan pine	Little matured timber; good growth of young pine.
Do	1,538	4,400	do	
Do	1,871—Melrose	3,200	Lachlan pine, box, scrub	Fairly timbered with pine of good quality.
Dampier	249—Tuross	380	Spotted gum, blackbutt, ironbark, mountain ash, peppermint, bloodwood.	Fairly distributed, and of good quality.
Do	305—Bermagoe B.	2,700	Ironbark, white box, stringybark, blackbutt, woolybutt, spotted gum, peppermint, messmate, bloodwood, white gum.	Very thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Do	307—Wogonga A.	3,840	Spotted gum, blackbutt, stringybark, messmate, ironbark, red gum, wattle.	do do do
Do	307—Wagonga B.	4,200	do do	Spotted gum, superior, 60 to 100 ft. to first fork; other timbers good.

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timbers.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Dampier	483—Bumbo	3,800	Stringybark, spotted gum, ironbark, blackbutt, mountain ash, ribbon or red gum, wattle, peppermint, woolybutt.	Thickly timbered; quality good.
Darling	1,270—Darling	1,280	Stringybark, grey gum	Fairly timbered; sound and healthy
Do	1,457—Bundarra	5,120	Red gum, ironbark, stringybark	Thickly covered with young timber; fair number of matured; condition good.
Do	1,585	3,840	Ironbark	do do do
Do	1,737	3,900		do do do
Denham	1,818—Pockateroo	640	Pine	Some good matured trees; a healthy growth of young pines.
Denison	107	270	Red gum, pine	Fairly timbered; sound and healthy
Do	1,237—Mulwala West	1,280	Red gum	Thickly covered with young timber; fair number of matured; condition good.
Do	1,238—Boomanoo- mana, No. 1.	960	do	do do do
Do	1,239—Do, No. 2.	2,080	do	do do do
Do	1,240—Do, No. 3.	108	do	do do do
Do	1,262—Cottaloids No. 1.	300	do	do do do
Do	1,263—Do, No. 2.	280	Red gum, pine	Young pine on 4 acres; remainder thickly timbered with gum.
Do	1,264—Do, No. 3.		Red gum	Thickly covered with young timber; about three matured trees per acre.
Denison	1,591—Wahgunyah	4,120	Pine, oak, blue gum, grey box	Fairly distributed; young pine requires thinning.
Do	1,592—Savernaka	640	Pine, bull oak, blue gum, grey box	The young pine requires thinning; few matured trees; other timbers inferior.
Do	1,639	400	Red gum	Thickly covered with good timber in all stages of growth.
Do	1,656A	560	Pine	Thickly timbered; few matured trees.
Do	1,656B	648	do	do do
Do	1,791—Barroogo	2,560	Red gum	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Do	1,793—Mulwala	4,480	do	do do do
Do	2,386	420	do	do do do
Do	2,868	400	Pine, blue gum, grey box	Timber fairly distributed; no matured pine.
Do	3,119	375	Pine, black wattle	Thickly timbered with young pine and black wattle.
Do	3,144	740	Pine, oak	
Drake	248—Tinbarra	31,360	Flooded gum, red gum, bastard box, blue gum, ironbark, tallowwood, spotted gum.	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Do	537—Mt. Neville.	38,400	Red gum, bastard box, spotted gum, ironbark, blackbutt, mahogany, cedar, brush timber.	do do
Do	913	500		
Do	929	80		
Dudley	112—Maria River	2,453		
Dudley and Raleigh	110—Allgemea	54,150		
Durham	79—Ravensworth	1,184	Ironbark, red gum, spotted gum, box.	Most of the matured timber cut; a good growth of young timber.
Do	158	400	Ironbark, spotted gum, grey gum, stringybark, box, forest oak.	Fairly timbered. Reserve for firewood.
Do	174	472	Spotted gum, ironbark, grey gum, box.	Timber mostly young; of fair quality.
Ewenmar	1,073	12,460	Box, pine, belar, myall, yarren, bull oak, wilga, budda, red gum, apple-tree.	Thickly timbered, principally box, belar, and pine.
Do	1,075	710	Pine, belar, box	
Do	1,076	3,500	Belar, box, myall, yarren, pine, budda, bull oak, wilga, apple-tree, red gum.	Pine is the only timber of commercial value; young timber requires thinning.
Do	1,077	3,000	Box, belar, pine, red gum, apple-tree, budda, bull oak, yarren.	A healthy growth of young pine; other timber of no commercial value.
Do	1,555	500	Pine	Fairly timbered.
Do	1,556	1,480	do	do
Do	1,138	4,600	do	do
Finch	525	2,560		
Do	526	2,160		
Do	744	2,380	Pine	Embraces a fine forest of pine in all stages of growth.
Do	745	1,920	do	do do
Do	746	3,360	do	do do
Do	838	2,560	do	Timber of inferior quality; but any timber is scarce in the surrounding district.
Do	892	624½	Pine, carbene	Few matured trees; thick growth of young timber.
Do	893	4,776	do	do do
Do	894	947½	do	do do
Fitzroy	136—Moonee	15,360		
Do	259—Chambigne Creek	3,200	Pine, spotted gum, red gum, ironbark, stringybark, forest oak.	Timber of superior quality, fairly distributed.
Do	354—Blick's River and Cloud's Creek.	48,000	Cedar, red gum, box, ironbark, stringybark, forest oak, pine, bloodwood, blackbutt, tallowwood, beech, rosewood, mountain ash.	Thickly covered with superior timber in all stages of growth.
Do	355—Glenfernie Creek	5,760	Cedar, pine, stringybark, tallowwood, forest oak, red gum, rosewood, tulipwood, beech.	do do

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Fitzroy	642—Orara	16,000	Cedar, flooded gum, turpentine, blackbutt, tallowwood, ironbark, red mahogany, blue gum, rosewood, sassafras, coachwood, brush cherry, beech, brushwood.	Thickly covered with timber of splendid quality in all stages of growth; most of the matured cedar has been removed; a very valuable reserve.
Do	665—Chambiguo Creek No. 2	8,640	Ironbark, spotted gum, red gum, box, stringybark, forest oak, pine.	Thickly timbered; fair quality.
Do	1,042	2,912		
Do	1,043	960		
Do	1,044	6,800		
Do	1,045	1,440		
Do	1,046	384		
Do	1,047	2,400		
Fitzroy and Raleigh	121—Bellinger	33,920	Hardwood	Densely timbered with fine healthy trees in all stages of growth; one of the most valuable cedar reserves.
Do	377—Dorigo	48,000	Cedar, pine, rosewood, beech, mountain ash, tulipwood, bean tree, plum tree, sassafras, grey gum, brush timber.	
Forbes	1,143—Cowra	5,440	Lachlan pine, white box, yellow box	Thickly timbered with young pine requiring thinning.
Do	1,306—Millyandry	4,320	Lachlan pine, white box, yellow box	Thickly timbered; young pine requires thinning.
Do	1,350A	2,720	do do do	do do
Do	1,724—Jemalong	1,384	do red gum, white box.	Few matured trees; good growth of young pine.
Do	2,880	724	do	Well timbered; few matured pines.
Do and Gipps	1,361	12,160	do myall, boree, yarren, forest oak.	Timber scarce in the surrounding district.
Franklin	2,695	200		Timber of superior quality.
Do	2,711	7,160	Pine	Fairly timbered.
Georgiana	43A—Rockley	600	Stringybark, white box, red gum, apple-tree.	do good quality.
Do	94	1,695	Stringybark	Well timbered.
Gipps	1,175—Cadow	1,250	Red gum, oak	do
Do	1,287—Weelah	3,840	Lachlan pine	do
Do	1,303—Ina	2,757½	do myall, oak	do
Do	1,352—Menimathrotherie.	3,200	do	
Do	1,436—Towyal	345	Red gum	Fairly timbered; condition good.
Do	1,581—Wilbertroy	12,800	Lachlan pine, oak	Well timbered; pine of advanced growth, but none matured.
Do	1,875—Wamboyne	3,000	do ironbark	Well timbered; principally pine.
Do	2,662	3,300		
Gloucester	29—Myall & Wallis Lake.	217,600	Red gum, blue gum, flooded gum, grey gum, ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, tallowwood, forest mahogany, bloodwood, brush box, forest oak, turpentine, cedar, beech.	The hardwood is of straight serviceable growth and excellent quality; demand principally for blackbutt and tallowwood. This area is reserved from sale as a gold-field.
Do	46—Forstera	18,490½	Tallowwood, blackbutt, flooded gum, blue gum, grey gum, brush box, turpentine, ironbark, stringybark, forest mahogany, bloodwood.	Fairly timbered in places; not a large number matured.
Do	do B	21,500	do do do	Very heavily timbered with trees in all stages of growth; condition good.
Do	do C	11,780	do do do	do do do
Do	71	2,240	Bloodwood, spotted gum, grey gum, forest mahogany, ironbark, blackbutt.	Fairly timbered, of superior quality.
Gordon	1,096—Harvey's Range Creek	38,400	Ironbark, stringybark, red gum, white gum, yellow box.	Well timbered with trees in all stages of growth.
Do	1,365	7,000	Ironbark, stringybark, white box, red gum, white gum.	Fairly timbered.
Do	1,679	1,100	Box, black pine	do good quality.
Do & Narramine	1,117	2,880	Ironbark	Principally young timber.
Do	1,118—Sappa, Bulga Range.	3,170	Pine, ironbark	
Gough	746—Rangers Valley.	23,120	Stringybark, red gum, peppermint	Thickly timbered; good growth young stringybark.
Do	1,085	385	Stringybark, red gum, white gum	Fairly timbered.
Do	1,433	12,800	Blackbutt, woolybutt, red gum, stringybark, wattle.	Densely wooded; contains timber of very superior quality.
Goulburn	1,743—Cockardinia A	4,160	Stringybark, white gum, white box, apple.	Fairly timbered; inferior quality.
Do	2,108—Mountain Creek.	7,900	Stringybark, white box, white gum.	Well timbered; condition healthy.
Do	2,430—Woomagana	13,000	Stringybark, mountain ash, messmate, red pine.	Well timbered; of good quality.
Do	3,016	105	Stringybark, &c.	Well timbered; superior stringybark.
Do & Mitchell	3,017	9,500	Stringybark, red box.	
Gresham	254—Boyd River	24,960	Spotted gum, grey gum, blue gum, mahogany, stringybark, tallowwood, box, pine, ironbark, cedar, rosewood.	Thickly timbered with trees in all stages of growth; condition very good.
Do	753	1,000	Spotted gum, red gum, ironbark, stringybark, pine, oak.	Well timbered; quality fair.
Gregory	1,069	840		
Do	1,138	2,560		
Do	1,167	1,440		

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Gregory	1,173	1,920		
Do	1,355—Monkey Scrub.	4,070	Pine	Thickly timbered; superior quality.
Do	1,573—Quilbone	1,020	Pine, box, belar, yarron, leopard wood, rosewood.	Thickly timbered; good quality.
Gunderbooka	322—Bourke	1,490		For shade.
Harden	1,561—Bowling	3,000	Stringybark, white box, blue gum	Fairly timbered; few matured trees.
Do	1,798—The Ironbarks.	1,000	Ironbark, white box	do do
Do	2,502	2,630	Stringybark, white box	do do
Do	2,514A	4,282	Stringybark, white box, yellow box.	
Do and Clarendon	2,284—Mitta Mitta	1,920	Stringybark, white box, wattle	Matured timber inferior; dense growth of healthy young saplings, requires thinning.
Do do	2,693	320		
Hardinge	634	750		
Do	635	1,500	Stringybark, ironbark, red gum, white box.	Thickly timbered; good quality.
Do	636	500	Ironbark, stringybark, white box	do do
Do	795	6,614	Stringybark, yellow box	Well timbered.
Do	796	5,760	do do	do do
Do	877—Cameron's Creek	3,200	Stringybark, ironbark, red gum	do do
Do	878	4,540	Stringybark, red gum, ironbark	do do
Do	939—Stanborough.	600	Stringybark, ironbark, blackbutt	Very little matured timber; young stringybark of prospective value.
Do	990	2,200		
Do	991	2,220		
Do	1,016	1,120	Stringybark, box	
Do	1,129	280		
Do	1,254	640		
Do	1,261	4,000		
Do	1,371	3,120	Ironbark	Timber of good quality.
Do and Inglis	719	7,000	White gum, red gum, stringybark, cypress pine.	Well timbered.
Hawes	666—Woko	22,314	Apple-tree, box, red gum, grey gum, blue gum, stringybark, blackbutt, turpentine, pine, cedar.	Thickly timbered in places; cedar and pine of excellent quality.
Hume	1,607—Morebringer	320	Blue gum, grey box	Lightly timbered.
Do	1,714—Coreen.	2,080	Pine, bull oak, grey box, blue gum.	Few matured trees; young pine requires thinning.
Do	1,743, Cookadina	485	Stringybark, white gum, white box	Lightly timbered.
Do	1,788—Collindina	270	Flooded red gum, box	Thickly covered, healthy timber in all stages of growth.
Do	1,854—Travellers' Point.	720	Flooded red gum	do do
Do	2,064, Buckagingah	912	Stringybark	Lightly timbered.
Do	2,068	29½	Red gum	All matured timber; good quality, fairly distributed.
Do	2,201—Dudalcomer	5,120	Red gum, yellow box, white box	Lightly timbered; fair quality; includes a swamp, and is subject to inundations; reserved for water supply.
Do	2,637	640	Pine	Young timber; requires thinning.
Do	2,638	230½	Do	do do
Do	2,942	518		
Do	3,003	675½	White box	Timber suitable for fencing.
Do	3,108	355½	Pine, box	Box of fair quality; pine scrubby.
Do	3,117	200	Flooded gum	Good quality, in all stages of growth; timber around ringbarked.
Do	3,125	47		
Inglis	899	3,000	Stringybark, red gum	Timber of fair quality, mostly young.
Do	918	2,500	Stringybark, gum	
Do	944	1,640	Stringybark, red gum	Most of the matured timber cut; young timber promising.
Do	1,269—Moonbi	17,900	Red gum, stringybark	Fairly timbered; quality inferior.
Jamieson	1,267—Tarlee	7,000		
Do	1,268—Eckford	26,800	Pine	
Do	1,571	120		
Do	1,778	960		
Do	1,873	2,750	Pine, ironbark, gum, belar	Timber fairly distributed; of good quality.
Do	1,883	160		
Leichardt	831—Urawilkie	2,600	Pine, oak, box	Well timbered; pine of good quality; other timbers inferior.
Do	923—Warrana	6,300	Pine, red gum	
Do	1,172—Six-mile Creek	1,280	Ironbark, pine, blue gum	
Do	1,173—Urawilkie West	2,500	Pine, oak, box, gum	
Do	1,416	5,040		
Lincoln	473—Terramungamine, No. 1	30	Gum, box, apple-tree	Reserve for shade and shelter.
Do	474—Terramungamine, No. 2	15	do do	do do do
Do	630—Murrungundie	29,215	Ironbark, box, bull oak	Best of the timber removed.
Do	629—Solitary	4,370	Ironbark, box, slaty pine, bull oak, apple-tree	Matured timber cut; young pine of prospective value.
Do	1,003	560	Ironbark	
Do	1,034	1,600	Ironbark, pine, bull oak, gum, box	Ironbark and pine good.
Do	1,597—Tucklan, No. 1	840	Ironbark	Timber likely to be required for mining purposes.
Do	1,598—Tucklan, No. 2	360	Ironbark, box	do do do

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Macquarie	33—Cowarra	24,704	Tallow-wood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, grey gum, brush box, blue gum, forest mahogany, bloodwood, turpentine.	Thickly covered with good timber in all stages of growth.
Do	34—Redbank	10,640	Tallow-wood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, grey gum, blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, forest mahogany, turpentine, stringybark.	do do do
Do	36—Brush	20	Brush box, blackbutt, tallow-wood, flooded gum, turpentine.	No matured timber; reserved for shelter and the preservation of botanical specimens.
Do	37—Ocean	349	Tallow-wood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, blue gum, grey gum, mahogany, bloodwood, turpentine, brush box.	Fairly timbered; most of the matured timber pipy.
Do	73	4,160	Tallow-wood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, grey gum, blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, forest mahogany, turpentine.	Heavily timbered with trees in all stages of growth; condition good.
Do	80	250	Grey gum, cabbage gum, blackbutt, ironbark.	Reserved for firewood and other public purposes.
Do	100—Maria	7,472	Tallow-wood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, grey gum, bloodwood, blue gum, forest mahogany, turpentine.	Timber of fair quality; saplings require thinning.
Do	144	14,000	Tallow-wood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, grey gum, blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, forest mahogany, turpentine, stringybark.	Thickly timbered; quality good.
Do	219—Fattorini Island.	14	Brush	Reserved for the preservation of the scrub to protect the island.
Do	220—Fattorini Island.	27	Brush	do do
Do	221—Pelican Island.	80	Brush	do do
Manara	475	2,880		
Mitchell	1,242—Berry Jerry	6,800	Red gum, white box, yellow box, bull oak.	Best of the red gum has been cut.
Do	1,890—Gillenhah	8,102	Pine, box	Thickly timbered.
Do	2,722	4,800	Pine, white box, yellow box, bull oak	Pine; fair quality.
Do	2,936	3,300	Pine, white box, yellow box	Pine timber of fair quality; requires thinning.
Do	3,063	8,410	Stringybark, red box, gum	Well timbered; quality good.
Mouramba	1,187	1,250		
Do	1,199—Crowl Creek	640	Pine	
Do	2,523	2,430		
Do	2,705	5,760		
Murchison	954	2,500	Pine, ironbark, box	
Do & Burnett	951—Gineroi	10,240	Ironbark, pine, white and yellow box, tumble-down gum.	Thickly timbered; quality fair.
Monteagle	2,475—Dananbilla	1,200	Stringybark, ironbark, white box, mountain gum, Lachlan pine.	Well timbered; quality fair.
Do	2,508—Yundoo	1,100	Stringybark, white box	Timber fair quality.
Do	2,562—Calabash	1,800	Stringybark, white box, Lachlan pine	do
Do & Harden	2,393—Douglas Range	6,496	Stringybark, white box	A fair growth of healthy young pine.
Murray	129—Camberra	420	Stringybark, white gum, apple-tree, yellow box.	Fairly timbered; quality good.
Do	162	2,500	Mountain ash	Quality good.
Do	180	840	Brittle gum, yellow box, blue gum, stringybark.	Timber suitable for fencing; large area ring-barked in neighbourhood.
Do and Argyle	170—Wolowolar	3,200	Gum, stringybark, mountain ash	Well timbered; quality good.
Nandewar and Murchison	1,265—Lindsay	15,360	Stringybark, blue gum	Thickly covered, principally stringybark of superior quality; much of the best timber has been destroyed by bark-stripping.
Nicholson	2,831A—Corrigan's Ridge	1,920	Pine	Timber of good quality.
Do	2,865	5,936	do	Includes a fine pine ridge.
Nandewar	1,262—Billyeena	11,500	Pine, ironbark	Thickly timbered; no mature pine.
Do	1,263—Back Creek	12,400	do	Pine requires thinning.
Do	1,264—Narrabri	11,360	do	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Narran	770	1,920	Gidgen, pine	Timber scarce in the surrounding district.
Northumberland	46—Warrawolong	16,000	Blue gum, blackbutt, turpentine, forest mahogany, spotted gum, grey gum, stringybark, ironbark, forest oak.	Very thickly timbered; splendid growth of blackbutt and blue gum.
Do	50—Belford	2,800	Spotted gum, ironbark, grey gum, stringybark.	Healthy growth; young timber.
Do	63—Hogan's Brush	990	Blue gum, spotted gum, grey gum, ironbark, forest mahogany, turpentine, forest oak.	Reserved for ornamental purposes and preservation of growth of indigenous jungle vegetation.
Do	69A—Sugarloaf	6,400	Spotted gum, grey gum, flooded gum, forest mahogany, stringybark, ironbark, turpentine.	Thickly timbered.
Do	70—Olney	33,146	Spotted gum, grey gum, blackbutt, blue gum, turpentine, forest mahogany, ironbark, tallow-wood, forest oak.	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Do	124	4,160	White mahogany, spotted gum, red gum, blackbutt, ironbark, turpentine, grey gum, blue gum.	Timber of fair quality.

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Northumberland	128	1,280	Hardwood	
Do	129	6,560	Turpentine, white mahogany, spotted gum, red mahogany, turpentine, blue gum, blackbutt, grey gum, ironbark.	A large quantity of good timber.
Do	136	440		Also reserved for public recreation.
Do	143	2,000	Mahogany, grey gum, blue gum, red gum, spotted gum, swamp gum, turpentine, ironbark.	Timber of good quality.
Do	144	10,000	do do do	do do
Parry and Hawes	1,541—Nundle	15,600	Stringybark, white gum	Very thickly covered with trees in all stages of growth.
Phillip	30—Botobolar	5,120	Stringybark, slaty gum, pine, apple-tree, ironbark, box.	Well timbered; also reserved for a quarry.
Do	106—Dungaree	18,280	Stringybark, ironbark, red gum, blue gum, box.	Timber of fair quality.
Do	125—Wollar	120	Box, apple-tree, slaty gum, stringybark, ironbark.	Nearly all good matured timber.
Do	128	244½		Also reserved for quarry.
Pottinger	743—Doona	5,160	Pine, ironbark	Thickly timbered.
Do	1,027—Long Point, West.	2,000	Pine	Timber inferior quality.
Do	1,261—Trinke	12,800	Pine, ironbark	Thickly timbered; condition good.
Do	1,271—Denison	32,960	Ironbark, swamp gum, forest oak	do do
Do	1,644—Black Jack	900	Ironbark, pine	Thickly covered with young timber.
Do	1,665 (and part of 523)—Nea.	19,070	do	Very thickly timbered; condition good.
Do Napier, and Bligh.	646—Brennan's Gap.	6,720	Blue gum, stringybark	Well timbered; condition good.
Raleigh	70—Unkya	3,200	Flooded gum, blackbutt, tallow-wood, blue gum, grey gum, turpentine, red mahogany, forest mahogany, box, scrub box, ironbark, forest oak.	Very thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Do	111—Nambucera	22,959	Hardwood	
Richmond	246A	19,200	Stringybark, bloodwood, turpentine, gum, box.	Thickly covered with good timber in all stages of growth.
Do	625—Coraki	5,400	Blackbutt, red gum, mahogany, ironbark, messmate, swamp oak, forest oak, flooded gum.	do do do
Do	894	6,400		
Do	895A	7,680	Red gum, white gum, blackbutt, bloodwood, mahogany, ironbark, tallow-wood, apple-tree, yellow box, tea-tree, forest oak.	Well timbered; healthy growth.
Do	973—Sandy Creek	1,200	Gum, ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, tallow-wood, bloodwood.	Timber good.
Do	974—Nandabah	3,700	Spotted gum, red gum, blue gum, blackbutt, ironbark, box, forest oak, apple-tree, mahogany.	Thickly timbered; quality good.
Do	1,037	1,200		
Do and Drake	379—Pickapene	10,365	Pine, red gum, blackbutt, ironbark, box, silky oak.	Well timbered; pine of best quality.
Do do	995	19,200		
Robinson	633	62,080	Pine, box	Reserved for fuel.
Do	634	16,640	do	do
Do	635	64,000	do	do
Rous	38—6 islands in the Richmond River.	2,000	Oak, pine, bangalow, gum, mangrove	Thickly timbered; the foliage is of great beauty, and very ornamental to the river.
Do	28—22 islands in the Tweed River.	360	Brush timber	The upper islands (5) are covered with brush timber; the lower (17) are covered with mangrove, and are under water at high tide.
Do	249—Terania Creek	24,270	Pine, beech, bean, red gum, ironbark, cedar, rosewood, mahogany, blackbutt, stringybark, brushwood.	Very thickly timbered; trees in all stages of growth
Do	250—Tweed River	22,400	Bean, beech, cedar, blue gum, bloodwood, pencilwood, rosewood, tallow-wood.	do do do
Do	251—Macpherson Range.	56,320	Red gum, mahogany, Moreton Bay pine, beech, quondong, box, cedar, pencilwood, rosewood, oak, bloodwood, bean, ironbark, stringybark, tallow-wood, brushwood.	do do do
Do	255—Casino	2,598	Bloodwood, red gum, ironbark, mahogany, brushwood, blackbutt.	Thickly timbered; condition good.
Do	256—Chindera	396	Quondong, beech, bean, pencilwood, cedar, rosewood.	do do
Do	257—Cudgen	616	Beech, pencilwood, rosewood, bean, cedar, teak, bloodwood.	do do
Do	258—Broken Head	1,280	Red gum, beech, Moreton Bay pine, cedar, tallow-wood, honeysuckle, teak, flooded gum, blackbutt, ironbark, box, mahogany.	do do
Do	335—Scott's Island	350	Bean, flooded gum, cedar, beech, white cedar, swamp oak, silky oak, forest oak, tea-tree, scrub timber.	Thickly timbered; the foliage is of great beauty and very ornamental. The timber is preserved to protect the land from the action of the river.
Do	768—Tintinbar	160		
Do	864—Walba	930	Ironbark, gum, blackbutt	Fairly timbered; good quality.
Do	1,027	2,416		



## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Rous	1,028	450	.....	.....
Do	1,029	4,860	.....	.....
Do	1,030	5,840	.....	.....
Do	1,031	360	.....	.....
Do	1,032	360	.....	.....
Do	1,033	1,600	.....	.....
Do	1,034	10,720	.....	.....
Do	1,036	46	.....	Also reserved with a view to its being of use as a trigonometrical station.
Roxburgh	60—Cullen Bullen	4,535	Stringybark, mountain ash, blackbutt, red gum.	Thickly timbered, of good quality.
Do	64	2,880	Stringybark, ironbark, red gum	Fairly timbered.
Do	77	5,120	Blackbutt, white gum, stringybark	Fairly timbered; within a restricted gold-field.
Sandon	880	3,840	Stringybark, red gum	Well timbered; stringybark, superior quality.
Do	881	2,560	do do	do do
Do	929	1,209	do do	do do
Do	1,023	7,698	do do	do do
Do	1,024	3,940	do do	do do
Do	1,040	3,200	do do	Heavily timbered; a dense scrub of blackwattle.
Do	1,251	1,415	do do	Well timbered.
Do	1,264	800	.....	.....
Do	1,429	830	Stringybark, blackwattle	Well timbered; stringybark of excellent quality.
Do	1,487	1,600	Stringybark	Well timbered; superior quality.
Do and Hardinge	1,132	160	do	.....
Do and Inglis	1,253	800	.....	.....
Selwyn	2,104—Maragle	4,000	Stringybark, white box, white gum	Stringybark fair; other timber useless.
Do	2,106	2,760	do do	do do
Do	2,382—Welaregang	21,760	Stringybark, messmate, blue gum, white gum.	Fairly timbered.
Do	2,538—BurraCreek	8,000	Blue gum, messmate, mountain ash, stringybark.	Timber very fine quality.
Do	2,855	1,950	Stringybark	.....
Do and Goulburn	2,422—Glenroy	13,700	Stringybark, Euraba, messmate	Timber of good quality.
St. Vincent	33—Currumbene A.	4,480	Spotted gum, blackbutt, stringybark, peppermint, bloodwood, ironbark, white gum, turpentine.	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth.
Do	33—Currumbene B.	5,920	Spotted gum, blackbutt, peppermint, bloodwood, white gum, stringybark, ironbark, mahogany, turpentine.	Within municipal boundary of Central Shoalhaven.
Do	44—Turpentine Range	10,880	Turpentine, mahogany, ironbark, stringybark, bloodwood, blackbutt, peppermint, blue gum.	Well timbered; timber very fine, especially turpentine.
Do	45—Red Head	23,920	Blackbutt, spotted gum, turpentine, ironbark, mahogany, peppermint, bloodwood.	Very thickly covered with fine healthy timber in all stages of growth.
Do	99—Tomaga	6,000	Spotted gum, blackbutt, ironbark, stringybark, peppermint, white box, mountain ash.	Timber well distributed; fair quality.
Do	103—The Nelligen	200,000	Hardwood	.....
Do	115	51	Ironbark, turpentine, stringybark, messmate.	Lightly timbered.
Do	122—Mongo	13,000	Mountain ash, mountain gum, messmate, stringybark, sassafras, blackwood, plum-tree.	Thickly covered with good timber in all stages of growth.
Stapylton	1,306—Careunga Scrub	2,700	Belah	Suitable for firewood; timber scarce in the locality.
Sturt	721—Wowong	3,808	Red gum, box	Gum of good quality; box inferior
Do	722—Benerambah	496	do	Well timbered; condition good.
Do	2,758	97	Red gum	Lightly timbered; quality good.
Do	2,759	95	do	do do
Do	2,760	144	do	do do
Tara	383—Moorna	305	Pine	Timber in clumps; reserved for shade and ornament.
Do	525	295	.....	.....
Townsend	1,330—Tupal A	6,345	Flooded red gum, box	Well timbered; good quality.
Do	1,404—Denilquin	1,920	Murray pine, box, myall	Well timbered; a few matured pine trees.
Do	1,458—Urolely	3,400	Murray pine, box	Fairly timbered; few matured pine trees.
Do	1,792—Morago	4,570	Flooded red gum	Well timbered
Do	1,796—Gulpa Island	11,240	Flooded red gum, Murray pine	Well timbered; few matured pines.
Do	1,849—Conargo	930	do do	do do
Do	1,851—Wargam	1,280	Flooded red gum, Murray pine, box	Pine thinly scattered; box stunted.
Do	1,879—Steam Plains 1.	1,080	Murray pine, myall	Fairly timbered; scrub of young pine; scrub has been cleared off under supervision of the Department.
Do	1,880—Steam Plains 2.	3,840	Murray pine	Fairly timbered; good condition; scrub has been cleared off under supervision.
Do	1,901	1,941½	do	Very thinly timbered; good condition; has been cleared of scrub and dead timber under supervision of Department.
Do	1,902—Puckawidgee	1,239½	do	Well timbered; condition good; the scrub has been burned off this reserve under supervision of Department.
Do	2,206—Bullatella	4,400	Flooded red gum, box	Very thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth; very fine quality.
Do	3,031	651	Flooded red gum	.....
Do and Cadell	524—Moira	89,776	Flooded red gum, Murray pine	Thickly timbered, principally red gum; condition good.

SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report of Timber and general remarks.
Townsend & Wakool	1,309—Edward River..	36,480	Flooded red gum .....	Well timbered.
Urana .....	1,456—Yamma .....	1,920	Pine, bull oak .....	Reserve well timbered, situated upon a large bare plain; scrub destroyed; young trees and saplings thinned out to about 12 feet apart; lower branches of pines cut off to height of about 4 feet.
Do .....	1,648—Broomee .....	320	Pine, box, red gum .....	Fairly timbered; pine and gum healthy.
Do .....	1,695—Brookong .....	4,800	Pine, white box, yellow box, bull oak	Now being scrubbed.
Do .....	1,716—Waloona .....	1,280	Pine .....	Well timbered, principally young trees.
Do .....	1,777 .....	952	do .....	Fairly timbered do
Do .....	1,778 .....	282½	Pine, box .....	do
Do .....	1,779 .....	551½	do .....	do
Do .....	1,780 .....	1,256	do .....	Pine timber healthy and fairly distributed.
Do .....	1,799—Colombo Pine Ridge A.	10,080	do .....	Large quantities of young pine; requires thinning.
Do .....	1,799—do B	240	do .....	do do
Do .....	1,833—Morimdah..	11,630	Pine, white box, yellow box, bull oak	A fair quantity of good matured pine; young pine healthy, but requires thinning.
Do .....	1,835—Kulkie.....	1,075	Pine, box .....	A good growth of pine.
Do .....	2,049 .....	465½	Pine, white box, yellow box, red gum	Fairly timbered.
Do .....	2,103—The boundary Gums.	40	Gum .....	A few trees reserved as a camping-place on a large plain.
Do .....	2,138 .....	508	Pine .....	Fairly timbered.
Do .....	2,139 .....	623	do .....	A fair quantity of useful timber.
Do .....	2,216 .....	1,500	do .....	do do
Do .....	2,217 .....	1,620	do .....	do do
Do .....	2,317—Osborne ..	21,641	do .....	Reserve well timbered; pine saplings thinned out to a distance of about 12 feet apart; box timber ringbarked before reserve was made.
Do .....	2,587 .....	3,100	Pine, grey box.....	Thickly timbered; reserved for a supply of firewood.
Do .....	2,588 .....	3,380	do do .....	do do
Do .....	2,598 .....	6,283½	Pine .....	do requires thinning.
Do .....	2,613 .....	7,950	Pine, white box, yellow box, bull oak	A fair quantity of good pine; this reserve borders immense plains.
Do .....	2,696—Billabong ..	6,720	Pine, bull oak .....	Fairly timbered; medium quality; timber scarce in the locality.
Do .....	2,925 .....	1,900	Pine .....	Thickly timbered with young pines.
Do .....	3,052A—Gunambil ..	1,400	Pine, bull oak, box, gum .....	Well timbered.
Do .....	3,105 .....	3,340	Pine .....	Young timber requires thinning.
Do and Mitchell ..	3,053 .....	8,320	do .....	Thickly timbered.
Vernon .....	931—Big Hill .....	1,440	Stringybark.....	Heavily timbered.
Do .....	1,006 .....	940	do .....	Well timbered.
Do .....	1,008 .....	2,000	do .....	do
Do .....	1,124 .....	1,200	Stringybark, red gum .....	do good quality
Do .....	1,125 .....	1,170	Stringybark, red gum, black wattle	Fairly timbered; stringybark good and sound.
Do .....	1,126 .....	720	.....	.....
Do .....	1,204 .....	7,500	.....	.....
Do .....	1,282 .....	90	.....	.....
Do .....	1,354—Winterbourne.	25,600	Stringybark, blackbutt, box.....	Thickly timbered; stringybark of excellent quality.
Do and Hawes .....	1,293 .....	38,880	Stringybark, blue gum, messmate ..	Well timbered; fair quality.
Do and Parry .....	896 .....	3,997½	Stringybark.....	do do
Do .....	1,277 .....	400	.....	.....
Do and Inglis .....	897 .....	960	Stringybark.....	Heavily timbered.
Do .....	898 .....	1,987	.....	.....
Do .....	1,008 .....	2,000	Stringybark.....	Well timbered.
Do and Sandon .....	1,430 .....	9,060	.....	.....
Wakool .....	1,137—Thule .....	35,200	Flooded red gum .....	Thickly timbered with trees in all stages of growth.
Do .....	1,308 Moulmein 2 .....	120	Low scrub.....	Reserved for shade.
Do .....	1,445A—Wakool .....	22,020	Flooded red gum, box .....	Well timbered with red gum along the river.
Do .....	1,454 .....	1,600	Low scrub.....	Reserved for shade.
Do .....	1,786—Mellool .....	5,440	Flooded red gum, box .....	Fairly timbered with red gum along the river and on the flooded flats; quality good.
Do .....	1,787—Seegar .....	11,960	Flooded red gum .....	do do
Do .....	1,789—Neimur .....	29,655	Flooded red gum, pine .....	No matured pine; red gum in all stages of growth fringing the river and on the flats.
Do .....	1,790—Edward River (extension of)	10,835	Flooded red gum .....	Fairly timbered; good quality.
Do .....	1,795—Moama extended.	53,884½	do .....	Thickly timbered; good quality; saplings require thinning.
Do .....	1,834 .....	10	do .....	Timber good quality.
Do .....	2,032—Tholaka .....	696	Pine .....	Fairly timbered.
Do .....	2,046 .....	3,200	Flooded red gum .....	Well timbered.
Do .....	2,066—Puggernully Island.	6,220	do .....	Thickly covered with good timber.
Do .....	3,054—Barber's Creek..	12,000	do .....	Well timbered.
Do .....	3,058 .....	80	do .....	Fairly timbered; good quality.
Do .....	3,103—Nantaree Lagoon.	5,000	Pine, willow, dogwood, box.....	Contains some of the best pine in the district.
Wallace .....	204—Myalla .....	1,680	Messmate, white gum, peppermint..	Thickly timbered; reserve for firewood and fencing.
Do .....	233—Wullwye.....	960	do do do .....	do do
Do .....	335—The Peak .....	650	do do do .....	do do
Do .....	379 .....	700	do do do .....	do do
Do .....	433 .....	260	do do do .....	do do
Do .....	517 .....	336	do do do .....	do do
Do .....	523 .....	1,280	Gum .....	do do

## SCHEDULE K—continued.

County.	Number and name of Reserve.	Area in acres.	Description of principal kinds of Timber.	Report on Timber and general remarks.
Wallace	678	110		
Do	720	870	White gum, peppermint	Reserved for firewood and fencing.
Do	726	525	White gum, peppermint, bastard box, apple.	Reserved for firewood.
Do	760	500		Also reserved for public purposes.
Do	818	500	White gum, apple-tree	Reserved for firewood; timber scarce in the surrounding locality.
Do	819	1,100	Pine, white gum, blackwattle	Required principally for firewood.
Do	822	3,300	Gum, mountain ash	Timber of fair quality.
Do	827	600	Cabbage gum	Suitable for firewood and fencing.
Do	833	480	White gum, peppermint	do do
Do	901	500	do do	
Do	902	950		Reserved principally for firewood.
Do	956	720		
Waradgery	1,023—Thellangering.	2,400	Gum	Country south of reserve destitute of timber.
Do	1,823—One Tree	3		A landmark on an immense plain.
Wellesley	250—Maffra	3,100		
Do	270—Burnima	206	White box, white gum	Reserve for firewood and fencing.
Do	322—Cathcart	120	Woollybutt, messmate, peppermint, ribbon gum, white gum.	do do
Do	343—Ando Hill	640	Blackbutt, white gum	do do lightly timbered.
Do	356—Ironmongery	200	Cabbage gum, peppermint, apple-tree	Fairly timbered; timber of any kind scarce in the neighbourhood.
Do	366—Gunning Grach.	809½	Cabbage gum	Fairly timbered; quality inferior.
Do	382—Boco	1,340	White gum	Thickly timbered; suitable for firewood and fencing.
Do	384	570	Blackbutt, messmate, white gum	Thickly timbered.
Do	390—Bungarby	1,280	Cabbage gum, peppermint, white box	Thickly timbered.
Do	411—Gecar	420	White gum, peppermint	Well timbered; fair quality.
Do	422	1,100	Cabbage gum, pine	Thickly timbered; quality inferior; suitable for firewood and fencing.
Do	428—Snowy River	4,500	Cabbage gum, pine	Fairly timbered; cabbage gum fair; pine inferior quality.
Do	457	240	Spotted gum, messmate, white gum, peppermint.	Thickly timbered; quality inferior.
Do	491	40	White gum, peppermint	Timber suitable for firewood only.
Do	727	5,100	Peppermint, gum, stringybark	Fairly timbered.
Do	728	370	Stringybark, white gum, green wattle.	Fairly timbered; for fuel.
Do	747	300	White gum, peppermint, green wattle.	Fairly timbered; also reserved for travelling stock and water.
Do	828A	750		
Do	874	2,350		Timber for firewood and fencing.
Do	905	360		Also reserved for camping.
Do and Auckland	282—Kurrimbucco	4,000	Turpentine, blackbutt, stringybark, white box, messmate, peppermint.	Very thickly timbered with trees in all stages of growth; condition good.
Do	385—Mila	1,440	Turpentine, messmate, ribbon gum, blackbutt, peppermint.	Fairly timbered.
Westmoreland	Bindo	1,920	Mountain ash, blackbutt	Thickly timbered.
Do	22—Council Chambers Flat.	15,360	do	do
Do	23—Lippy's Creek	11,520	do	do
Do	36—Ballour	1,160	Stringybark, ironbark, white box, yellow box, red gum, white gum.	do quality fair.
White	1,273—The Robertson B	5,060	Pine	Fairly timbered.
Do	1,788	2,000		
Do and Baradine	1,273—The Robertson A	151,400	Pine, ironbark	Thickly timbered; trees in all stages of growth.
Wynyard	1,705—Murragulderic	7,500	Stringybark, red gum, white box, cabbage gum.	Thickly timbered; quality good; saplings require thinning.
Do	1,871	1,280	Hardwood	
Do	1,872	640	Ironbark, stringybark	
Do	1,873A	1,280	Ironbark, stringybark	The young stringybark requires thinning.
Do	1,873B	880	Ironbark, stringybark	do do
Do	1,874A	1,920	Ironbark, stringybark, yellow box, white box, red gum.	Thickly timbered; medium quality.
Do	1,874B	1,920	Ironbark, stringybark	Fairly timbered; young stringybark requires thinning.
Do	1,918—Carrabost	22,400	Stringybark, red gum, white box, yellow box.	Well timbered; good quality.
Do	2,040—Adelong	79,867	Stringybark, apple-tree, cabbage gum, grey box, blue box, messmate.	Fairly timbered; required for mining purposes.
Do	2,097—Euadera	8,786	Stringybark, white box, apple-tree, red mountain gum.	do do
Do	3,009	2,960		
Do and Selwyn	1,961—Bago	64,000	Mountain ash, messmate, stringybark.	Thickly covered with timber in all stages of growth; quality very good.
Do	Lord Howe Island	4,000		To preserve the indigenous timber

## SCHEDULE L.

## RINGBARKING Applications—Five years' Pastoral Lease.

Year	Applications received.		Applications refused.		Not proceeded with.		Applications in course of action.	Authorities granted.		
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		Number.	Area applied for	Area granted in acres.
1882 .....	278*	.....	23	.....	13	.....	80	162	.....	1,185,402
1883 .....	254	2,407,439	36	259,235	34	359,140	84	180	1,870,093	1,466,169
Total .....	532	.....	59	.....	47	.....	84	342	.....	2,651,751

\* Include applications received during 1881. Particulars of the areas applied for not now available.

## SCHEDULE M.

APPLICATIONS for permission to Ringbark Timber on Auction and Pre-emptive Leases, referred from Lands Department for report of the Forest Rangers.

Year.	Number of Applications received.	Number of Applications reported upon.	Number awaiting report.
1882.....	220	160	60
1883.....	348	374	34

## APPENDIX.

## Annual Progress Report for the year 1883.

The Inspector of Forests to the Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Forest Conservancy Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 7 March, 1883.

In submitting my first annual report, I have the honor to inform you that as I have only held the office of Inspector of Forests for a period of fifteen months, and as I am unacquainted with many of the officers of this Branch and their districts, and some of the duties of my office being new to me, this report must necessarily be less interesting and the information more curtailed than may be expected on future occasions when more knowledge of the above subjects has been acquired.

This report must therefore consist chiefly of descriptions of districts visited and reports furnished by myself, with recommendations for future advancement in the work of forest management.

The Forest Departments of Victoria and South Australia have advanced, in some respects, more rapidly than that of New South Wales, especially with the propagation, distribution, and planting of suitable kinds of trees, which advancement may be attributed chiefly to their having longer had practical officers to supervise them and trained men to carry out the necessary details; also to larger sums having been devoted annually to propagating trees, planting, thinning, and pruning in Forest Reserves, and for the distribution of plants to farmers and landholders for the purpose of encouraging them to form plantations on their land. And in order to carry on the work of forest conservation systematically it will be necessary that the New South Wales Parliament should vote larger sums annually for carrying on the practical work of the Forest Branch; and as I do not consider that the Government derive anything approaching a fair or sufficient revenue from our indigenous timbers, much if not the whole cost of the field work of Forest Conservation might be defrayed by increasing the timber-cutters' license fees, the upset price of timber blocks, ringbarking fees, and the royalty on the more valuable kinds of timbers, especially on those (such as red cedar) which are becoming scarce.

In the vicinity of extensive plains, and in districts where trees are not plentiful and are required for stock, breakwinds, and climatic purposes, timber-cutting should either be entirely prohibited, or, if allowed, the license fees, royalty, &c., should be increased to the fullest extent, so as to discourage timber-cutting in such localities.

I will now describe under the different headings the work done throughout the past year, and that proposed to be proceeded with in future.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN DUFF.

*Inspection of Forest Reserves, &c., in 1883.*

The wattle plantations within the railway reserves on the Great Southern Line, extending from Minto to Bowring, a distance of 163 miles, were inspected and reported upon. January, 1883.

Inquiry was made into the individual claims of the cedar-cutters on the Bellinger and Nambuccra Rivers, and estimates furnished of the quantities and value of the cedar in each claimant's case, the position where lying, with recommendations for its disposal, the said cedar being then under seizure. February and March.

The Dorrigo and Orara Forest Reserves were inspected and reported upon during the same months; and in accordance with instructions received from the Honorable the Minister for Mines, reports were furnished upon the quality and uses of the American timber tree (*Catalpa speciosa*), and steps taken to get this tree introduced from Victoria.

Inquiry was made into the Forest Ranger's management of the Bellinger, Macleay, and Nambuccra Rivers Districts, and reports submitted in connection therewith; and during the same period the proposed cedar reserves on Pee Dee, Five Day, and Nulla Nulla Creeks were inspected and recommended for reservation. April and May.

Detailed instructions were issued, by the authority of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, to five Forest Rangers to collect 116 specimens of indigenous trees, with leaves and seeds of same, for the Calcutta International Exhibition Commission; and wattle-planting on the Great Southern Railway reserves was proceeded with from Binalong to Coolamon up till the beginning of November. June.

The thinning-out of surplus saplings and scrub by the pastoral lessees on the following Forest Reserves was inspected and reported upon, viz.:—The Brookong and Yamma Forest Reserves—F.R. No. 1,880, F.R. No. 1,901, and F.R. No. 1,902. The undermentioned reserves, all situated in the Murrumbidgee District, were likewise inspected, and most of them reported upon, viz.:—F.R. No. 1,879, W.R. No. 523, Gillenbah F.R., W.R. No. 420, F.R. No. 2,081, F.R. No. 2,049, F.R. No. 2,762, W.R. No. 2,442, and G.M.R. in parish of Lockhart. July and August.

A piece of land was selected and prepared on the railway reserve at Cootamundra Station in which to plant fifty trees of *Catalpa speciosa*, presented to this Branch by the Inspector of Forests, Victoria, with the permission of the Honorable the Secretary for Agriculture, and at the request of the Honorable J. P. Abbott, Minister for Mines, the trees being planted during the month of August.

The Honorable the Minister for Mines has requested me to arrange for completing the planting of the reserve at Cootamundra with *Catalpas* during the ensuing winter, and also to select and prepare land for another plantation of *Catalpas* on a reserve at West Maitland.

116 timber specimens, collected by the Forest Rangers for the Calcutta International Exhibition Commission, were prepared by Mr. John Taylor, timber merchant, Sussex-street, Sydney, and forwarded with leaves and seeds of same per s.s. "Rosetta" to Calcutta. September.

Lists, furnishing the local and botanical names, orders, dimensions, habitats, and uses of the above timbers, were compiled and forwarded, with printed labels to be affixed to the specimens in the Exhibition, to the Secretary to the Exhibition Commission, which lists are hereto appended.

Instructions were issued to several Forest Rangers in the Coast Districts to collect cedar seeds, and to report as to the quantity of seedling cedar plants to be found in their respective districts; and also to submit estimates of the cost of preparing seed-beds for sowing the cedar seeds, the object being to procure an abundant supply of plants for planting in the forest reserves adapted to their growth.

October. The wattle plantations on the Great Southern Railway Line were inspected and reported upon, and arrangements made for the removal of grass, &c., from around the wattle plants, to prevent their being burned, four men now being employed in clearing the plantations.

November. Mr. John Taylor, timber merchant, Sydney, was authorized to prepare a collection of the duplicate timber specimens forwarded to the Calcutta International Exhibition for exhibition in this Department. Eighty-seven specimens have accordingly been sawn into quarter and half sections, planed and polished, and are now labelled and arranged on the ground floor of the Department of Mines. Appended is a list of the local and botanical names of the above specimens.

December. The Gulpa Island and Moira Forest Reserves, on the Edwards River, were inspected and reported upon; and the Moama, Moama Extended, Campbell's Island, and Thule Forest Reserves, on the Murray River, were inspected, and some of them reported upon.

Inquiry was also held into the sale of Block 49, Moama Forest Reserve, to the lessee of Cobram Run, and a report submitted in connection therewith.

#### *Forest Nurseries.*

One or more nurseries are much required in connection with the Forest Branch for the purpose of propagating suitable kinds of indigenous and imported forest trees for planting in the forest reserves, and for distributing to landholders who will guarantee forming *bona fide* plantations on their land. Such nurseries are established in connection with the Forest Departments of Victoria, South Australia, India, America, and most of the Forest Departments throughout the world.

#### *Ringbarking.*

Future permissions for ringbarking should only be granted on condition that belts of trees of from half to one mile wide be left around blocks of say 5 miles square; and if the land is only leased for pastoral pursuits, one or two clumps per acre of about a dozen trees in each, or single trees at distances of from 40 to 50 feet apart, should be left in addition.

#### *Thinning and Pruning, &c., in Forest Reserves.*

Hitherto nothing has been done by the Forest Branch in the way of thinning and pruning in the Forest Reserves; but a number of the pastoral lessees, in the Murrumbidgee District chiefly, have obtained permission from the Department to thin out several of the reserves on their runs at their own expense, their object being to facilitate the destruction of rabbits and obtain an increased supply of grass.

This work has been carried out under the supervision of the District Forest Rangers, assisted by temporary officers to constantly supervise the workmen employed, and the result is that, in addition to an increased supply of grass, the saplings left are vastly improved and stimulated in their growth by the removal of surplus saplings and scrub, which, if left, would be merely robbing the trees that should remain of the light, moisture, and nutriment necessary for their free and vigorous growth.

In order however to ensure the efficient performance of this very important work, I would prefer that it should be entirely carried out by officers and men employed by the Department, the pastoral or other lessees paying an increased rental for land thus improved, to meet part or the whole expense incurred in thinning and clearing these reserves.

#### *Forest Rangers.*

As it is desirable that Forest Rangers placed in charge of districts should be practically acquainted with the details of forest management, and with this object in view, the Honorable J. P. Abbott, Minister for Mines, has decided that all newly appointed Forest Rangers shall pass an examination previous to being appointed, and shall in the first instance be placed as Junior or Assistant Rangers, and ultimately promoted to the charge of districts if found suitable.

The Junior or Assistant Rangers stationed at the Head Office might with great advantage to themselves and the Forest Branch be also placed for one year each in the State nursery, or in Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s nursery, which is on a more extensive scale, and receive six months' training in the out-door plant department, three months in the propagating department, and three months in the seed warehouse.

This training would enable them to become practically acquainted with the management of seeds, the nature, growth, and various modes of propagating forest trees, besides being the means of sending into the field a class of Forest Rangers superior in practical knowledge and training to most of those hitherto appointed.

The Junior Forest Rangers might also be permitted to peruse, after office hours, any practical or scientific books or periodicals on botany, arboriculture, &c., which belong to this branch of the Department.

#### *Forest flora.*

It is proposed to publish a work on the forest flora of New South Wales, furnishing lithograph drawings of leaves, flowers, fruit, and bark, botanical and local names, uses, habitats, and scientific and popular descriptions of each species illustrated.

In this work it is only proposed to illustrate and describe the principal useful timber trees of New South Wales, which would be the means of assisting Forest Rangers and others to readily and correctly identify the species. A similar work is now being published by the Government of South Australia.

I have also to recommend that a carefully and accurately compiled essay upon and list of the indigenous trees of New South Wales, compiled by Mr. Andre Nilson, of the Survey Department, Sydney,

Sydney, from the most reliable authorities on the subject, should be printed at the Government Printing Office.

In the meantime this would be an excellent and convenient book of reference, and I can ultimately add to the information contained in it when I have gained more knowledge by travelling of the Colony, and the habitats and local uses of the timbers.

*Collecting flowering specimens of trees to form an herbarium, seeds, plants, &c.*

It is intended that the Inspector of Forests, when travelling, shall collect flowering specimens of trees to form an herbarium for reference and exchange, seeds for raising plants of trees becoming scarce or desirable to cultivate in the forests, and seedling plants of useful or rare trees, any surplus specimens, seeds, or plants, being intended for exchanging with kindred institutions; and as the Inspector will require assistance with this work, it is suggested that the Junior Forest Rangers stationed at the head office should accompany him alternately for this purpose, and also with the view of imparting to them a practical knowledge of the indigenous forest trees and the field work of Forest Rangers.

*List of useful, rare, indigenous, and foreign trees desirable to form plantations of.*

A list is hereto appended of rare, indigenous, and foreign trees which it would be desirable to form plantations of in suitable localities throughout the Colony.

*Donations received.*

Fifty plants of *Catalpa speciosa*, from the Inspector of Forests, Melbourne, with the permission of July, 1833. the Honorable the Secretary for Agriculture.

Lists furnishing the botanical names of a collection of tree and scrub specimens from the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Districts were sent to this Branch by Baron F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., &c., &c., Government Botanist, Melbourne; also a copy of his "Census of Australian Plants."

A copy of the catalogue of the plants cultivated in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens was received from Wm. R. Guilfoyle, Esq., F.L.S., Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

*Seeds, dried flowering specimens, and timber specimens sent from Forest Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney.*

A collection of thirty-three species of tree seeds was sent to the Inspector of Forests, Melbourne. September 1833.

A collection of 136 species of dried flowering specimens from the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Districts was sent to Baron F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, Melbourne. October, 1833.

Collections of sixty-seven species of seeds and seed-vessels, dried flowering specimens, and fifty-four species of timber specimens, each 18 inches long, were forwarded to Wm. R. Guilfoyle, Esq., F.L.S., Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. January, 1834.

*List of Timber specimens arranged on ground floor of the Mining Department, Sydney.*

Acacia melanoxylon. Blackwood.	Eucalyptus sp.? Stringybark.
" sp.? Hickory.	" pilularis. Blackbutt.
" sp.? Golden green wattle.	" sp.? White box.
" sp.? Silver-leaved borce.	" sp.? Round-leaved box.
" sp.? Yarren or myall.	" melliodora. Yellow box.
" doratoxylon. Currawang.	" albens? White box.
" sp.? Umbrella bush.	" sp.? Red box.
" salicina. Cuba or native willow.	" sp.? Black ironbark.
" hakeoides. Black wattle.	" robusta. Swamp mahogany.
" sp.? Yarren.	" microcorys. Tallowwood.
" sp.?"	" saligna. Grey gum.
" sp.? Black myall.	Eugenia ventenatii. Large-leaved water gum.
" sp.? Myall.	" myrtifolia. Brush cherry.
Avicennia officinalis. Mangrove.	Exocarpus cupressiformis. Native cherry.
Angophora intermedia. Apple-tree.	Frenela endlicherii. Red or black pine.
Banksia integrifolia. Honeysuckle.	" robusta. Common, white, or scrub pine.
Backhousia myrtifolia. Scrub myrtle.	Flindersia oxleyana. Yellowwood.
Ceratopetalum apetalum. Coachwood.	Geijera parviflora. Dogwood.
Cargillia pentamera. Black myrtle.	Gmelina leichhardtii. White beech.
Casuarina quadrivalvis. Swamp oak.	Melaleuca leucodendron. White or broad-leaved tea-tree.
" torulosa. Forest oak.	" styphelioides. Prickly-leaved tea-tree.
" equisetifolia. Bull oak.	Myrtus acmenoides. Lignum vitæ.
" suberosa, fœm. She oak.	Melia australis. White cedar.
" " mas. He oak.	Orites excelsa. Red ash.
Cedrela australis. Red cedar.	Rhus rhodanthema. Yellow cedar.
Doryphora sassafras. Sassafras tree.	Stenocarpus salignus. Beefwood.
Eucalyptus rostrata. Red gum.	Syncarpia laurifolia. Turpentine tree.
" maculata. Spotted gum.	Sloanea australis. Maiden's blush.
" resinifera. Mahogany.	Sterculia diversifolia. Kurrajong tree.
" leucoxylon. Red ironbark.	Tristania suaveolens. Beech or swamp mahogany.
" crebra. Grey ironbark.	" neriifolia. Small-leaved water gum.
" piperita. Redwood or peppermint.	" conferta. Brush, bastard, or white box.
" virgata. Mountain ash.	" laurina. Broad long-leaved water gum.
" corymbosa. Bloodwood.	Tarrietia actinodendron. Black stavewood.
" longifolia. Woollybutt.	Wilga.
" obliqua. Messmate.	Total, 71 species, or 87 timber specimens, including
" sp.? Mountain gum.	duplicates.
" sp.? Stringybark.	

COLLECTION of Timbers procured for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines of New South Wales, by the authority of the Minister, and prepared at the expense of the Commission to order by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Sussex-street, Sydney.

[No. and distinguishing Letter.]	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
25 A. (quarter section)	Red gum	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber highly valued for strength and durability, especially for piles and posts in damp ground; used also for ship-building, railway sleepers, bridges, wharves, and numerous other purposes. H. 60-80; D. 6-8. <i>Habitat</i> —River banks and flats subject to inundation; Murray River and other Southern districts.
25 A. (railway sleeper)	Red gum	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Same as preceding species.
1 B.	Spotted gum	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used in ship-building, for bridges, girders, navies of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, cubes for street-paving, staves, shingles, and general building purposes requiring a strong, close-grained, and durable timber. H. 100-150; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
2 B.	Mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; used for ships' knees, shingles, posts, and general building purposes; not liable to shrink, and lasting underground. H. 80-120; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
3 B.	Red ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus lenocoxylon</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber tough, strong, hard, heavy, and durable, largely used for railway works, bridges, piles for wharves, girders, wheelwrights' work, rails, shingles, &c. H. 80-100; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Interior and Southern districts.
4 B.	Grey ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber similar in quality and used for same purposes as red ironbark. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
5 B.	Honeysuckle	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> Ord.—Proteaceæ.	Timber tough; used for knees of boats, bullock-yokes, &c. H. 30-40; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Sandy beaches, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
6 B.	Redwood or peppermint.	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber durable, known to have kept sound in moist soil for forty years; used for posts, shingles, house-building, &c. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern and Western districts.
7 B.	Mangrove	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> Ord.—Verbenaceæ.	Timber used for boat-building, bullock-yokes, mallets, &c., and burnt for its ash, which is used in soap-making; leaves eaten by cattle, and considered very nutritious. H. 12-20; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —In salt-water estuaries, extending along the Australian sea-coast.
8 B.	Mountain ash	<i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber splits freely, and is used for shingles, palings, rails, and house-building. H. 90-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On high mountains and on the sea-coast, Southern and Western districts.
9 B.	Sassafras	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> Ord.—Monimiaceæ.	Timber fragrant, and disagreeable to all kinds of vermin, soft and weak; used for lining inside of houses, furniture, &c.; bark contains a medicinal property, which is valued as a tonic. H. 60-80; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
10 B.	Blackwood or black sally.	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber dark-coloured, hard and close-grained; much valued for furniture, picture-frames, cabinet-work, fencing, bridges, &c. H. 40-60; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern and Western districts.
11 B.	Red gum	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber close-grained and durable, almost as hard as iron when dry; used for house-building, machinery, railway-sleepers, bridges, &c. H. 100-150; D. 3-6. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich soil on river banks and flats, Southern district.
12 B.	Bloodwood	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber durable, used for posts, piles, rails, &c., very durable underground in damp situations. H. 80-100; D. 2-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
13 B.	Hickory	<i>Acacia</i> sp.? Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber tough, used for tool-handles, mallets, &c. H. 50-60; D. 12-15 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush gullies, Southern coast districts.
14 B.	Woollybutt	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for felles, shafts, spokes, agricultural implements, house-building, &c. H. 100-130; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich alluvial flats along river banks, Southern and other districts.
15 B.	Messmate	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber splits freely, and is used for house-building, fencing, &c. H. 100-150; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern coast districts.
16 B.	Mountain gum	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber very tough, and said to be the most durable and best timber in the Braidwood district; used for bridges, girders, planking, wheelwrights' work, &c. H. 100-150; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On mountains, Southern coast districts.
17 B.	Beech or swamp mahogany.	<i>Tristania suaveolens</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for buggy and coach frames, tool-handles, mallets, &c. H. 50-60; D. 12-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Moist situations, Northern and Southern brush forest.
18 B.	Stringybark (thin brown bark.)	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for palings, rails, shingles, and general building purposes. Bark used for roofing houses and sheds. H. 50-60; D. 15-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Poor stony ridges, Southern coast districts.
19 B.	Stringybark (thick white bark.)	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber similar in quality and used for same purposes as the preceding species. H. 50-60; D. 15-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Poor stony ridges, Southern coast districts.
20 B.	Scrub myrtle	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, and close-grained; used for tool-handles, mallets, &c. H. 20-30; D. 9 inches 1 foot. <i>Habitat</i> —Damp places, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
21 B.	Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong and durable; much valued, and extensively used in house carpentry, bridge planking, ships' decks, cubes, &c. H. 100-150; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
22 B.	White box	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber tough and durable; used for making harrows, ploughs, dray poles and bodies, &c. H. 90-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On rich open forest land near the sea, Southern coast districts.
23 B.	Beefwood	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> Ord.—Proteaceæ.	Timber red coloured; used for making furniture, picture-frames, walking-sticks, veneering, fancy and coopers' work. H. 40-80; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Southern and Northern districts.
24 B.	Coachwood or lightwood.	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> Ord.—Saxifragaceæ.	Timber fragrant, light, soft, tough, and close-grained; used for joiners' and cabinet work, boat and coach building, tool-handles, &c. H. 50-70; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern coast districts.
25 B.	Round-leaved box.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.? Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained and durable; used for making harrows, ploughs, bridges, &c. H. 50-60; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —On open forest ridges, Southern coast districts.
26 B.	Ribbon or bastard box.	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber heavy and close-grained; used for bridge and house building, ship-building, plough-beams, wheelwrights' work, &c. H. 50-80; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Open forest ridges, Northern and Southern coast districts.



No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
1 C.	She ironbark .....	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Used for railway works, such as bridges, sleepers, carriages, &c.; timber very durable. H. 100-150; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and other districts.
2 C.	Red ironbark .....	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylo</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for similar purposes to the preceding species; hard and durable. H. 80-100; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and other districts, common.
3 C.	White ironbark ...	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for railway and other works; is hard, tough, and durable. H. 100-150; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and other districts.
4 C.	Grey gum .....	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and durable; excellent for railway sleepers and other purposes. H. 100-150; D. 3-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern coast districts.
5 C.	Tallow-wood .....	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for flooring and other building purposes requiring strength and durability; wood, as local name implies, of a greasy nature. H. 100-150; D. 3-6. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern coast districts.
6 C.	Water gum (small leaved).	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, close-grained, and durable; used for axe and other handles, cogs of wheels, &c. H. 80-100; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
7 C.	Broad-leaved apple-tree.	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber subject to gum-veins; used for navcs and spokes of wheels, blocks, &c. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
8 C.	Black stavewood...	<i>Tarrictia actinodendron</i> ..... Ord.—Sterculiaceæ.	Timber strong and close-grained; used for staves and building purposes. H. 70-80; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
9 C.	Turpentine .....	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	One of the most valuable known timbers for piles in salt or fresh water, as it is proof against the <i>Teredo</i> insect; used also for sleepers, ship-building, and other purposes requiring a strong and durable timber. H. 150-180; D. 4-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush and open forest country, nearly throughout the Colony.
10 C.	Maiden's blush ...	<i>Sloanea Australis</i> ..... Ord.—Tiliaceæ.	Timber soft and durable; used for cabinet and ornamental purposes. H. 80-100; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern coast districts.
11 C.	Coachwood or lightwood.	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> ..... Ord.—Saxifragaceæ.	Timber soft, tough, and durable; emitting an agreeable fragrance; used for coach-building, staves, and cabinet-work. H. 100-150; D. 2-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
12 C.	Flooded gum .....	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	An excellent durable timber, used for ship-building, flooring-boards, weather-boards, and building purposes generally. H. 100-150; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Margin of brush forests and damp places, Northern and Southern districts.
13 C.	Brush bastard or white box.	<i>Tristania conferta</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, hard, and durable; used in the construction of wharves and bridges, and for ship-building, &c. Much valued as an ornamental shade tree. H. 100-150; D. 3-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Common in brush forests in Northern and Southern districts.
14 C.	Large-leaved water gum.	<i>Eugenia ventenatii</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber close-grained, hard, heavy, tough, and beautifully marked; used for tool-handles, poles of drays, ribs of boats, &c. H. 40-60; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of water-courses, Northern brush forests.
15 C.	Black myrtle .....	<i>Cargilia pentamera</i> ..... Ord.—Ebenaceæ.	Timber close-grained, tough, and durable. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
16 C.	Swamp oak .....	<i>Casuarina quadrivalvis</i> ..... Ord.—Casuarineæ.	Timber used for shingles and staves. H. 50-60; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern and Western districts, on banks of creeks and marshy places.
17 C.	White or broad-leaved tea-tree.	<i>Melaleuca leucodendron</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber exceedingly hard, heavy, and close-grained; said to be almost imperishable underground in moist places; used for piles, posts, ship-building, &c. H. 40-50; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Marshy places in Northern and Southern coast districts.
18 C.	Lignum vite .....	<i>Myrtus acmenoides</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber very hard, durable, and tough; used by coachbuilders, &c. H. 60-70; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
19 C.	Brush cherry .....	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber elastic; used for staves, oars, boat-building, &c. Fruit edible, acid, makes a good preserve. H. 50-80; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern districts.
20 C.	Forest oak .....	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> ..... Ord.—Casuarineæ.	Timber used for shingles and cabinet-work. H. 60-80; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Common on open forest ridges, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
21 C.	Yellow-wood .....	<i>Flindersia Oxleyana</i> ..... Ord.—Meliaceæ.	Timber yellow when fresh, hard, and used for cabinet purposes. H. 60-80; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern coast districts.
22 C.	Forest oak .....	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> ..... Ord.—Casuarineæ.	Timber used for shingles and cabinet-work. H. 60-80; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Common on open forest ridges, Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
23 C.	Coachwood or lightwood.	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> ..... Ord.—Saxifragaceæ.	Timber fragrant, soft, close-grained and tough; used for cabinet and joiners' work, coachbuilding, &c. H. 100-150; D. 2-2½. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
24 C.	Red ash .....	<i>Orites excelsa</i> ..... Ord.—Proteaceæ.	Timber used for shingles, farm implements, and various purposes; it is hard and durable. H. 70-80; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern brush forests.
25 C.	Broad long-leaved water gum.	<i>Tristania laurina</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, and close-grained; used for tool-handles, cogs of wheels, &c. H. 50-60; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of creeks, in shady places, Northern coast districts.
26 C.	Brush cherry .....	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Same as No. 19 C, already described.
27 C.	Beech or white beech.	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> ..... Ord.—Verbenaceæ.	Timber much valued for flooring-boards and ships' decks, &c.; silvery white, and not liable to shrink. H. 100-150; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
28 C.	Swamp mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber much valued for shingles, wheelwrights' work, shipbuilding, and building purposes generally. H. 100-150; D. 2-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Swampy places in Northern, Southern, and Western districts.
29 C.	Black ironbark ...	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. ? ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber used for girders, beams, and railway works; said to be a rare distinct species, only recently discovered. H. 150-170; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —On the margin of and in the brush forests.
30 C.	Prickly-leaved tea-tree.	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber very hard, heavy, and close-grained; excellent for posts in damp situations, piles, &c., and said never to be known to decay. H. 50-80; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Damp situations, Northern districts.
31 C.	Red cedar.....	<i>Cedrela australis</i> ..... Ord.—Meliaceæ.	One of the most useful and valuable timbers known, being very durable, easily worked, and most excellent for furniture and all descriptions of ornamental indoor work. H. 150-180; D. 4-8. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly confined to the gorges and eastern slopes of the Northern coast ranges.
32 C.	White cedar.....	<i>Melia australis</i> ..... Ord.—Meliaceæ.	Timber soft, not durable, easily worked, and sometimes used for shingles; flowers fragrant, a good deciduous shade tree. H. 50-80; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Moist places in the Northern brush forests chiefly.
33 C.	Golden green wattle	<i>Acacia</i> sp. ? ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber sometimes used for axe-handles, &c.; the bark very valuable and in great demand for tanning purposes. H. 50-70; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich moist flats, Northern coast districts.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
34 C.	Mountain ash .....	Genus? ..... Ord.—Sapindaceæ.	Timber excellent for staves, oars, wheels, tool-handles, and for boat and house building purposes; very durable, free from knots, and straight-grained. H. 150-200; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
35 C.	Yellow cedar .....	<i>Rhus rodanthema</i> ..... Ord.—Anacardiaceæ.	Timber yellow when fresh, close-grained, and useful for various purposes. H. 70-80; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern districts.
1 D.	Hoop Moreton Bay or Colonial pine.	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> ..... Ord.—Coniferæ.	Timber white, easily worked, decays rapidly if exposed; used chiefly for indoor work. The pine from the mountains is preferred to that grown on the lowlands near the coast. H. 100-150; D. 4-5. <i>Habitat</i> —Mountains and brush forests, Northern districts.
2 D.	Laurel or white sycamore.	<i>Sterculia discolor</i> ..... Ord.—Sterculiaceæ.	Timber said to be good, but rarely used. H. 30-60; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Forest brushes, Clarence and other Northern districts.
3 D.	Light yellow-wood	Genus? .....	Timber not used, but considered suitable for fancy purposes. H. 30-40; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Clarence district.
4 D.	Native tamarind..	<i>Diplogottis Cunninghamii</i> ..... Ord.—Sapindaceæ.	Timber close-grained, durable; not used, but suitable for various purposes. Fruit edible. H. 40-60; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern districts.
5 D.	Pencil cedar .....	<i>Sloanea Woollsi</i> ..... Ord.—Tiliaceæ.	Timber used for lining houses, &c. H. 40-50; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
6 D.	Beefwood .....	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> ..... Ord.—Proteaceæ.	Timber red-coloured, hard, close-grained, and easily split; used for veneering, coopers' work, fancy-work, &c. H. 70-80; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern districts.
7 D.	Three-veined myrtle.	<i>Rhodamnia trinervia</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained; not used. H. 20-30; D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern and Southern districts.
8 D.	Light yellow-wood	<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i> ..... Ord.—Monimiaceæ.	Timber yellow when fresh, easily worked and takes a good polish. H. 40-60; D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Clarence and other Northern brush forests.
9 D.	Silky oak .....	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> ..... Ord.—Proteaceæ.	Timber much valued for staves, lining houses, and other purposes. H. 70-80; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
10 D.	Not known .....	Genus? .....	Timber used for fancy purposes. H. 20-25; D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Clarence brush forests.
11 D.	Black myrtle .....	<i>Cargillia pentamera</i> .....	Timber soft when fresh, tough and durable. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
12 D.	Not known .....	Genus? .....	H. 20-30; D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Clarence district.
13 D.	Bastard myall.....	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber dark-coloured, hard, heavy, and close-grained; would be useful for cabinet purposes. H. 10-20; D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
14 D.	Sassafras or bitter bark.	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> .....	Already described.
15 D.	Cyprus pine .....	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> .....	Timber used for indoor purposes. H. 20-30; D. 6-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern districts.
16 D.	Mountain ash .....	Genus? ..... Ord.—Laurineæ.	Timber described as good and suitable for various purposes, but not used. H. 30-40; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Mountain brush forests, Clarence district.
17 D.	Sally wattle.....	<i>Acacia</i> sp. ? ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber good, but not used. H. 20-30; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of creeks, Northern districts.
18 D.	Corkwood or pitury	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> ..... Ord.—Scrophulariaceæ.	Timber white, soft, close-grained and firm; used for carving and wood-engraving; bark resembles the cork oak, and it is used medicinally. H. 20-25; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
19 D.	White bark .....	Genus? ..... Ord.—Laurineæ.	Timber described as good, but not used. H. 20-30; D. 6-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
20 D.	Rosewood.....	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> ..... Ord.—Meliaceæ.	Timber fragrant, and much valued for indoor work, furniture, cabinet-work, turning, wood-engraving, &c. H. 50-70; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Brush forests, Northern districts.
21 D.	White beech .....	Genus? .....	Timber used for flooring boards, ships' decks, &c. H. 70-80; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
22 D.	Black apple .....	Genus! ..... Ord.—Laurineæ.	Timber not used. H. 30-40; D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
23 D.	Ironwood or stave-wood.	<i>Tarrictia actinodendron</i> .....	Timber used for staves and building purposes. H. 50-70; D. 3-4. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern brush forests.
24 D.	Grass-tree.....	<i>Xanthorrhœa arborea</i> ..... Ord.—Liliaceæ.	A valuable gum or resin is obtained from the stem of this plant. H. 12-16; D. 6-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern districts.
25 D.	Bangalow palm ..	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> ..... Ord.—Palmeæ.	A very ornamental feathery-leaved palm, stems sometimes used for fencing. H. 100-130; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Northern and Southern brush forests.
1 E.	Black or red pine..	<i>Frenela Endlicherii</i> ..... Ord.—Coniferæ.	Timber beautifully mottled and striped with black, white, and yellow; much used and valued in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts for the interior lining and roofing of houses, mantel-pieces, skirting-boards, &c. H. 60-90; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Dry sandy ridges chiefly, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts.
2 E.	White or common pine.	<i>Frenela robusta</i> ..... Ord.—Coniferæ.	Timber much used in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts in the construction of weather-board houses, for fencing, telegraph poles, &c. This is the common scrub pine of the interior, millions of acres of land being so densely covered with it as to be rendered useless. H. 60-90; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich flats and low sandy ridges. Lachlan and other interior Southern districts.
3 E.	Bull oak .....	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ..... Ord.—Casuarineæ.	Timber used for log-fencing, gates, and shingles; not much valued. H. 30-40; D. 12-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Rich soil, Lachlan and other interior Southern districts.
4 E.	She oak .....	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> , fem .....	Timber used for bullock-yokes, malls, tool-handles, &c.; very valuable fodder trees; largely used and much valued in the interior districts as food for stock during periods of drought. H. 20-30; D. 12-18 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Dry sandy ridges, Lachlan and other interior Southern districts.
5 E.	He oak .....	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> , mas ..... Ord.—Casuarineæ.	
6 E.	Red or flooded gum	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber much valued for strength and durability, and extensively used for bridges, waggons, railway-sleepers, wheelwrights' work, ship-building, &c., and largely used and greatly valued for durability as piles and posts in damp situations. H. 80-120; D. 6-8. <i>Habitat</i> —River flats subject to inundation, Murray River and other Southern districts.
7 E.	Red box .....	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. ? ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	This species is not generally known, but the timber is valued for fencing, and it is said to be one of the best kinds of the Southern box. H. 30-50; D. 1-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly confined to dry stony ridges in the Lachlan district.
8 E.	White box .....	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber durable; used for fencing, uprights, rafters, &c. H. 60-60; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Principally on rich flat land; distributed over the Lachlan and other Southern districts.

No. and distinguishing Letter.	Local Name.	Botanical Name.	Description of Trees and their Economic Uses.
9 E.	Yellow box .....	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, tough, durable, and close-grained; used chiefly by wood-engravers. An excellent shade tree. H. 40-50; D. 1½-2. <i>Habitat</i> —Common in Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and other Southern districts.
10 E.	Stringybark ... ..	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ? ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber strong, hard, tough, and durable; used for posts in fencing, supports in mines, &c.; bark used for roofs of houses, &c. H. 80-100; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly on dry stony ridges, Lachlan and other districts, widely distributed.
11 E.	Silver-leaved boree or myall.	<i>Acacia</i> sp. ? ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber fragrant, hard, heavy, tough, and close-grained; used for cabinet-work, veneering, picture-frames, pipe-making, &c. This is one of the most valuable fodder trees in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts. H. 20-30; D. 9 inches-1 foot. <i>Habitat</i> —Generally fringing the margin of plains, in rich moist soil, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
12 E.	Yarren or myall ...	<i>Acacia</i> sp. ? ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber similar to boree; used for stockwhip handles, cabinet-work, pipes, picture-frames, veneering, &c.; leaves eaten by stock, but not so good feed as boree. H. 20-30; D. 9 inches-1 foot. <i>Habitat</i> —Intermixed with box, pine, and other trees, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
13 E.	Currawang or spearwood.	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber hard, tough, heavy, and close-grained; used for gates, buggy-poles, furniture, &c., and by the aboriginals for boomerangs and spears; leaves eaten by stock. H. 20-30; D. 9 inches-1 foot. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly on summit of dry stony ridges, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
14 E.	Umbrella bush ..	<i>Acacia</i> sp. ? ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber similar to and used for same purposes as yarren; leaves eaten by stock; and it is an excellent shade tree. H. 15-20; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Open plains or margin of plains, in rich moist soil, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
.	Cuba or native willow.	<i>Acacia salicina</i> ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber tough and hard, but not used; a good shade tree; leaves eaten by stock. H. 30-40; D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Banks of creeks and moist places, Lachlan and other Southern districts.
16 E.	Silver wattle .....	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> var <i>mollis</i> ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber similar in quality to green wattle, and used for same purposes; bark used for tanning. H. 20-30; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Intermixed with yellow box, pine, &c., Lachlan and other districts.
17 E.	Green wattle .....	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber light, tough, and strong; used for staves; bark used for tanning. H. 30-40; D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Moist shady places; Southern, Western, and Northern districts.
18 E.	Wilga .....	Genus? .....	Timber not used; a very handsome spreading shade tree; leaves eaten by stock. H. 40-50; D. 1-1½. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
19 E.	Quandong.....	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> ..... Ord.—Santalaceæ.	Timber hard and close-grained; used for cabinet-work. Fruit makes excellent tarts and jelly, of the same flavour as black guava; seeds used for necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments. H. 15-20; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
20 E.	Native cherry .....	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i> ..... Ord.—Santalaceæ.	Timber close-grained; used for turning and cabinet purposes. A handsome shade tree. H. 15-20; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Southern, Northern, and Western districts.
21 E.	Black wattle .....	<i>Acacia hakeoides</i> ..... Ord.—Leguminosæ.	Timber not used; a very common scrub pest in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts. H. 8-12; D. 3-6 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
22 E.	Emu Bush .....	<i>Heterodendron olaceifolium</i> ..... Ord.—Sapindaceæ.	Timber very hard and heavy; used for rollers, &c. Seeds eaten by emus. H. 15-20; D. 6-9 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
23 E. &	Dogwood .....	<i>Geijera parviflora</i> ..... Ord.—Rutaceæ.	Timber close-grained, not used; leaves of broad-leaved species eaten by stock. H. 15-20; D. 9-12 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
24 F.	Pin or needle bush	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> ..... Ord.—Proteaceæ.	Timber not used; a common and useless scrub in Lachlan district. H. 12-15; D. 3-6 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
25 E.	Giant hopbush ...	<i>Dodonæa lobulata</i> ..... Ord.—Sapindaceæ.	Timber hard and cross-grained, not used; one of the best fodder shrubs in the Lachlan district. H. 10-15; D. 3-6 inches. <i>Habitat</i> —Lachlan and other Southern districts.
27 E.	(No specimen	forwarded.)	
28 E.	Kurrajong .....	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> ..... Ord.—Sterculiaceæ.	Timber soft, fibrous, and useless; leaves eaten greedily by stock. A strong fibre is obtained from the bark, and it is a most ornamental shade tree. H. 40-50; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Chiefly confined to dry stony ridges, Lachlan and other districts.
29 E.	Ironbark .....	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i> ..... Ord.—Myrtaceæ.	Timber hard, heavy, close-grained, strong, and durable; used for railway sleepers, girders, uprights, piles, posts, &c., and for the same purposes as red gum. H. 60-70; D. 2-3. <i>Habitat</i> —Dry stony ridges, Lachlan and other districts.

List of Specimens of Leaves, with numbers and alphabetical letters corresponding with those of Timber Sections. Obtained for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| NO.   | NO.   |
| 25 A. Red gum— <i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .                   | 22 B. White box— <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. ?                        |
| 1 B. Spotted gum— <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .                | 23 B. Beefwood— <i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> .                   |
| 2 B. Mahogany— <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> .                 | 24 B. Coachwood or lightwood— <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> .   |
| 3 B. Red ironbark— <i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i> .             | 25 B. Round-leaved box— <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. ?                 |
| 5 B. Honeysuckle— <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> .               | 26 B. Ribbon or bastard box— <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .   |
| 6 B. Redwood or Peppermint— <i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .      |   |
| 7 B. Mangrove— <i>Avicennia officinalis</i> .                 | 1 C. She ironbark— <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .               |
| 8 B. Mountain ash— <i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> .                | 2 C. Red ironbark— <i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i> .               |
| 9 B. Sassafras— <i>Doryphora sassafras</i> .                  | 3 C. White ironbark— <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> .                 |
| 10 B. Blackwood or Black Sally— <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> .   | 4 C. Grey gum— <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .                      |
| 11 B. Red gum— <i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .                   | 5 C. Tallowwood— <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .                 |
| 12 B. Bloodwood— <i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> .                | 6 C. Small-leaved water gum— <i>Tristania neriifolia</i> .      |
| 13 B. Hickory— <i>Acacia</i> sp. ?                            | 7 C. Apple-tree— <i>Angophora intermedia</i> .                  |
| 14 B. Woollybutt— <i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> .              | 8 C. Black stavewood— <i>Perrottia actinodendron</i> .          |
| 15 B. Messmate— <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> .                   | 9 C. Turpentine-tree— <i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .             |
| 16 B. Mountain gum— <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. ?                   | 10 C. Maiden's blush— <i>Stomsea Australis</i> .                |
| 17 B. Beech or swamp mahogany— <i>Tristania suavcolens</i> .  | 11 C. Coachwood— <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> .                |
| 18 B. Stringybark (thick brown bark)— <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. ? | 12 C. Flooded gum— <i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .                 |
| 19 B. Stringybark (thick white bark)— <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. ? | 13 C. Brush, bastard, or white box— <i>Tristania conferta</i> . |
| 20 B. Scrub myrtle— <i>Barkhousia myrtifolia</i> .            | 14 C. Large-leaved water gum— <i>Eugenia ventenatii</i> .       |
| 21 B. Blackbutt— <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .                | 15 C. Black myrtle— <i>Cargillia pentamera</i> .                |

- NO.  
16 C. Swamp oak—*Casuarina quadrivalvis*.  
17 C. White or broad-leaved tea-tree—*Melaleuca leucodendron*.  
18 C. Lignum vitae—*Myrtus acmenoides*.  
19 C. Brush cherry—*Eugenia myrtifolia*.  
20 C. Forest oak—*Casuarina torulosa*.  
21 C. Yellowwood—*Flindersia Ozleyana*.  
23 C. Coachwood—*Ceratopetalum apetalum*.  
24 C. Red ash—*Orites excelsa*.  
25 C. Broad long-leaved water gum—*Tristania laurina*.  
26 C. Brush cherry—*Eugenia myrtifolia*.  
27 C. Beech or white beech—*Gmelina Leichhardtii*.  
28 C. Swamp mahogany—*Eucalyptus robusta*.  
29 C. Black ironbark—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*  
30 C. Prickly-leaved tea-tree—*Melaleuca styphelioides*.  
31 C. Red cedar—*Cedrela australis*.  
33 C. Golden green wattle—*Acacia sp. ?*  
34 C. Mountain ash—*Genus ?*
- 1 D. Hoop, Moreton Bay or Colonial pine—*Araucaria Cunninghamii*.  
2 D. Laurel or white sycamore—*Sterculia discolor*.  
3 D. Light yellowwood—*Genus ?*  
4 D. Native tamarind—*Diploglottis Cunninghamii*.  
5 D. Beefwood—*Stenocarpus salignus*.  
7 D. Three-veined myrtle—*Rhodamnia trinervia*.  
8 D. Light yellow wood—*Daphnandra micrantha*.  
9 D. Silky oak—*Grevillea robusta*.  
10 D. Not known—*Genus ?*  
11 D. Black myrtle—*Caryillia pentamera*.  
12 D. Not known—*Genus ?*  
13 D. Bastard myall—*Acacia Cunninghamii*.  
14 D. Sassafras or bitter bark—*Doryphora sassafras*.  
15 D. Cypress pine—*Frenela Macleayana*.  
16 D. Mountain ash—*Genus ?*  
17 D. Sally wattle—*Acacia sp. ?*

- NO.  
18 D. Corkwood or pitury—*Duboisia myoporoides*.  
19 D. White bark—*Genus ?*  
20 D. Rosewood—*Dysoxylon Frasierianum*.  
21 D. White beech—*Genus ?*  
22 D. Black apple—*Genus ?*  
23 D. Ironwood or stavewood—*Tarrietia actinodendron*.  
24 D. Grass-tree—*Xanthorrhæa arborea*.  
25 D. Bangalow palm—*Ptychosperma elegans*.
- 1 E. Black or red pine—*Frenela Endlicherii*.  
2 E. White or common pine—*Frenela robusta*.  
3 E. Bull oak—*Casuarina equisetifolia*.  
4 E. She oak—*Casuarina suberosa*, *fam.*  
5 E. He oak—*Casuarina suberosa*, *mas.*  
6 E. Red or flooded gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.  
7 E. Red box—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*  
8 E. White box—*Eucalyptus albens ?*  
9 E. Yellow box—*Eucalyptus melliodora*.  
10 E. Stringybark—*Eucalyptus obliqua*.  
11 E. Silver-leaved borcc or myall—*Acacia sp. ?*  
12 E. Yarreu or myall—*Acacia sp. ?*  
13 E. Currawang or spearwood—*Acacia doratoxylon*.  
14 E. Umbrella bush—*Acacia sp. ?*  
15 E. Silver wattle—*Acacia decurrens*, *var. mollis*.  
17 E. Green wattle—*Acacia decurrens*.  
18 E. Wilga—*Genus ?*  
19 E. Quandong—*Fusanus acuminatus*.  
20 E. Native cherry—*Exocarpos cupressiformis*.  
21 E. Black wattle—*Acacia hakeoides*.  
22 E. Emu bush—*Heterodendron oleaefolium*.  
23 E. { Dogwoods—*Geijera parviflora*.  
24 E. {  
25 E. Pin or needle bush—*Hakea leucoptera*.  
26 E. Giant hopbush—*Dodonæa lobulata*.  
28 E. Kurrajong—*Sterculia diversifolia*.  
29 E. Ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucocylon*.

LIST of Specimens of Seeds of New South Wales Timbers procured for the Commission by the Forest Rangers under the Department of Mines; with numbers and alphabetical letters corresponding with those of the specimens of Timbers and Leaves.

- NO.  
25 A. Red gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.
- 1 B. Spotted gum—*Eucalyptus maculata*.  
2 B. Mahogany—*Eucalyptus resinifera*.  
3 B. Red ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucocylon*.  
4 B. Grey ironbark—*Eucalyptus crebra*.  
6 B. Redwood or peppermint—*Eucalyptus piperita*.  
8 B. Mountain ash—*Eucalyptus virgata*.  
9 B. Sassafras—*Doryphora sassafras*.  
10 B. Blackwood or black sally—*Acacia melanoxylon*.  
11 B. Red gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.  
12 B. Bloodwood—*Eucalyptus corymbosa*.  
14 B. Woollybutt—*Eucalyptus longifolia*.  
15 B. Messmate—*Eucalyptus obliqua*.  
16 B. Mountain gum—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*  
17 B. Beech or swamp mahogany—*Tristania suaveolens*.  
18 B. Stringybark (thin brown bark)—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*  
19 B. Stringybark (thick white bark)—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*  
21 B. Blackbutt—*Eucalyptus ptilularis*.  
26 B. Ribbon or bastard box—*Eucalyptus tereticornis*.
- 1 C. She ironbark—*Eucalyptus paniculata*.  
2 C. Red ironbark—*Eucalyptus leucocylon*.  
3 C. White ironbark—*Eucalyptus crebra*.  
5 C. Tallowwood—*Eucalyptus microcorys*.

- NO.  
9 C. Turpentine tree—*Syncarpia laurifolia*.  
12 C. Flooded gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.  
13 C. Brush, bastard, or white box—*Tristania conferta*.  
16 C. Swamp oak—*Casuarina quadrivalvis*.  
17 C. White or broad-leaved tea-tree—*Melaleuca leucodendron*.  
20 C. Forest oak—*Casuarina torulosa*.  
28 C. Swamp mahogany—*Eucalyptus robusta*.  
29 C. Black ironbark—*Eucalyptus sp. ?*  
30 C. Prickly-leaved tea-tree—*Melaleuca styphelioides*.
- 25 D. Bangalow palm—*Ptychosperma elegans*.
- 1 E. Black or red pine—*Frenela endlicherii*.  
2 E. White or common pine—*Frenela robusta*.  
3 E. Bull oak—*Casuarina equisetifolia*.  
4 E. She oak—*Casuarina suberosa*, *fam.*  
6 E. Red or flooded gum—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.  
9 E. Yellow box—*Eucalyptus melliodora*.  
10 E. Stringybark—*Eucalyptus obliqua*.  
14 E. Umbrella bush—*Acacia sp. ?*  
19 E. Quandong—*Fusanus acuminatus*.  
22 E. Emu bush—*Heterodendron oleaefolium*.  
25 E. Pin or needle bush—*Hakea leucoptera*.  
28 E. Kurrajong—*Sterculia diversifolia*.

LIST of useful and rare Timber Trees suitable for planting in Reserves.

- Sequoia sempervirens*—Californian redwood.  
*Dammara robusta*—N.S.W. Kauri pine.  
*Araucaria Cunninghamii*—Moreton Bay pine.  
*Quercus cerris*—Turkey oak.  
" *pedunculata*—English oak.  
" *Nex*—Evergreen oak.  
" *suber*—Cork oak.  
" *tinctoria*—Dyer's oak.  
" *virens*—Live oak.  
*Juglans Regia*—Common walnut.  
" *nigra*—Black walnut.  
*Ulmus montana*—English elm.  
*Grevillea robusta*—Silky oak.  
*Laurus camphora*—Camphor tree.  
*Fraaxinus americana*—American ash.  
" *excelsior*—English ash.  
*Eugenia myrtifolia*—Brush cherry.  
" *Venenatii*—Water gum.  
*Eucalyptus calophylla*—Red gum, W. Australia.  
" *cornuta*—Yeit., W. Australia.  
" *globulus*—Blue gum.  
" *maculata*—Spotted gum.

- Eucalyptus marginata*—Jarrah, W. Australia.  
" *siderophloia*—Ironbark.  
" *corynocalyx*—Sugar gum.  
" *rostrata*—Red gum.  
" *diversicolor*—Karri gum.  
" *microcorys*—Tallowwood.  
" *ptilularis*—Blackbutt.  
" *longifolia*—Woollybutt.  
*Acacia melanoxylon*—Blackwood.  
" *pendula*—Myall.  
*Harpullia pendula*—Tulipwood.  
*Flindersia australis*—Native ash.  
*Gmelina Leichhardtii*—White beech.  
*Stenocarpus salignus*—Beefwood.  
*Dysoxylon Frasierianum*—Rosewood.  
*Fagus Moorei*—True native beech.  
*Podocarpus spinulosus*—White pine or deal.  
*Tristania conferta*—Brush, bastard, or white box.  
*Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*—False acacia.  
*Rhus rhodanthema*—Yellow cedar.  
*Cedrela australis*—Red cedar.

## Lord Howe Island Timbers to be polished.

## Local Name.

1 Hot bark.	17 Honeysuckle.
3 Honeysuckle.	18 Lignum vitæ.
5 Scaley bark.	19 Red berry. (2)
6 Honeysuckle.	20 Yellowwood.
do.	21 Cottonwood.
7 Blackbutt.	22 Thatch palm— <i>Kentia Forsteriana</i> .
9 Ironwood.	23 Juniper.
11 Yellowwood.	27 <i>Dracophyllum—Fitzgeraldi</i> .
12 Howe Island pine.	29 Carrons tree.
13 Sallywood.	30 Black Plum— <i>Achras australis</i> .
15 Honeysuckle.	32 Blue Plum.
16 Maulwood.	2 unmarked.

26 specimens.

Memo.—I was requested by the Government Geologist to attach this list of timbers from Howe Island to the list of those belonging to the Forest Branch of this Department, but I have at present no means of ascertaining all their botanical names. These timbers are now on the second floor of the Mining Department.

J.D., 7/3/84.

## Timbers.

1 Hot bark.	18 Lignum vitæ .....	8½ × 7½ in.
2 Blue plum— <i>Achras australis</i> .....	19 Red berry (2) .....	8½ in.
3 Honeysuckle .....	20 Yellowwood .....	12 × 11 in.
4 Curley palm.	21 Cottonwood .....	13 in.
5 Scaley bark .....	22 Thatch palm— <i>Kentia Forsteriana</i> ...	6½ × 6 in.
6 Honeysuckle (2).....	23 Juniper.	
7 Blackbutt .....	24 Porkey tree— <i>Pandanus Forsteriana</i> .	
8 Grey bark .....	25 Small mountain palm— <i>Kentia Moorei</i> .	
9 Ivorywood .....	26 Large mountain palm— <i>Kentia Canterburyana</i> .	
10 Tamana .....	27 <i>Dracophyllum Fitzgeraldi</i> .	
11 Yellowwood .....	28 <i>Pittosporum erialoma</i> .	
12 Howe Island pine .....	29 Carrons tree.	
13 Sallywood or white oak .....	30 Black plum— <i>Achras australis</i> .	
14 Bloodwood .....	31 Banyan— <i>Ficus columnaris</i> .	
15 Honeysuckle .....	32 Blue plum.	
16 Maulwood .....	2 unmarked.	
17 Honeysuckle .....		

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

[1s. 3d.]



1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES

## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

## OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS BRANCH

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1882.

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Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.





## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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TO THE HONORABLE J. P. ABBOTT, M.P., &C., MINISTER FOR MINES.

Sir,

In submitting the Report of the Chief Officer upon the working of the Occupation of Crown Lands Branch of this Department during the year 1882, I desire to invite attention to the praiseworthy efforts made by the Chief Officer and his staff to carry on the current work of the Branch, in addition to replacing the records destroyed by fire in the Garden Palace, notwithstanding that in consequence of that fire they were deprived of office accommodation and appliances.

The destruction of the map showing the boundaries of runs, which, at the date of the fire, was approaching completion, is especially to be regretted, as (to say nothing of the time and money necessary to replace that valuable compilation) such a map would have been most useful in view of the provisions of the law which now makes the area of land under lease an important item in determining the rents of runs.

The provisions of the Land Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, as regards the increase in the rents of runs, have so far had the effect of causing only four runs to be abandoned, on account of the inferior quality of the land, but they have caused an increase in the number of applications for extension of lease, on account of the improved grazing capabilities of the runs, and have probably induced lessees to expedite the making of improvements in order to be able to claim such extension. The Chief Officer supplies some interesting figures respecting the value of such improvements, and the saving to the lessees in rent by reason of the extension of leases.

During the year the Branch was relieved of the work connected with forest management and the leasing of tanks and wells, and the whole of the remaining work of the Branch was brought under the control of the Chief Officer. These changes will, it is thought, increase the efficiency of the Branch, and enable the Chief Officer and his staff to devote special attention to the important work of replacing the lost records.

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1883.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under-Secretary for Mines.

## REPORT from Chief Officer.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands Office, 31 May, 1883.

I have the honor to hand you a report upon the work performed by this branch during the year 1882.

The loss of books and records caused by the disastrous fire of 22nd September must be pleaded in excuse for some incompleteness of detail, as well as for some of the delay in forwarding this report.

Staff.  
Appendix A.

A list of the officers employed, with particulars of service and salary, is shown in Appendix A, together with comparative statement of correspondence.

Ill-health deprived the office of the services of one of the senior clerks for about seven months, and the Chief Clerk of the Pastoral Lease Branch, after an absence of six months, in a vain endeavour to recover his health, was, in August, finally removed by death.

Up to the end of February the business of the Forest Branch was conducted by me, with the assistance of a forest ranger and a clerk; but after the passing of the Ringbarking Act it became evident that the assistance long asked for could no longer be withheld without detriment to the conduct of public business, and a separate branch was formed, acting independently of this office; no record is therefore retained here of the business performed under this head.

It was also considered advisable that the granting leases, under 38th section of Act of 1875, of land containing tanks and wells constructed at the public expense should be treated apart from the ordinary course followed in granting leases under that section, and since June that duty has devolved upon the Stock Branch, which, besides dealing with questions of the site, construction, supervision, and repairs of such works, has now undertaken to provide for granting leases of the land containing them; no report is therefore afforded concerning such leases.

During the past year a change was effected in the arrangements of the office by which all business passes to me through one channel, instead of being classed into two separate branches, as was for several years the practice.

The removal of the Forest Branch caused a marked diminution in correspondence, and the clerical work of the staff has also been reduced by the use of an additional number of printed forms.

Expenditure and  
receipts.  
Appendix B.

The increase of office expenditure shown in Appendix B has been caused by the necessity for temporary assistance in copying documents lent to the office and in replacing books of register and of record, a task which has been carried on under disadvantages consequent upon a want of accustomed office appliances.

Drafting Branch.

It is to be regretted that the head of the Drafting Branch has been unable to supply me with any details of the work performed in the branch which is under his charge; but whatever may be the extent of work, its characteristic is to develop those particulars concerning runs the accurate knowledge of which is rendered more desirable and necessary year after year by the progress of events and the requirements of the law.

The duties have comprised the tedious task of compiling diagrams of runs for the purposes of appraisement and of compensation, together with the revision of area, elsewhere referred to; the issue of instructions to survey boundaries and applying plans of survey received to run maps; supplying tracings of run boundaries to the Lands and other Departments, upon requisition; reporting upon applications for subdivision, and the necessary revision and reconstruction of descriptions.

A map of the Colony, upon a scale of 8 miles to an inch, and showing the names and boundaries of runs, was far advanced towards completion when it was burned, and the compilation of this desirable work has been commenced afresh.

When local or staff officers ceased to be employed in appraising the rent of runs it became evident that the duty, which had hitherto devolved upon appraisers, of supplying this office with a record of the land withdrawn from the lease of each run by purchase, pre-emptive lease, or otherwise, could no longer be imposed upon them with safety or justice.

This information could be obtained from no existing record, and since the Department of Lands declined to compile it from the records of their various branches, an attempt was made to supply appraisers with a diagram of each run referred to them, showing the land withdrawn and the area remaining available for lease up to the date of the compilation, leaving to them any correction or addition that local investigation might enable them to supply.

These diagrams, after return and noting, were, together with accompanying awards in appraisement, unhappily destroyed by the fire, with the exception of a very few, and the replacing them has pressed heavily upon the resources of the Drafting Branch, notwithstanding liberal assistance provided by employment of temporary draftsmen.

Compensation.

Closely connected with the preparation of these diagrams is the method of dealing with claims for compensation (under 13th section, clause 5) on account of rent paid in advance upon land afterwards withdrawn from lease.

A refund of rent, in proportion to the area withdrawn from a run after the rent is determined and paid, has been authorized, in order that a fixed rent may be equitably applied to a fluctuating area of land, and detailed plans of runs are necessary in order to test the accuracy of claims preferred on this account, and when a record of the state of a run at the time of appraisement has been charted upon a plan it is evident that to make any subsequent addition or correction will be a task ready and simple when compared with the lengthened investigation now necessary.

Appendix C.

In Appendix C is shown the number of runs in each district the lessees of which have been paid compensation on account of land withdrawn from lease since rent was determined and paid. The sums refunded amount to £2,001 7s. 5d.

Number of runs.  
Willylaw, Liver-  
pool Plains Dis-  
trict.  
Appendix D.

The number of runs under lease was shown to be 4,336 in 1881; to these must be added one new run, a tender for which was accepted in 1882, and an increase of eleven, caused by subdivisions of existing runs, whilst twenty-nine runs, as shown in Appendix D, were forfeited during the year, leaving the number under lease in 1882 at 4,319.

Of the twenty-nine runs forfeited for non-payment of rent the area under lease has in twelve cases become so small that the lessees have declined to pay the minimum rent of £10, and in four cases it may be asserted that they have declined to pay the minimum rate per section on account of the inferior quality of the land.

The

The leases of 622 runs expired in 1882, and, under 15th section of Act of 1861, 403 claims were made for extension of leases on account of improved grazing capabilities effected by the work of lessees. Expired leases.

In 319 cases these claims were admitted, and reports show the value of improvements upon these leaseholds to be estimated at £730,757, of which £310,196 apply to provision for securing water; and the increase of grazing capabilities has been estimated at 1,620,478 sheep, the natural capabilities (1,006,122 sheep) having been arrived at by taking a proportion of the number which it was estimated might be kept upon these lands during a portion of a year, but the actual number of sheep that could have been kept during any one year upon the runs in their natural state would certainly not reach 500,000, and the number that can now be kept permanently grazing must exceed two and a half million.

Some details, compiled from appraisers' reports, with respect to the value and nature of the improvements effected upon these runs are given in Appendix E, and in comparing appraisers' awards of the present rental value of these runs with the rent at which their leases have been extended it will appear that a concession of rent amounting to £24,856 10s. yearly for five years has been granted on account of the increase of capabilities obtained, which represents 8·02 per cent. a year upon the outlay expended in securing water. Appendix E.

The rents at which new leases might be entered upon were determined in 300 cases at the amounts awarded by appraisers. In one case the run was inaccessible from snow at the time of the appraiser's visit, and it was decided that survey should be made before determining the approximate area of the run. In two cases the awards were referred for the report of three other appraisers before the rent was determined; in the one case the award first made was upheld, and in the other no conclusion was arrived at before the end of the year, as a reference was made to the Department of Lands concerning pre-leases upon which no rent had been paid for many years, but which had not been declared cancelled, and the question had to be determined whether or no their area had reverted to the run, and could be appraised as a portion of it. Renewal of leases.

Appendix F contains a nominal list of the runs whose leases expired in 1882, their area as estimated in 1878, the area as estimated upon revision for appraisement, the area appraised and the rent determined; in the Summary is shown the amount of rent paid during the expired leases. Appendix F.

Appendix G contains the same information concerning the area of runs whose leases have been extended from 31st December, 1882, to 31st December, 1887. Appendix G.

An alphabetical list of all runs whose leases have been extended under the provisions of the Act of 1861 is supplied in Appendix H, together with the date at which each notification of extension was published in the Gazette, and from the Summary it will be seen that the number granted during the past year bears a large proportion to the total number extended, viz., 1,195; and reference to reports of past years will show that only 582 had been extended during the fifteen years prior to the passing of the Act of 1880. It is suggested that convenience to the public would result if these runs were distinguished by some mark in the list showing rent of runs, which is published yearly by the Treasury. Appendix H.

The total area contained within the boundaries of the 3,133 runs whose area has been revised for the purpose of appraisement is estimated at 118,843,684 acres, but the area appraised cannot now be obtained for the whole of these runs. Area of runs.

The estimate of the total area of 621 runs revised during the year was increased by 1,412,977 acres, which, added to the increase shown in former reports, makes a total increase of estimate since 1878 amounting to 7,579,115 acres in 3,133 runs.

The area withdrawn from 621 runs whose leases expired in 1882 is returned as 1,085,306 acres, and the area withdrawn at the time of appraisement from 2,521 runs is shown as 12,472,960 acres, leaving the area under lease within those runs at 65,642,880 acres.

The establishment of a minimum rate per section, and the removal of restrictions imposed by law upon former appraisers, have caused an increase of rent amounting to £106,208 upon 2,521 runs,\* notwithstanding any decrease in value caused by withdrawal of land from lease since their last valuation; and 1,787 runs remain to be brought under the provisions of the Act of 1880. Increase of rent.

Appendix I contains particulars of eight runs which were appraised afresh during the currency of their leases, on account of an erroneous estimate of area at the time of appraisement; by this course an increase of rent for 1883, amounting to £397 10s., was obtained.† Appendix I.

A comparative statement of the number of transfers of runs during the past three years is shown in Appendix J; no deduction can apparently be drawn from the fluctuations in the recorded number of such transactions, which vary from 494 in 1879 to 970 in 1881. Appendix J.

As has been stated in former reports, there is no existing record which shows the actual area under lease in any one year; but taking such records as we have of the area appraised for a basis, it has been estimated that 127,828,720 acres (or 199,748 square miles) were under lease in 1882. Area under lease.

It was pointed out in the Report for 1881 that some check upon such an estimate would be afforded if the total area alienated, held under pre-emptive lease, and reserved from lease outside the settled districts, could be supplied; and in furtherance of that object the subjoined statement is offered, in which lately acquired information is applied to the total area of the Colony and of the settled districts, as estimated by the late chief draftsman of this office:—

Total area of the Colony	...	...	...	...	...	acres.	acres.
Area of settled districts	...	...	...	...	...	26,250,000	199,000,000
Area of land purchased outside settled districts up to end of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	26,401,994	
Area of land pre-leased	...	...	...	...	...	11,410,000	
Estimated area within population areas and other reserves from lease outside settled districts	...	...	...	...	...	4,250,000	
Estimated area not yet under lease	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000	
						69,311,994	

which

\* This number has been increased by subdivision since appraisement to 2,532.

† Particulars of a run, the rent of which was not determined until 1882, though the lease expired in 1881, are included in this appendix.

which shows total area left under pastoral lease to be 129,688,006 acres, or 1,859,286 acres more than the estimate based upon details obtained from appraisements of runs. The actual area may lie between the two estimates, and it may be noted that the difference is little more than half that which appears in the estimates of the total area of the Colony formed by the Surveyor-General and by the late chief draftsman of this office respectively.

Special leases.

A comparative statement of the number of leases granted under 38th section of Act of 1875 and 19th section of Act 1880 is appended, showing the number of leases and the rent received from them during the past six years.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Number of leases .....	101	111	200	214	279	285
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual rent .....	882 2 0	1,065 7 0	1,319 8 0	1,673 17 0	2,490 18 0	1,826 1 0

The transfer to the Stock Branch of leases of land containing tanks and wells constructed at public cost accounts for the reduction shown on account of rent for 1882.

Appendix K.

Appendix K contains some particulars of leases current in 1882; the number granted for each of the purposes specified is shown, together with their aggregate area and rental. The estimated value of improvements upon these leaseholds is returned as £84,399 10s.

There were fifty-six new leases granted during the past year, twenty-seven were cancelled, and five leases which expired by effluxion of time were not renewed.

Trespasses.

A record of action taken for the suppression of trespass can only be given for the last quarter of the year. During that time seventeen cases were brought under notice; in eleven the trespasses were voluntarily abated upon notice given; in the remaining six cases informations were laid and complaints heard before Local Benches, with the result of three convictions, and fines amounting to £5 15s.

Destruction of Records.

It seems appropriate that reference should be made to the removal of this office to the Garden Palace during the past year, as well as to the steps taken to meet the difficulties arising from the catastrophe which occurred so soon afterwards.

Business was conducted by us in that building from 1st September, and the requisite fittings and furniture may be said to have been completed by the 21st of that month. Between the hours of 5 and 6 in the morning of Friday the 22nd a fire broke out which destroyed the whole of the building and its contents before the usual hour of attendance.

It may be here remarked that the accommodation afforded would have proved very convenient for the conduct of work, but the public were beginning to complain of inconvenience of access, and the dust and temperature were trying to those employed.

The value of the office furniture and appliances destroyed, irrespective of the numerous and convenient fittings constructed by the Colonial Architect, may be estimated at £275 for the Clerical Branch, but I have been unable to obtain an estimate of the value of the material and instruments lost by the Drafting Branch.

The value of plans, books, records, and forms destroyed cannot be estimated, either as to their intrinsic value, or as regards the increased expenditure caused by the want of them.

A memorandum was submitted upon the course to be followed in the reconstruction of such descriptions of runs as could not be recovered, a copy of which is given in Appendix L. The public and lessees were requested by advertisement in all newspapers published in the Colony to supply assistance by forwarding correspondence received from this office, and lessees of runs were also written to individually asking for plans and descriptions of boundaries of runs held by them, in order that copies might be made, and record again entered of transactions that had received official recognition.

The Departments of Lands, Treasury, and Auditor-General were able to supply valuable material towards the reconstruction of records and registers from the various notices and returns forwarded in ordinary routine from this office to the several Departments.

Lithographic stones containing maps of runs that had been published were fortunately not in our keeping and were preserved, and the records of the offices of two Commissioners of Crown Lands also escaped destruction.

Fresh forms were prepared and appraisers requested to supply duplicates of the awards recently made, and this they were able to do from their notes, so that the important business of determining rents was scarcely delayed, and the preparation of fresh diagrams of runs appraised was at once entered upon.

The accommodation afforded by the Department of Lands enabled us to resume work with scarcely a day's intermission; and though embarrassment, difficulty, and delay must necessarily follow such a holocaust as occurred, the ordinary course of office business was scarcely arrested, and it is hoped that less inconvenience has hitherto been suffered by the public than could at first have been anticipated.

I have, &c.,

T. WARRE HARRIOTT,  
Chief Officer.

## APPENDIX A.

## SALARIES of Officers employed in 1882.

Name of Officer.	Date of entering the Office.	Rank.	Salary.	Totals.
T. W. Harriott.....	7 March, 1862 ...	Chief Officer .....	£500	£
G. Mansfield .....	1 October, 1860 ...	Clerk-in-Charge, Pastoral Lease Branch.	£300	500
succeeded by E. O'Dwyer .....	8 May, 1862 ...	Clerk-in-Charge, Miscellaneous Branch, and Accountant (now Chief Clerk).....	£250 to 9 August £300 from 10 August	
T. J. Oliver .....	10 February, 1862 ...	Clerk.....	£225 to 9 August £250 from 10 August	
F. M. Edson .....	1 September, 1880 ...	" .....	£200 to 9 August £225 from 10 August	
F. W. Vincent .....	14 June, 1866 ...	" .....	£150 to 9 August £200 from 10 August	
E. C. Landers .....	3 July, 1872 ...	" .....	£150	
A. A. Daniel .....	4 February, 1875 ...	" .....	£150	
succeeded by W. A. M'Phee .....	1 October, 1876 ...	" .....	£125 to 31 March £150 from 1 April £100 to 31 March	
succeeded by J. Green .....	19 January, 1876 ...	" .....	£125 to 9 August £150 from 10 August	
succeeded by T. Davis .....	16 May, 1877 ...	" .....	£100 to 9 August £125 from 10 August	
E. G. Williams .....	17 June, 1879 ...	" .....	£100	
G. F. D. Wainwright .....	1 January, 1882 ...	" .....	£100	
H. J. Aylward .....	13 March, 1882 ...	" .....	£100	
A. J. Viles.....	9 June, 1882 ...	" .....	£100	1,950
E. Gerard .....	26 September, 1872 ...	Draftsman .....	£400	
A. B. M'Minn .....	1 May, 1874 ...	" .....	£325	
H. S. W. Crummer .....	1 June, 1868 ...	" .....	£275	
C. H. G. Emery .....	17 January, 1882 ...	" .....	£225	
succeeded by J. W. Windridge .....	4 September, 1882 ...	" .....	£225	
G. H. S. King .....	17 January, 1882 ...	" .....	£200	
M. J. F. Gread .....	1 April, 1876 ...	" .....	£175	
A. Adams .....	1 August, 1879 ...	" .....	£150	
succeeded by J. F. C. Goodridge .....	19 March, 1882 ...	" .....	£150	1,975
J. F. C. Goodridge .....	19 March, 1882 ...	Cadet .....	£150	
			Total .....	£4,425

## SCHEDULE showing the number of Letters received and registered during 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Year.	Pastoral Lease Branch.	Miscellaneous Branch.	Totals.
1879	5,817	6,486	12,303
1880	7,925	7,880	15,805
1881	10,208	8,323	18,531
1882	8,736	4,596	13,332 (approx.)

## SCHEDULE showing the number of Letters despatched, from 1879 to 1882 (exclusive of Printed Forms).

Year.	Pastoral Lease Branch.	Miscellaneous Branch.	Totals.
1879	686	2,233	2,919
1880	901	2,693	3,594
1881	1,737	2,575	4,312
1882	2,000*	1,000*	3,000*

\* Estimate only.

## APPENDIX B.

## EXPENDITURE.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Office—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Staff .....	4,730 0 0	4,875 0 0	5,092 9 10	5,272 5 3
Rent .....	500 0 0	500 0 0	650 0 0	666 13 4
Messengers .....	260 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0
Postage .....	182 10 10	198 9 3	158 6 10	150 0 0*
Miscellaneous .....	43 15 9	45 0 8	9 14 9	157 10 0
	5,716 6 7	5,878 9 11	6,170 11 5	6,506 8 7
Appraisements—				
Fees .....		8,179 0 0	5,356 0 0†	3,507 0 0
Travelling expenses .....		2,270 10 4	2,720 5 5†	13 10 0
Miscellaneous .....			30 18 6	100 14 6
		10,449 10 4	8,113 3 11	3,621 4 6
Summary—				
Office .....	5,716 6 7	5,878 9 11	6,170 11 5	6,506 8 7
Appraisalment .....		10,449 10 4	8,113 3 11†	3,621 4 6
Totals.....	5,716 6 7	16,328 0 3	14,283 15 4	10,127 13 1

\* Estimate only.

† A portion of this expenditure is due to appraisements of 1880.

## REVENUE derived from Occupation of Crown Lands.

Head of Revenue.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Special leases .....	1,619 8 0	1,673 17 0	2,490 18 0	1,826 1 0
Sufferance occupations .....	60 15 0	54 5 0	156 17 6	102 5 0
Transfers of runs .....	965 0 0	1,366 0 0	2,190 0 0	1,678 0 0
Total .....	2,545 3 0	3,094 2 0	4,837 15 6	3,606 6 0
Pastoral rents .....	158,776 18 0	166,278 5 2	220,553 11 0	248,721 0 10
Grand Total .....	161,322 1 0	169,372 7 2	225,391 6 6	252,327 6 10

## APPENDIX C.

SCHEDULE showing number of Runs upon the Rents of which Refunds were made during 1882.

District.	No. of Runs.	Area upon which Refund was paid.	Amount of Refund.
		sections.	£ s. d.
Bligh .....	10	79·83	268 11 3
Darling .....	2	66·5	144 0 10
Gwydir .....	4	43	103 16 4½
Lachlan .....	15	110	338 16 5½
Murrumbidgee .....	20	275·16	891 18 3¾
Warrego .....	3	25·31	73 14 3
Wellington .....	6	60·91	180 10 0
	60	660·71*	2,001 7 5¾

\* There are now no records to show the actual area upon which refund was made. Land being withdrawn at different periods of the year, compensation is offered in proportion to the time of withdrawal, and therefore the area actually withdrawn was much larger than that shown above, which is the amount reduced to its equivalent for one year, entered for the purposes of calculation and forwarded to the Treasury. Since our own records are destroyed, the above information could only be compiled from notices supplied by us to the Treasury.

## APPENDIX D.

SCHEDULE of Runs whose Leases were forfeited in 1882 on account of non-payment of Rent.

Name of Run.	Estimated area.	Area appraised.	Rent.	Name of Run.	Estimated area.	Area appraised.	Rent.
	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.		acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
Bligh District—				Monaro District— <i>contd.</i>			
Sandy Creek .....	22,400	30½	61 0 0	Mohawk .....	5,000	2	12 0 0
Gwydir District—				Murryang .....	24,600	38	70 0 0
Bengaria .....	16,000	2	10 0 0	Square Range .....	5,600	8	10 0 0
Bumble .....	12,000	16	56 0 0	Tantawanglo .....	36,000	56	100 0 0
Lay Green North .....	50,000	78	78 10 0	Windy Corner .....	6,000	9	20 0 0
Laohlan District—				Yumberra .....	15,500	3	10 0 0
Watti Creek .....	13,440	2	10 0 0	Murrumbidgee District—			
Liverpool Plains District—				East Booraboonilly .....	6,400	3½	10 0 0
Arrarownie Back .....	40,000	62½	63 0 0	Jeremiah South .....	10,000	6	18 0 0
Barraba .....	25,000	22	28 0 0	Reedy Flat or Manus Creek.	9,600	7	24 0 0
Upper Dunwarian .....	26,500	41	41 5 0	Wagarabably .....	12,000	4	10 0 0
Macleay District—				New England District—			
Calatine .....	11,520	5½	10 0 0	Dinton Vale .....	10,240	1	10 0 0
Taylor's Arm .....	92,100	144	72 0 0	Westholm .....	12,800	7	22 10 0
Monaro District—				Wellington District—			
Aston .....	13,000	3½	10 0 0	Boree Cabonne .....	17,000	7½	15 0 0
Bullumbullong .....	24,000	13	40 0 0	Boree Nyrang .....	39,617	36	54 0 0
Hugandree .....	11,000	3	10 0 0	Molong Nyrang .....	4,000	5	10 0 0
Lower Rock Flat .....	640	1	10 0 0				

## APPENDIX E.

SCHEDULE showing some particulars of Runs whose Leases were extended from 31st December, 1882, to 31st December, 1887, under the provisions of 15th section of Occupation Act of 1861.

No. of Leases extended.	District of.	Rents at which Leases have been extended.	Appraised Rents.	Total value of water improvements.	Total value of other improvements.	Total natural capabilities.	Total improved capabilities.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Sheep.	Sheep.
146	Albert .....	2,679 0 0	15,003 10 0	119,596 5 0	138,257 10 0	340,500	1,196,400
2	Bligh .....	80 0 0	170 0 0	600 0 0	4,450 0 0	9,000	16,000
47	Darling .....	1,310 0 0	5,596 0 0	44,471 5 0	72,325 0 0	161,675	379,000
1	Gwydir .....	36 0 0	90 0 0	360 0 0	840 0 0	3,000	6,000
38	Lachlan .....	1,160 0 0	4,284 10 0	57,911 17 6	71,347 15 6	229,850	343,000
1	Liverpool Plains .....	12 0 0	27 10 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500	3,000
1	Murrumbidgee .....	15 0 0	22 0 0	100 0 0	445 0 0	700	1,400
1	New England .....	18 0 0	30 0 0	.....	330 0 0	2,400	4,800
64	Warrego .....	1,772 0 0	5,872 0 0	82,069 15 0	88,256 0 0	213,832	558,000
18	Wellington .....	525 10 0	1,868 10 0	4,687 0 0	43,290 0 0	43,665	119,000
319		7,607 10 0	32,464 0 0	310,196 2 6	420,561 5 6	1,006,122	2,626,600

## APPENDIX F.

SCHEDULE of 301 Runs whose leases expired 31st December, 1882, showing rents at which new leases were granted, and the area reported to be under lease at the date of appraisalment.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1873.	Estimated Area, 1882.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Albert District.</b>				
Alto .....	42,000	27,570	43	49 9 0
Ashton .....	36,000	35,700	56	85 0 0
Bantry .....	22,000	22,240	34½	62 10 0
Baroorange South .....	36,000	33,850	56	56 0 0
Bengoro .....	64,000	64,000	100	110 0 0
Birnam Wood .....	58,000	58,000	90½	95 15 0
Coorallie Far West .....	37,000	37,500	58½	66 14 0
Delalah .....	48,000	51,200	80	105 0 0
Donald Plains, Block H .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Do do K .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
East Wonaminta Creek, No. 1 .....	16,000	16,000	25	31 5 0
Do do No. 2 .....	16,000	16,000	25	31 5 0
Emerald No. 4 .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Evelyn Creek, Block A .....	50,000	53,560	83½	94 10 0
Do do D .....	64,000	64,000	100	112 10 0
Flood's Creek .....	32,000	32,000	50	60 0 0
Do No. 2 .....	64,000	64,000	100	125 0 0
Do No. 3 .....	64,000	64,000	100	125 0 0
Glennampla .....	80,000	82,400	128½	175 0 0
Greenough's Hill No. 2, Block C .....	49,000	49,000	76½	87 10 0

APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1882.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Albert District—continued.</b>				
Irrara Back Block, No. 3	40,000	42,640	66½	125 0 0
Do do No. 4	64,000	64,000	100	105 0 0
Jacombe	10,000	10,000	15½	37 10 0
Kilpara	37,000	57,180	89½	117 0 0
Lubra	51,000	52,160	81½	90 4 0
Maropinna	40,000	40,000	62½	66 5 0
Moco Barungha West, No. 4	16,000	14,000	22	55 0 0
Do No. 6	14,000	18,400	28½	57 0 0
Molesworth Plains, No. 5	40,000	17,860	28	32 4 0
Do No. 6	62,000	44,880	70	80 10 0
Monolon Peak Downs, No. 1	50,000	46,000	72	75 12 0
Do No. 3	64,000	64,000	100	115 0 0
Do No. 4	64,000	64,000	100	105 0 0
Do No. 6	40,000	49,000	76½	84 14 0
Do No. 7	67,000	63,600	99½	110 0 0
Do No. 8	67,000	67,200	105	115 10 0
Do No. 9	67,000	67,200	105	105 5 0
Mores	54,000	54,140	84½	93 10 0
Mount Arrowsmith, No. 3	64,000	64,000	100	110 0 0
Do No. 4	48,000	48,000	75	82 10 0
Mount Poole West	64,000	64,000	100	137 10 0
Mount Shannon	50,000	62,130	97	122 10 0
Naradin North	14,000	15,120	23½	12 10 0
Nardoo	33,000	32,300	50½	56 2 0
Noonthorangee East	25,000	28,040	43½	60 10 0
Do West	51,200	50,400	78½	87 18 0
No. 2,242	26,000	30,000	47	36 0 0
No. 2,243	64,000	64,000	100	75 0 0
No. 140 of 1872	75,000	75,000	117½	70 0 0
No. 141 of 1872	64,000	64,000	100	70 0 0
No. 180 of 1872	64,000	64,000	100	55 0 0
No. 181 of 1872	64,000	64,000	100	55 0 0
No. 182 of 1872	25,000	35,200	55	29 5 0
No. 183 of 1872	64,000	64,000	100	55 0 0
No. 52 of 1873	60,000	65,920	103	76 10 0
No. 53 of 1873	64,000	64,000	100	75 0 0
Nundoro	38,400	38,400	60	69 0 0
Omura, No. 2	64,000	64,000	100	110 0 0
Do No. 3	64,000	65,280	102	102 0 0
Osaca, No. 1	64,000	64,000	100	115 0 0
Do No. 3	64,000	65,280	102	127 10 0
Do No. 5	64,000	64,000	100	120 0 0
Outer Back Curranyale, Block B	44,000	44,000	68½	70 0 0
Do C	44,000	44,000	68½	70 0 0
Outer Pelican Ponds West	64,000	66,400	103½	114 8 0
Paroo Plains, No. 7	62,000	64,730	101	111 2 0
Do No. 8	54,000	55,000	86	94 12 0
Do No. 9	61,000	63,720	99½	110 0 0
Do No. 10	64,000	65,650	102½	118 0 0
Potacingoga	50,000	50,000	74	240 0 0
Questa	70,000	98,700	154½	177 0 0
Trales	22,000	38,000	59½	75 0 0
Umberumberka	28,000	28,000	43½	60 10 0
Wa Ya Boorla Plains	60,000	63,000	98½	123 15 0
Werimbela	20,000	20,000	29½	112 0 0
West Warrego, No. 5	16,000	16,000	25	55 0 0
West Wonominta Creek, No. 1	16,000	16,000	25	31 5 0
Willewarrawa C.	35,000	38,071	59½	45 5 0
Yungnulgra Plains	61,500	61,500	96	108 0 0
Do North	61,500	61,440	96	108 0 0
Totals	3,927,600	4,010,561	6,260	7,076 4 0

Bligh District.

Back Marthaguy	20,000	19,000	8	18 15 0
Bucklenbaa East	30,000	30,000	17	37 10 0
Bulgah	16,000	15,000	8½	47 0 0
Cooyah Warrah	13,000	13,000	12½	47 0 0
Cowall Murryan	13,600	16,000	19½	56 0 0
Ford's Creek	16,000	16,000	25	37 10 0
Gerawa	12,000	8,000	12½	27 10 0
Gidgenboyne	13,000	11,000	17½	27 10 0
Gillinghall	13,500	13,500	.....	10 0 0
Merigal Back Run	16,000	16,000	19	60 0 0
Meriossay	15,100	15,100	20½	60 0 0
Merygal Marthaguy	9,600	11,500	17	56 0 0
Neebel	22,000	21,000	23½	24 0 0
New Bundilla	16,000	16,000	17½	47 0 0
Tugland	19,200	24,000	37½	38 0 0
Tunder	16,600	16,600	19½	65 0 0
Turridgerie South	20,000	19,680	8½	20 0 0
Upper Buggabudda	18,000	16,000	25	37 10 0
Upper Ningear	14,000	13,000	13	37 10 0
Totals	313,600	310,380	321½	758 15 0



## APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1882.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s. d.
<b>Clarence District.</b>					
Ashby .....	64,000	75,500	116½	117	0 0
Blake's Creek .....	12,000	11,000	16½	22	0 0
Bungawaulbin .....	*64,000	65,000	80	170	0 0
Buccarumbi .....	Subdivision of Ermington.	†26,000	40½	41	0 0
Camdon Valley.....	10,240	13,500	18	24	0 0
Casino .....	23,040	35,000	2½	10	0 0
Chandler's Creek .....	16,000	49,000	76½	77	0 0
Coaldale.....	Subdivision of Eatonswill.	46,500	61½	62	0 0
Coldstream .....	7,680	7,500	1	15	0 0
Do South .....	12,240	7,100	11	24	0 0
Cunglebung .....	64,000	114,500	179	180	0 0
Dome Mountain .....	25,600	32,500	30	30	0 0
Double Duke.....	10,000	61,000	90	90	0 0
Eatonswill .....	*37,000	10,000	15½	16	0 0
Ellangowan .....	96,000	68,000	65	120	0 0
Ellerby .....	20,000	38,000	42½	45	0 0
Ermington.....	*57,600	36,500	53	53	0 0
Geergerow .....	24,320	19,000	28	50	0 0
Glen Righ East .....	25,600	131,000	198½	199	0 0
Do West .....	19,200	†26,000	40½	41	0 0
Glen Rock .....	7,360	7,000	10½	18	0 0
Glenugie .....	28,800	29,100	45	50	0 0
Gordon Brook .....	37,000	46,000	23	30	0 0
Heifer Station, or Rose Hill .....	22,400	33,000	23½	40	0 0
Kangaroo Creek .....	27,720	82,000	125½	126	0 0
Kyogle .....	54,000	62,000	49	55	0 0
Ianark Lodge .....	15,000	22,000	25½	28	0 0
Levenstrath .....	20,480	†20,480	26½	28	0 0
Lismore .....	48,000	79,800	44	60	0 0
Little River .....	15,360	17,500	27½	28	0 0
Logan .....	6,380	5,500	8	20	0 0
Maryville .....	17,060	†21,280	33½	50	0 0
Mongogary, or Busby's Flat .....	48,400	55,000	77	140	0 0
Myrtle Creek .....	Subdivision of Bungawaulbin.	29,000	43½	66	0 0
Nimben .....	20,480	44,200	57½	65	0 0
Nymboidia.....	40,000	†53,120	83	83	0 0
Quiarigo .....	19,200	†19,200	25½	50	0 0
Ramornie .....	56,000	†62,720	97½	130	0 0
Runnymede .....	35,640	42,100	5	10	0 0
Sherwood .....	30,000	47,500	74	74	0 0
Taloumbi .....	18,000	†18,000	28	28	0 0
Tempe .....	16,000	34,000	39	45	0 0
Traveller's Rest .....	16,000	27,500	42	45	0 0
Tunstall .....	19,200	9,000	1	10	0 0
Virginia .....	16,000	19,000	1	10	0 0
Wiangaree.....	35,840	54,900	24½	61	0 0
Wooroowoolgan .....	64,000	104,500	50	55	0 0
Wyundah, or Stony Creek .....	64,000	102,000	136½	150	0 0
York .....	64,000	68,000	46½	63	0 0
Totals.....	1,450,840	2,087,840	2,439½	3,004	0 0
<b>Darling District.</b>					
Arlington Plains, Block C .....	31,000	34,500	54	73	0 0
Astolat .....	48,000	47,500	74½	75	0 0
Camelot .....	61,440	62,700	98	98	0 0
Gall Gall A .....	50,000	50,000	78	79	0 0
Laurie Park .....	31,000	31,000	48½	24	10 0
North Owl .....	38,000	28,160	44	44	0 0
North Mythis, Block A .....	61,440	61,440	96	96	0 0
Outer Wendi West .....	64,000	64,000	100	150	0 0
Quamby .....	22,000	18,000	28	29	0 0
South Boliva.....	48,000	48,000	75	75	0 0
South Gall Gall, Block A .....	55,000	56,080	87½	88	0 0
Tankie .....	*51,200	25,600	40	40	0 0
Wamberra.....	51,000	51,000	79½	80	0 0
Totals.....	612,080	677,980	902½	951	10 0
<b>Gwydir District.</b>					
Back Gill Gill .....	5,000	6,000	9½	45	0 0
Big Leather West .....	29,850	29,000	45	195	0 0
Bundori .....	20,480	19,000	29½	99	0 0
Caidmurry East Block, No. 1.....	19,200	19,000	29½	90	0 0
Do No. 2.....	19,360	19,000	29½	90	0 0
Mungi Waterhole.....	6,400	9,500	15	75	0 0
The Ponds .....	14,000	13,331	20½	75	0 0
Warren .....	16,000	23,000	35½	150	0 0
Wathagar No. 2 .....	4,700	6,500	9½	45	0 0
Welbon Back Block, No. 2.....	14,000	14,000	22	60	0 0
Totals.....	148,990	158,381	247	933	0 0

\* Before subdivision.

† Estimate of area as supplied to appraiser not to be obtained.

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1882.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Lachlan District.</b>				
Bent's Hill or Collinruby West.....	7,000	8,000	12	22 10 0
Calytria, Block D.....	32,000	32,000	50	50 0 0
Cobram.....	32,000	32,000	50	94 0 0
Coree.....	64,000	64,000	99	187 10 0
East Manna.....	16,000	21,300	17½	37 10 0
Gilgunnia East.....	40,000	40,000	62	122 0 0
Goon.....	64,000	64,000	99½	197 0 0
Guapa No. 1.....	32,000	32,000	50	56 0 0
Kiamba.....	54,000	54,000	84½	84 10 0
Killeen.....	48,000	48,000	75	131 0 0
Kolkibitoo Back Run.....	38,400	38,400	57½	94 0 0
Merrimerrriwa.....	25,600	25,600	39½	56 0 0
Miparo of Manfred East.....	48,000	49,970	78	112 10 0
Outer Back Wangaron.....	51,200	51,200	80	80 0 0
Priory Plains, Block C.....	45,000	45,000	70½	103 0 0
Tarcombe.....	64,000	62,500	97½	197 0 0
Ticehurst.....	64,000	64,000	100	300 0 0
Top Lagoon.....	40,000	40,000	38	65 10 0
Wagga.....	48,000	48,000	74	141 0 0
Waiko East.....	51,000	51,000	79½	187 10 0
Wangaroo.....	32,000	30,230	44½	84 10 0
Yallock, Block D.....	54,400	54,400	85	85 0 0
Youyang, Block A.....	72,000	40,000	62½	65 10 0
Youyang, Block B.....	56,000	56,000	87½	112 10 0
Totals.....	1,078,600	1,051,600	1,594	2,666 0 0
<b>Liverpool Plains District.</b>				
Ashantee.....	10,000	10,000	15½	57 0 0
Billeboo.....	18,300	18,300	8½	18 15 0
Cryon South, Back Block.....	New run since 1878	7,000	11	27 10 0
Doughboy Hollow.....	46,000	48,000	45½	100 0 0
Gidginbar.....	13,000	13,500	17	47 0 0
Goangra Retro East.....	13,500	13,000	20½	57 0 0
Menedcbrie South.....	19,000	22,000	9	40 0 0
Nemingha.....	14,080	5,440	.....	*.....
Piallamore.....	6,000	13,500	12½	40 0 0
Vivianfield.....	22,100	22,000	34½	35 0 0
Wallabadah.....	67,000	66,000	22½	50 0 0
Yarraman.....	48,000	10,500	13½	37 10 0
Totals.....	262,900	243,800	208½	509 15 0
* Rent not determined.				
<b>Macleay District.</b>				
Booningii.....	14,080	32,000	49½	50 0 0
Five Day Creek.....	32,000	76,000	117½	118 0 0
Pee Dee Creek.....	12,800	*15,500	23½	30 0 0
Stockyard Creek.....	16,000	25,000	39	39 0 0
Toorookoo.....	11,520	29,500	38½	39 0 0
Toorumbree.....	32,000	47,000	73	73 0 0
Towal Creek.....	41,600	61,500	93½	94 0 0
Wabba.....	30,080	48,000	56½	80 0 0
Totals.....	190,080	334,040	490½	523 0 0
* Estimate of area supplied to appraiser not to be obtained.				
<b>Monaro District.</b>				
Good Good.....	15,000	15,000	15½	35 0 0
Island Lake.....	9,000	9,000	24	11 0 0
Little Tindreys.....	14,890	14,890	12½	28 0 0
Merecumbene.....	18,000	18,000	24½	60 0 0
Middling Bank.....	14,000	14,000	12½	35 0 0
Mohawk.....	5,000	5,000	2	12 0 0
Spring Flat.....	4,596	6,500	3½	16 0 0
Summer Run.....	14,000	14,000	22	60 0 0
Tantawanglo.....	New run since 1878.	36,000	56	100 0 0
Thoco.....	5,500	5,500	4½	18 0 0
Wadbilliga.....	10,000	10,000	14½	34 0 0
Wog Wog.....	20,000	20,000	25½	48 0 0
Totals.....	129,986	167,890	195½	457 0 0
<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>				
East Mundarah.....	21,760	22,800	7½	45 0 0
Geroldery.....	14,400	14,400	2½	15 0 0
Nangunia.....	16,000	16,000	2½	21 0 0
Nuremerramang.....	56,400	56,400	86½	120 0 0
South Lalalte.....	3,840	3,840	2	12 0 0
Tooma Falls*.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
The Pound.....	19,200	19,200	29½	40 0 0
Totals.....	131,600	132,640	131	253 0 0
* Survey is required to establish the area of this run.				

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1882.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>New England District.</b>				
Concac .....	6,400	14,200	21	22 0 0
Cunderay .....	96,000	330,000	515	515 0 0
Long Flat .....	56,960	77,000	119½	121 0 0
Totals.....	159,360	421,200	655½	658 0 0
<b>Warrego District.</b>				
Booda .....	20,000	20,000	31½	38 0 0
Booroondara East .....	60,000	60,000	93½	94 0 0
Booroondara East Back .....	60,000	60,000	93½	94 0 0
Border Run .....	20,000	20,000	29½	85 0 0
Doradilla .....	60,000	61,200	95½	96 0 0
East Bogan, No. 10 .....	17,000	17,000	26½	92 15 0
Do No. 11 .....	18,000	18,000	27½	96 5 0
Do No. 13 .....	22,500	23,500	36½	109 10 0
Do No. 14 .....	24,000	21,500	33	99 0 0
Do No. 16 .....	31,000	31,500	48½	131 10 0
Do No. 17 .....	14,000	13,500	19½	78 0 0
Do No. 20 .....	43,000	46,000	71½	161 0 0
Do No. 23 .....	39,500	39,500	61½	217 0 0
Do No. 24 .....	12,800	12,800	20	80 0 0
Do No. 26 .....	19,000	21,000	32½	132 0 0
Do No. 29 .....	19,500	18,000	28	126 0 0
Do No. 30 .....	27,000	25,000	23	103 0 0
Georgy .....	11,500	11,500	18	72 0 0
Jandra .....	35,000	35,000	54½	204 0 0
Lower Bogeira .....	21,500	21,500	33½	103 0 0
Lower Charlton .....	57,500	57,500	88½	243 0 0
Mialora .....	60,000	62,500	97½	98 0 0
Milrea Minor .....	23,000	23,000	35	96 0 0
Moco Barunglia, No. 6 .....	7,500	7,500	11½	23 10 0
Nally's Springs .....	32,000	32,000	50	50 0 0
North Darling Back Run, No. 5 .....	77,500	80,000	124½	125 0 0
Do do No. 10 .....	63,000	63,000	99	98 0 0
Do do No. 11 .....	63,000	63,000	98	98 0 0
Do do No. 12 .....	50,000	50,000	78	78 0 0
Do do No. 15 .....	64,000	64,000	100	112 10 0
Rankin's Hill, No. 2, Block C .....	24,000	24,000	37	37 0 0
Warrego, No. 4 .....	10,800	10,800	17	37 10 0
Do No. 5 .....	16,000	13,500	21	45 5 0
Do No. 6 .....	15,000	14,500	22½	49 10 0
West Bogan, No. 17 .....	44,500	44,500	69½	156 10 0
Do No. 20 .....	32,000	32,000	50	112 10 0
Do No. 21 .....	33,000	33,000	51½	128 10 0
Do No. 22 .....	35,000	35,000	54½	130 10 0
Do No. 23 .....	41,500	41,500	64½	145 0 0
Do No. 30 .....	45,000	45,000	64½	144 0 0
West Warrego, No. 12 .....	29,500	29,500	42	75 0 0
Totals .....	1,399,100	1,402,300	2,154½	4,300 5 0
<b>Wellington District.</b>				
Barrabadeen .....	13,500	13,400	21	27 10 0
Brue Plains .....	11,000	34,700	54½	55 0 0
Burdenda .....	16,000	14,200	12½	47 0 0
Carlisle .....	29,000	29,000	45½	45 0 0
Centrcbit .....	12,800	16,800	8	10 0 0
Cookamumboin .....	25,000	24,000	30½	94 0 0
Corses Courle .....	11,000	11,000	17	56 0 0
Cuddaldary .....	16,000	17,200	18½	57 0 0
Curra .....	16,000	16,000	25	27 10 0
East Bogan, No. 9 .....	18,000	18,000	14½	47 0 0
Emu Plains, or Murdaa .....	26,000	32,300	44	75 0 0
Eulagilma .....	27,000	24,000	16	66 0 0
Glenariff, Block A .....	64,000	60,736	95	95 0 0
Do Block B .....	64,000	62,721	98	98 0 0
Gunningbland Back Station .....	16,000	16,000	25	37 10 0
Half-moon Plain .....	6,560	6,560	6	18 0 0
Hermitage Plains, Block L .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Do Block X .....	32,000	32,000	50	50 0 0
Mountain Run .....	17,000	17,000	6½	27 10 0
Mowablaa .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Toogong .....	60,000	68,660	32½	33 0 0
Trundle East .....	16,000	16,000	25	37 10 0
Do South .....	16,000	16,000	25	37 10 0
West Bogan, No. 2 .....	48,000	48,000	75	150 0 0
Do No. 5 .....	47,000	47,000	62	66 0 0
Totals .....	735,860	769,277	1,006½	1,457 0 0

## SUMMARY.

District.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1882.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Old Rent.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albert .....	3,927,600	4,010,561	6,260	7,076 4 0	1,337 0 0
Bligh .....	313,600	310,380	321½	753 15 0	507 0 0
Clarence .....	1,450,840	2,087,840	2,439½	3,004 0 0	1,392 0 0
Darling .....	612,080	577,980	902½	951 10 0	170 0 0
Gwydir .....	148,990	168,381	247	933 0 0	204 0 0
Lachlan .....	1,078,600	1,051,600	1,594	2,666 0 0	676 0 0
Liverpool Plains .....	262,900	243,800	208½	509 15 0	247 2 6
Macleay .....	190,080	334,040	490½	523 0 0	163 0 0
Monaro .....	129,986	167,890	195½	457 0 0	211 0 0
Murrumbidgee .....	131,600	132,640	131	253 0 0	218 10 0
New England .....	159,360	421,200	655½	658 0 0	110 0 0
Warrego .....	1,399,100	1,402,300	2,154½	4,300 5 0	1,688 0 0
Wellington .....	735,860	769,277	1,006½	1,457 0 0	717 0 0
	*10,540,596	11,667,889	16,607½	23,542 9 0	7,640 12 6

\* Exclusive of the runs Tooma Falls and Neningha.

## APPENDIX G.

SCHEDULE showing 319 Runs whose leases have been extended for five years, from 31 December, 1882, at former rent.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1882.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Albert District.</b>				
Ardennes .....	75,000	85,800	133½	30 0 0
Badjerigarn North-west .....	34,000	35,190	55	10 0 0
Ballycastle .....	50,000	50,000	78	20 0 0
Barbiston .....	44,000	44,000	68½	15 0 0
Baroorange .....	64,000	64,000	100	27 0 0
Beyond Outer Kallara .....	49,200	49,200	77	20 0 0
Blarney .....	56,000	56,000	87½	12 0 0
Blenalbin, No. 12 .....	13,000	13,000	20½	10 0 0
Boomal .....	32,000	32,000	50	18 0 0
Buntiana .....	60,000	58,680	91½	22 0 0
Burr Creek, Block B .....	16,000	17,600	27½	10 0 0
Butha Butha, No. 1 .....	21,000	21,000	33	27 0 0
Do No. 3 .....	21,000	19,240	30	27 0 0
Do West .....	60,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Byngano Plains .....	50,000	49,140	76½	18 0 0
Cadzow Forest .....	53,000	53,000	83	12 0 0
Cathkin, Block E .....	50,000	50,000	78	10 0 0
Do Block F .....	90,000	87,700	137	25 0 0
Dargle .....	32,000	43,400	68	21 0 0
Donald's Plains, Block A .....	57,000	57,600	90	14 0 0
Do Block B .....	64,000	37,040	58	10 0 0
Do Block B North .....		26,960	42	10 0 0
		Subdivision of Donald's Plains, Block B.		
Do Block C .....	38,400	38,400	60	15 0 0
Do Block D .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do Block E .....	64,000	64,000	100	14 0 0
Do Block F .....	38,400	38,400	60	12 0 0
Do Block G .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do Block I .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do Block J .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do Block L .....	64,000	60,160	94	18 0 0
East Tanyarto .....	24,000	25,700	40	10 0 0
Eckerboon East .....	48,000	47,950	75	15 0 0
Effluence East .....	64,000	65,000	101½	20 0 0
Emerald, No. 1 .....	48,000	48,000	75	12 0 0
Do No. 2 .....	64,000	64,000	100	14 0 0
Do No. 3 .....	64,000	64,000	99	14 0 0
Evelyn Creek .....	13,000	21,300	33½	10 0 0
Do Block B .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Far West .....	98,400	98,400	153½	50 0 0
Flood's Creek South .....	64,000	68,320	106½	15 0 0
Fort Otway .....	38,000	38,400	60	18 0 0
Gairdner's Creek .....	46,000	44,500	69½	17 0 0
Gambool .....	55,000	55,040	85½	60 0 0

APPENDIX G—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1882.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Albert District—continued.</b>				
Gleena .....	56,000	56,000	87½	18 0 0
Goonalga .....	53,000	53,000	81½	14 0 0
Greenough's Hill, No. 3, Block D .....	63,000	63,000	98½	20 0 0
Gueralah East .....	64,000	64,000	100	28 0 0
Do West .....	44,000	44,000	68½	14 0 0
Innesowen .....	62,000	62,000	97	18 0 0
Kayrunnera .....	70,400	70,500	110	30 0 0
Do North .....	70,400	70,500	110	25 0 0
Keilor North, Block C .....	47,000	47,000	73½	15 0 0
Koorningbirry .....	58,000	65,670	102½	12 0 0
Kootooloomondoo .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Langawirra West .....	60,000	60,000	93½	20 0 0
Lenwin Klip .....	63,000	63,400	99	15 0 0
Maghara .....	48,000	59,000	92	20 0 0
Malakhoff .....	115,000	115,000	179½	35 0 0
Marfield, Block A .....	70,000	70,000	109½	22 0 0
Minalay .....	70,400	71,730	112	25 0 0
Moama, Block M .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do N .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do O .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do P .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do Q .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do R .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do S .....	64,000	64,000	100	22 0 0
Do T .....	64,000	64,000	100	22 0 0
Do U .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do V .....	70,000	70,000	109½	20 0 0
Moira Plains, Block A .....	80,000	80,000	125	30 0 0
Monolon Peak Downs, No. 2 .....	74,000	72,700	113½	15 0 0
Do No. 5 .....	54,000	68,150	106½	15 0 0
Moorguinna .....	25,000	25,000	39	12 0 0
Mount Blackwood .....	64,000	63,830	99½	10 0 0
Do North .....	64,000	63,950	100	13 0 0
Mount Brown .....	20,000	22,360	35	10 0 0
Mount Daubeny .....	60,000	62,196	97½	25 0 0
Mount Poole .....	64,000	64,000	100	17 0 0
Do North-east .....	64,000	64,000	100	13 0 0
Mount Stuart .....	64,000	64,000	100	12 0 0
Do South .....	58,000	56,600	88½	15 0 0
Mulga, No. 3 .....	64,000	64,000	100	26 0 0
M'Farlane's Creek, Block No. 4 .....	46,720	46,720	73	25 0 0
Do No. 5 .....	56,000	57,500	90	18 0 0
Noonthorangee .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
North Kootooloomondoo .....	64,000	64,000	100	13 0 0
No. 2241 .....	62,500	59,633	93	20 0 0
No. 2246 .....	64,000	64,000	100	26 0 0
Omura, No. 1 .....	64,000	64,000	100	14 0 0
Do 4 .....	64,000	65,280	102	14 0 0
Osaca, No. 4 .....	64,000	65,230	102	12 0 0
Outer Kallara .....	49,200	49,200	77	30 0 0
Outer Kelly West .....	67,000	68,000	106½	15 0 0
Outer Pelican Ponds East .....	64,000	57,280	89½	17 0 0
Outer Stony Ridge East .....	52,000	54,720	85½	15 0 0
Do West .....	52,000	52,320	81½	14 0 0
Pampara .....	64,000	63,000	98½	23 0 0
Parro Plains .....	64,000	67,790	106	25 0 0
Do No. 3 .....	55,000	51,200	80	13 0 0
Do No. 4 .....	50,000	52,640	82½	10 0 0
Do No. 5 .....	57,000	61,900	96½	10 0 0
Do No. 6 .....	62,000	64,600	101	10 0 0
Pessima .....	42,000	45,720	71½	16 0 0
Petita .....	30,000	49,230	77	14 0 0
Peveril .....	32,000	32,000	50	12 0 0
Rankin's Hill, No. 3, Block F .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do No. 4, Block A .....	56,000	35,200	55	10 0 0
Do do South .....	Subdivision of Rankin's Hill No. 4 Block A.	21,137	33	10 0 0
Do do B .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do do C .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do do D .....	64,000	64,000	100	18 0 0
Do do E .....	64,000	64,000	100	28 0 0
Do do F .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do East, No. 4, Block A .....	64,000	63,600	99½	18 0 0
Do do B .....	64,000	64,000	100	22 0 0
Do do C .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do do D .....	64,000	63,800	99½	20 0 0
Do do F .....	64,000	64,210	100½	20 0 0
Rowena .....	50,000	49,280	77	15 0 0
Saladin .....	63,000	63,360	99	17 0 0
South Tanyarto .....	40,000	41,400	64½	12 0 0
Tarrawonda .....	57,000	67,360	105½	18 0 0
Teltawongee .....	61,000	64,000	100	33 0 0
Torowoto South .....	42,000	44,000	68½	20 0 0
Tyngnynia .....	60,000	60,960	95½	22 0 0

## APPENDIX G—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1882.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.		
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s.	d.
<b>Albert District—continued.</b>						
Urisino, No. 1 .....	64,000	64,000	100	10	0	0
Do 3 .....	64,000	65,280	102	12	0	0
Do 4 .....	64,000	65,280	102	10	0	0
Do 5 .....	64,000	64,000	100	12	0	0
Warroo .....	36,000	40,720	63½	15	0	0
Wartago .....	30,000	29,300	45½	10	0	0
Waverly .....	40,320	40,000	62½	15	0	0
Do No. 4 .....	38,000	43,180	67½	12	0	0
Wa Ya Boorla South .....	64,000	64,000	100	18	0	0
Weimbutta .....	64,000	67,900	106	26	0	0
West Barronah, No. 1 .....	36,000	42,500	66½	20	0	0
West Paroo, No. 2 .....	62,000	67,200	105	10	0	0
West Parkungi .....	37,100	38,680	60½	15	0	0
West Wonominta Creek, No. 2 .....	16,000	16,000	25	10	0	0
Wonominta .....	58,000	64,358	100½	23	0	0
Do South .....	48,000	48,000	75	20	0	0
Woraro .....	60,000	64,400	100½	20	0	0
Wunawunty .....	64,000	64,000	100	20	0	0
Yantara .....	64,000	64,000	100	38	0	0
Yungnulgra Plains South .....	61,500	61,500	96	33	0	0
Totals .....	8,083,940	8,235,774	12,866	2,679	0	0
<b>Bligh District.</b>						
Combogolong .....	17,500	17,000	25	50	0	0
Dahomey .....	16,400	17,000	26½	30	0	0
Totals .....	33,900	34,000	51½	80	0	0
<b>Darling District.</b>						
Arlington Plains, Block B .....	16,000	16,000	25	10	0	0
Do do D .....	15,000	15,000	23½	10	0	0
Back Prunella, Block B .....	60,000	60,000	93½	20	0	0
Bidura West .....	61,000	59,560	93	20	0	0
Blenalbin No. 5 .....	32,000	32,000	50	50	0	0
Do No. 6 .....	32,000	32,000	50	40	0	0
Do No. 13 .....	15,000	13,000	67	20	0	0
Boliva .....	63,000	63,000	98½	20	0	0
Bruce's Plains, No. 2 .....	32,000	32,000	50	50	0	0
Do No. 3 .....	63,000	63,000	98½	70	0	0
East Albermarle, Block D .....	32,000	32,000	50	40	0	0
East Barara Divide .....	59,000	59,000	92	20	0	0
East Tarcoola .....	56,760	53,700	84	15	0	0
Gall Gall, B .....	63,000	63,360	99	20	0	0
Do D .....	62,000	62,000	97	20	0	0
Gunpanoola East .....	60,000	59,000	92	30	0	0
Kilfern, Block A .....	64,000	64,000	100	60	0	0
Do do B .....	64,000	64,000	100	20	0	0
Do do C .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
Do do D .....	64,000	64,000	100	65	0	0
Do do E .....	64,000	64,000	99	65	0	0
Do do F .....	64,000	64,000	100	30	0	0
Do do G .....	64,000	64,000	100	30	0	0
Do do H .....	64,000	64,000	100	10	0	0
Do do I .....	64,000	64,000	100	10	0	0
Do do J .....	64,000	64,000	100	15	0	0
Do do K .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
Do do L .....	64,000	64,000	100	15	0	0
Do do M .....	64,000	64,000	100	15	0	0
Do do N .....	64,000	64,000	100	55	0	0
Do do O .....	63,000	62,500	93½	15	0	0
Do do P .....	64,000	64,000	100	15	0	0
Do do Q .....	64,000	64,000	99½	50	0	0
Linbee .....	32,000	42,000	65½	20	0	0
Midgehope .....	64,000	64,000	100	20	0	0
Miparo of Manfred East .....	70,000	74,000	115½	50	0	0
Do West .....	70,000	70,000	109½	30	0	0
North Mythis, Block B .....	58,000	58,000	90½	10	0	0
Outer Back Mythis, Block B .....	35,000	35,000	54½	10	0	0
Outer Back Turlee, Block C .....	64,000	65,000	101½	50	0	0
South Gall Gall .....	57,000	61,580	96½	10	0	0
Tankie West .....	25,600	25,600	40	10	0	0
Wendi West .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
West Cowl .....	58,000	65,400	102	10	0	0
West Panban, Block A .....	61,440	61,440	96	10	0	0
Do do B .....	61,440	61,440	96	10	0	0
Whitminbah .....	64,000	64,000	100	70	0	0
Totals .....	2,507,640	2,642,580	4,123	1,310	0	0
<b>Gwydir District.</b>						
Welbon Back Block, No. 1 .....	23,000	23,000	36	36	0	0

## APPENDIX G—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1882.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Lachlan District.</b>				
Bundure .....	64,000	64,000	100	15 0 0
Burthong No. 1 .....	64,000	64,000	99	50 0 0
Coree (Howat's) .....	64,000	64,000	99½	25 0 0
Gonn .....	64,000	63,000	98½	15 0 0
Guapa, No. 2.....	32,000	32,000	50	15 0 0
Kangerong .....	64,000	62,000	97	30 0 0
Mahurangi .....	63,700	63,700	99½	10 0 0
Matakana .....	51,000	51,000	79½	10 0 0
Mouramba, No. 1.....	63,000	63,000	98½	50 0 0
Do No. 2.....	48,000	46,500	72½	40 0 0
North Abbotsford .....	64,640	64,000	99	70 0 0
Palmyra.....	49,000	49,000	76½	50 0 0
Priority Plains, Block A .....	45,000	45,000	70½	25 0 0
Do do B .....	45,000	44,800	70	25 0 0
Do do G .....	64,000	64,000	100	40 0 0
Shenandoah .....	52,000	52,000	81½	30 0 0
Stackpoole's Tender.....	37,500	37,500	58	25 0 0
The Rookery.....	70,000	66,500	103	30 0 0
Thule .....	24,900	24,900	39	25 0 0
Tibora .....	90,000	83,500	129½	30 0 0
Ticehurst (Umphelby's) .....	32,000	32,000	47½	20 0 0
Urambee .....	16,000	16,000	25	15 0 0
Do No. 2.....	16,000	16,000	25	15 0 0
Do No. 3.....	63,000	63,000	98½	50 0 0
Do No. 4.....	64,000	64,000	100	50 0 0
Urolea .....	36,000	36,000	56½	30 0 0
Warbreccan .....	49,900	49,900	78	30 0 0
Wirlong.....	54,000	54,400	84	40 0 0
Yallock, Block A .....	72,000	75,500	118	30 0 0
Do do B.....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do do C.....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Yallock North .....	58,000	60,600	94½	20 0 0
Do Block A .....	82,000	78,500	122½	25 0 0
Yamma .....	51,200	51,200	80	30 0 0
Yanko .....	24,000	23,520	36½	20 0 0
Yara .....	68,000	68,500	106	30 0 0
Do Block B .....	70,000	75,000	115½	50 0 0
Yathong.....	75,000	71,500	111½	50 0 0
Totals.....	2,078,840	2,068,020	3,220½	1,160 0 0
<b>Liverpool Plains District.</b>				
Upper Bugaldi .....	6,000	11,000	17	12 0 0
<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>				
Billybong Forest .....	16,000	16,000	4½	15 0 0
<b>New England District.</b>				
Dewit Creek .....	16,000	16,900	25½	18 0 0
<b>Warrego District.</b>				
Annandale.....		32,000	50	12 10 0
Back Booroomugga .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Back Coronga Peak West .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Back Gundubooka, A .....	64,000	62,500	97½	20 0 0
Do B .....	57,600	56,000	87½	25 0 0
Back Jandra .....	34,500	34,500	54	30 0 0
Back of Back Booroomugga .....	64,000	60,000	93½	25 0 0
Block A, Bogeira .....	16,000	15,000	23½	37 10 0
Block B, Bogeira .....	18,000	18,000	27½	40 0 0
Booroomugga .....	64,000	60,500	94½	25 0 0
Do North .....	64,000	60,500	94½	25 0 0
Do No. 1 West .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Booroondara South .....	32,000	32,000	50	15 0 0
Buckwaroon .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Do East.....	57,600	57,000	87½	20 0 0
Do South .....	44,000	44,680	69½	20 0 0
Bukkulla .....	24,073	24,000	37½	25 0 0
Bye.....	16,000	16,000	25	12 10 0
Coronga .....	16,000	16,000	25	12 10 0
Do Peak .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Do do Back .....	64,000	63,200	99½	25 0 0
Do do East .....	52,000	62,500	97½	25 0 0
Curraweena .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do Back .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Do East Back.....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
East Imbergue .....	32,000	32,000	50	75 0 0
Florida .....	40,000	60,000	93½	15 0 0
Glenariff Block D .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Do E .....	64,000	64,000	100	25 0 0
Do F .....	56,000	56,768	88½	25 0 0

## APPENDIX G—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878	Estimated area, 1882.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.		
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s.	d.
<b>Warrego District—continued.</b>						
Glenariff Block G .....	56,000	56,500	88½	25	0	0
Do H .....	56,000	56,240	88	25	0	0
Gongolgan, No. 1 .....	19,500	19,000	28	62	0	0
Do No. 2 .....	40,000	41,000	62	62	0	0
Gumanaldy .....	25,600	25,600	39½	30	0	0
Gumball Back Run .....	32,000	32,000	50	35	0	0
Melbourne .....	40,000	48,000	75	25	0	0
Merrere .....	32,000	32,000	50	12	10	0
Do Back East .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
Moquilamba .....	64,000	63,000	98½	18	0	0
Do South .....	64,000	63,000	98½	25	0	0
Do No. 1 .....	45,000	49,500	73½	20	0	0
Morven .....	23,000	23,000	36	53	0	0
North Darling Back Run, No. 20 .....	64,000	64,000	100	18	0	0
Do No. 21 .....	64,000	64,000	95	18	0	0
Do No. 24 .....	64,000	64,000	100	22	0	0
Do No. 25 .....	64,000	64,000	100	22	0	0
Do No. 26 .....	30,000	30,000	47	15	0	0
Do No. 28 .....	32,000	32,000	50	13	0	0
Old Boundary .....	60,000	66,000	102½	20	0	0
Rankin's Hill, No. 2, Block B .....	22,800	22,800	35½	15	0	0
Do do D .....	60,000	60,000	93½	25	0	0
Do do E .....	59,000	59,000	92	20	0	0
Do No. 3, do A .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
Do No. 3, do B .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
Rankin's Hill East, No. 4, Block E .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
Tindayrey or Merrere Back .....	64,000	61,700	96½	20	0	0
Upper Charlton .....	42,700	42,700	66½	68	0	0
West Bogan, No. 24 .....	51,000	51,000	79½	70	0	0
Do No. 25 .....	45,500	45,500	70½	65	0	0
Do No. 26 .....	43,000	43,000	67	60	0	0
Wilgha Downs .....	Subdivision of Curraweena East.	32,000	50	12	10	0
Willabilla Back Block .....	13,900	15,000	23½	16	0	0
Wolla Wolla Back Run .....	32,000	32,000	50	30	0	0
Totals .....	3,020,773	3,116,688	4,853	1,772	0	0
<b>Wellington District.</b>						
All Scrub .....	10,000	10,500	16½	12	10	0
Babinda North .....	45,000	45,000	69½	15	0	0
Darouble East Back .....	14,000	12,000	16½	25	0	0
Dinner Gilgies .....	25,000	49,000	76½	27	10	0
Greenock .....	46,000	45,880	71½	25	0	0
Hermitage Plains, Block A2 .....	59,000	59,000	92	40	0	0
Do do I .....	48,000	44,500	69½	30	0	0
Do do J .....	64,000	61,770	96½	40	0	0
Do do K .....	53,000	50,000	78	35	0	0
Do do M .....	32,000	30,650	48	25	0	0
Do do T .....	30,000	30,000	47	18	0	0
Do do V .....	62,000	62,000	97	30	0	0
Do do Y .....	62,000	62,000	97	20	0	0
Murrumboogie .....	46,000	37,500	58½	35	0	0
New Babinda .....	45,000	45,000	70½	17	10	0
Palisthan No. 2 .....	112,000	76,315	111	50	0	0
Walker's Hill .....	64,000	63,700	98½	35	0	0
West Bogan No. 1 .....	47,000	47,000	73½	45	0	0
Totals .....	864,000	831,815	1,287½	525	10	0

## SUMMARY.

District.	Area in Return, 1878	Estimated area, 1882	Area now estimated as available for Lease.	Rent.		
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s.	d.
Albert .....	8,083,940	8,235,774	12,866	2,679	0	0
Bligh .....	33,900	34,000	51½	80	0	0
Darling .....	2,567,640	2,642,580	4,123	1,310	0	0
Gwydir .....	23,000	23,000	36	36	0	0
Lachlan .....	2,078,840	2,068,020	3,220½	1,160	0	0
Liverpool Plains .....	6,000	11,000	17	12	0	0
Murrumbidgee .....	16,000	16,000	4½	15	0	0
New England .....	16,000	16,900	25½	18	0	0
Warrego .....	3,020,773	3,116,688	4,853	1,772	0	0
Wellington .....	864,000	831,815	1,287½	525	10	0
Totals .....	16,710,093	16,995,777	26,484½	7,607	10	0



## APPENDIX H.

## SUMMARY of Leases extended under the provisions of 15th section of Occupation Act of 1861.

District.	No. of Leases extended up to 31 December, 1881.	No. of Leases extended in 1882.	Total.
Albert .....	92	146	238
Bligh .....	102	2	104
Clarence .....			
Darling .....	50	47	97
Gwydir .....	2	1	3
Lachlan .....	183	38	221
Liverpool Plains .....	49	1	50
Macleay .....			
Monaro .....			
Murrumbidgee .....	120	1	121
New England .....	5	1	6
Warrego .....	170	64	234
Wellington .....	103	18	121
	876	319	1195

## SCHEDULE of Runs whose leases have been extended under the provisions of the 15th clause of Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1861.

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Albert District.</b>		<b>Albert District—continued.</b>	
Ardennes .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Farmcoat .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Badjergarn .....	3 Jan., "	Far West .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do North-west .....	6 Dec., "	Flood's Creek South .....	" "
Ballycastle .....	" "	Fort Otway .....	" "
Barbiston .....	" "	Gardner's Creek .....	" "
Baroorange .....	" "	Do Block No. 1 .....	3 Jan., "
Basin Bank .....	17 March, "	Do do No. 2 .....	" "
Beyond Outer Kallara .....	6 Dec., "	Gambool .....	6 Dec., "
Do Outer Minden .....	17 March, "	Gleena .....	" "
Blarney .....	6 Dec., "	Goonalgaa .....	" "
Blenalbin No. 12 .....	" "	Goonery .....	3 Jan., "
Booborowie .....	17 March, "	Greenough's Hill No. 3, Block D .....	6 Dec., "
Boomah .....	6 Dec., "	Gueralah East .....	" "
Buntiarra .....	" "	Do West .....	" "
Burr Creek, Block A .....	3 Jan., "	Gurrooga .....	3 Jan., "
Do do B .....	6 Dec., "	Innesowen .....	6 Dec., "
Butha Butha No. 1 .....	" "	Kambula .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Do No. 3 .....	" "	Kayrunera .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do West .....	" "	Do North .....	" "
Byngnano Plains .....	" "	Keilor North, Block C .....	" "
Cadzow Forest .....	" "	Do do D .....	1 March, 1881.
Calcoo .....	3 Jan., "	Keilor South, do C .....	" "
Callindra .....	31 Oct., 1871.	Do do D .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Cathkin, Block E .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Kelly, Block No. 1 .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Do do F .....	" "	Do do No. 3 .....	" "
Central do B .....	1 March, 1881.	Kerribree .....	" 1878.
Cobrilla .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Koorningbirry .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Cowary .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Kootooloomondoo .....	" "
Cunnellie .....	1 March, 1881.	Langawirra West .....	" "
Dargle .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Lenwin Klip .....	10 April, 1883.
Dilkoosha .....	31 Oct., 1871.	Maghera .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do North .....	" "	Malakhoff .....	" "
Donald's Plains, Block A .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Maltambry .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Do do B .....	" "	Manara .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do do B North .....	5 June, 1883.	Marfield, Block A .....	6 Dec., "
Do do C .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Marle .....	3 Jan., "
Do do D .....	" "	Merrita .....	12 Dec., 1879.
Do do E .....	" "	Minalley .....	6 " 1882.
Do do F .....	" "	Moama, Block M .....	" "
Do do G .....	" "	Do do N .....	" "
Do do I .....	20 Feb., 1883.	Do do O .....	" "
Do do J .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Do do P .....	" "
Do do L .....	" "	Do do Q .....	" "
Dunlop South-west Back Run, No. 3 .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do do R .....	" "
East Peri .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do S .....	" "
Do Tanyarto .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Do do T .....	" "
Eckerboon East .....	" "	Do do U .....	" "
Efluence No. 4 .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do V .....	" "
Do East .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Moco Barungha West, No. 1 .....	3 Jan., "
Emerald No. 1 .....	" "	Do do No. 3 .....	" "
Do No. 2 .....	" "	Moiria Plains, Block A .....	6 Dec., "
Do No. 3 .....	" "	Monolon Peak Downs, No. 2 .....	" "
Evelyn Creek .....	" "	Do No. 5 .....	" "
Do Block B .....	" "	Moorguinna .....	" "

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Albert District—continued.</b>		<b>Albert District—continued.</b>	
Moorquong .....	1 March, 1881.	Sturt Block, No. 4 .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Mount Blackwood .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Sturt's Meadows .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Do do North .....	" "	Do do North .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do Brown .....	" "	Talowla, formerly in Warrego District...	31 Oct., 1871.
Do Danbeny .....	" "	Tarrowonda .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do Gipps .....	3 Jan., "	Teltawongee .....	" "
Do M'Pherson East .....	17 March, "	Torowoto South .....	" "
Do do West No. 1 .....	3 Jan., "	Torrowongee .....	12 " 1879.
Do Poole .....	6 Dec., "	Tyngnynia .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do do North-east .....	" "	Ullollie .....	3 Jan., "
Do Robe .....	12 " 1879.	Umbrumberka B. ....	12 Dec., 1879.
Do do North .....	" "	Urisino, No. 1 .....	6 " 1882.
Do do Stuart .....	6 " 1882.	Urisino, No. 3 .....	" "
Do do South .....	" "	Urisino, No. 4 .....	" "
Mulca Gaari .....	3 Jan., "	Do No. 5 .....	" "
Mulga, No. 2 .....	" "	Waltragalda .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Do No. 3 .....	6 Dec., "	Warramutty West .....	3 Jan., 1882.
M'Farlane's Creek, Block No. 4 .....	" "	Warroo .....	6 Dec., "
Do do No. 5 .....	" "	Wartago .....	" "
Narrowa .....	3 Jan., "	Waverly .....	" "
Nelia Gaari .....	" "	Do No. 4 .....	22 " "
No. 1,607 .....	31 Oct., 1878.	Wa Ya Boorla South .....	6 " "
No. 2,241 .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Weimbutta .....	" "
No. 2,246 .....	" "	Wentworth, No. 7 .....	3 Jan., "
Noonthorangee .....	" "	Do No. 8 .....	" "
North Daubeny .....	28 April, "	West Barronah, No. 1 .....	6 Dec., "
Do Kootooloomondoo .....	6 Dec., "	Do do No. 2 .....	3 Jan., "
Omura, No. 1 .....	" "	Do Parkungi .....	6 Dec., "
" No. 4 .....	" "	Do Parro, No. 2 .....	" "
Osaca, No. 4 .....	" "	Do Warrego, No. 1 .....	31 Oct., 1871.
Outer Back Brainerd .....	3 Jan., "	Do do No. 2 .....	" "
Do do Culpaulin East .....	" "	Do do No. 3 .....	" "
Do Bonley .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Do do No. 4 .....	" "
Do Cobrilla .....	" 1871.	Do do No. 5 .....	26 May, 1868.
Do Culpaulin .....	" 1876.	Do Wonominta Creek, No. 2 .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do Currangale Back Plains .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Wonominta .....	" "
Do Dunlop North-west, No. 1 .....	" "	Wonominta South .....	" "
Do do do No. 3 .....	" "	Woraro .....	" "
Do do South-west .....	" "	Wunawunty .....	" "
Do Kallara .....	6 Dec., "	Yantara .....	" "
Do Kambula .....	31 Oct., 1871.	Yungnulgra Plains South .....	" "
Do Kelly West .....	6 Dec., 1882.		
Do Mere, No. 1 .....	3 Jan., "	<b>Bligh District.</b>	
Do do No. 2 .....	" "	Back Carabear, Block A .....	2 Feb., 1877.
Do do No. 3 .....	" "	Do do do B .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do Merry .....	" "	Do Marthaguy .....	30 Nov., 1877.
Do Mount M'Pherson East .....	17 March, "	Do Mount Harris .....	9 Jan., 1880.
Do Netallic .....	3 Jan., "	Do Pollybrewang .....	3 " 1882.
Do Newfoundland, No. 1 .....	" "	Do Warren .....	1 March, 1881.
Do do No. 2 .....	" "	Bebrue .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do Pelican Ponds East .....	6 Dec., "	Beery .....	" "
Do Stony Ridge do .....	" "	Berabong .....	1 March, 1881.
Do do West .....	" "	Bickanbeenie .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do Weinteriga .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Billibla .....	" "
Do Woytchugga East .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Black Stump .....	7 Jan., 1876.
Paddington, No. 9 .....	6 Feb., 1880.	Bogera .....	9 " 1880.
Paddington, No. 10 .....	24 " "	Boothaguy .....	2 Feb., 1877.
Paddington, No. 11 .....	6 " "	Broken Plains .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Pampara .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Bucklenbaa .....	" "
Parkungi .....	1 Mar., 1881.	Bulgogor .....	1 March, 1881.
Paroo Plains .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Bundegeool .....	31 Oct., 1878.
Do do No. 3 .....	" "	Bundigo .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do do No. 4 .....	" "	Bundy .....	" "
Do do No. 5 .....	" "	Burway .....	1 March, 1881.
Do do No. 6 .....	" "	Caigan .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Peery .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Caleriwi .....	2 Feb., 1877.
Pessima .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Carwell, No. 3 .....	1 Jan., 1882.
Petita .....	" "	Cawell .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Pevenil .....	" "	Combogolong .....	6 " 1882.
Pinpira B. ....	1 March, 1881.	Cookydown .....	9 Jan., 1880.
Purnanga .....	" "	Coonamble North .....	2 Feb., 1877.
Rankin's Hill, No. 3, Block F. ....	6 Dec., 1882.	Coonamoona .....	1 March, 1881.
Do do No. 4, do A. ....	" "	Do Back Run .....	2 Feb., 1877.
Do do No. 4, do A South .....	" "	Cubbin .....	1 March, 1881.
Do do No. 4, do B. ....	" "	Cuttabullah .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do do No. 4, do C. ....	" "	Dahomey .....	6 " 1882.
Do do No. 4, do D. ....	" "	Gerilambone .....	3 Jan., "
Do do No. 4, do E. ....	" "	Gillendoon .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do do No. 4, do F. ....	" "	Guabothoo, No. 2 .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Rankins Hill East, No. 4, Block A. ....	" "	Hoblingrah .....	1 March, 1881.
Do do do No. 4, do B. ....	" "	Ilmurgalia East .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do do do No. 4, do C. ....	" "	Koonambil .....	" "
Do do do No. 4, do D. ....	" "	Large Oaky Creek .....	7 Jan., 1876.
Do do do No. 4, do F. ....	" "	Lower Ningear .....	3 " 1882.
Redan .....	3 Jan., "	Magometon .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Rosstrevor .....	31 Oct., 1871.	Merrimba .....	1 March, 1881.
Rowena .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Mogie Melon .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Saladin .....	" "	Moolambong .....	" "
South Tanyarto .....	" "		

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Bligh District—continued.</b>		<b>Darling District—continued.</b>	
Moonal .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Gall Gall C .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Moorambilla .....	" "	Do D .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Mowlma .....	1 March, 1881.	Garnpung .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Mullingundry .....	" "	Gulthul .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Mundar .....	31 Oct., 1874.	Gunpanoola East .....	6 Dec., "
Murrumbidgee .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Inner or West Terryawyna .....	17 March, "
Narrabone .....	24 Feb., 1880.	Kilon .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Narranan .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Kilfera, Block A .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Narraway North .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do B .....	" "
Nauran and Umangla .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Do do C .....	" "
New Collembarawang, No. 2 .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do D .....	" "
Do do No. 3 .....	" "	Do do E .....	" "
Do Collyburrell, No. 2 .....	" "	Do do F .....	" "
Do Englegah, No. 2 .....	2 Feb., 1877.	Do do G .....	" "
Do Geary .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do do H .....	" "
Do Geraldambone .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do I .....	" "
Do Onebobby .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Do do J .....	" "
Do Tacklebong .....	31 Oct., 1878.	Do do K .....	" "
Do Tenandra, No. 3 .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do L .....	" "
Do do No. 4 .....	" "	Do do M .....	" "
Nimbia .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do do N .....	" "
Ningee .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do do O .....	" "
Noonbah .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do P .....	" "
Parmedman .....	17 Dec., 1875.	Do do Q .....	" "
Pine Scrub .....	1 March, 1881.	Kitcho .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Quandong .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Linbec .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Rocky Station .....	" "	Lower Talyawalka .....	3 Jan., "
Spicer's Creek (Rouse) .....	7 Jan., 1876.	Midgehope .....	6 Dec., "
Tenandra (Kennedy) .....	17 Dec., 1875.	Miparo of Manfred East .....	" "
The Beabone Waterhole .....	2 Feb., 1877.	Do West .....	" "
Tonderburn .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Moorpa .....	3 Jan., "
Toolaman Flats .....	" "	Mount Dispersion North-east .....	17 Feb., "
Tooraweanah .....	" "	Mulurula .....	31 Oct., 1874.
Tueklan Creek .....	27 Feb., 1880.	Mundonah .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Turidgerie .....	31 Oct., 1870.	North Ana Branch .....	" "
Turigaa Swamp .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do Gulthul .....	" "
Ulomogo .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do Ita .....	" "
Upper Bourbah .....	7 Jan., 1876.	Do Mythis, Block B .....	6 Dec., "
Do Buggabuddah .....	30 Nov., 1877.	Outer Back Mythis, Block B .....	" "
Do Merry Merry .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Do Tarcoola, do A .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Do Neinby .....	9 Jan., 1880.	Do do do B .....	" "
Do Ningear .....	30 Nov., 1877.	Do Turlee, do C .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Urawilkey .....	2 Feb., "	Outer Tapeo .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Do West .....	" "	Do Tiltao .....	" "
Urobulla .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Panban .....	" 1879.
Wallambrawang .....	" "	Pernolingay .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Wanbandry .....	" "	Poplita .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Warrana .....	" "	Scrub Run, Block No. 2 .....	19 Dec., "
Warran Creek, No. 1 .....	1 March, 1881.	South Gall Gall .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do No. 2 .....	" "	Do Terryawyna .....	17 March, "
Warren Downs .....	20 Feb., 1877.	Talyawalka .....	3 Jan., "
Warree .....	1 March, 1881.	Tankie West .....	6 Dec., "
Wee Taliba (Keep & Co.) .....	" "	Terryawyna .....	17 March, "
Willnaga .....	" "	Til Til .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Wolla Wolla .....	" "	Tooran .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Woombobby .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Urntah South .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Wooroooomi .....	" "	Do West .....	" "
Yarragrin .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Wallar .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Yoolandry .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Wamberra .....	31 Oct., 1877.
<b>Darling District.</b>		Wendi West .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Arlington Plains, Block B .....	6 Dec., 1882.	West Cow .....	" "
Do do D .....	" "	West Panban, Block A .....	" "
Arumpo .....	31 Oct., 1879.	Do do B .....	" "
Back Prunella, Block B .....	6 Dec., 1882.	West Paringi do A .....	7 Jan., 1876.
Benelkey .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Do Yarballa .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Bidura West .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Whitminbah .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Blenalben No. 3 .....	3 Jan., "	Wilhlbah .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Do No. 4 .....	9 June, "	Yarlalla .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Do No. 5 .....	6 Dec., "	Yelkeer .....	" "
Do No. 6 .....	" "	Yhoul .....	" "
Do No. 13 .....	" "	<b>Gwydir District.</b>	
Blenheim Back Plains .....	3 Jan., "	Carbucky .....	31 Oct., 1871.
Boliva .....	20 Feb., 1883.	Tellarraga .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Bomarthong .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Welbon Back Block, No. 1 .....	6 " 1882.
Bruce's Plains, No. 1 .....	9 June, 1882.	<b>Lachlan District.</b>	
Do do No. 2 .....	6 Dec., "	Alma .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Do do No. 3 .....	" "	Do No. 1 .....	" "
Buragy .....	31 Oct., 1879.	Do No. 8 .....	31 Oct., 1874.
Chowna .....	" "	Ariah .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Culpaterong .....	" "	Arramagong .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Dolmoreve .....	" "	Avondale .....	4 Nov., 1869.
East Albermarle, Block C .....	9 June, 1882.	Balabla (Upper) .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Do do D .....	6 Dec., "	Ballandry .....	3 Jan., 1882.
East Barara Divide .....	" "	Barmedman .....	9 " 1871.
East Milang .....	31 Oct., 1879.	Barralong .....	26 Oct., 1876.
East Tarcoola .....	6 Dec., 1882.		
Gall Gall B .....	" "		

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Lachlan District—continued.</b>		<b>Lachlan District—continued.</b>	
Beabula .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Miparo of Manfred .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Bellingerambil Block A .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Moonbuka .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Do do B .....	" "	Moonee .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Do do C .....	" "	Moothumbool .....	9 Jan., 1880.
Do do D .....	" "	Mordie .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Berambah .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Mossgiel .....	" "
Billibong .....	9 Jan., 1871.	Mouramba, No. 1 .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Bingar No. 1 .....	3 " 1882.	Do No. 2 .....	" "
Bland West .....	9 " 1871.	Mugga Swamp .....	3 Jan., "
Block B 5S. ....	3 " 1882.	Muroleba .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Do 9 or Moonbie .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Naradhan East .....	" 1880.
Bogja .....	9 Jan., 1880.	Narrandarai .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Bolagamy Gullman .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Narawah or Gummell, Block B .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Bolaro .....	25 " 1870.	No. 1 Willandra, Billebong .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Booraran .....	4 " 1869.	No. 3 Do do .....	" "
Boy Beyan .....	" "	No. 5 Do do .....	" "
Bringergee .....	31 Oct., 1870.	No. 7 Do do .....	" "
Bundure .....	6 Dec., 1882.	No. 8 Do do .....	" "
Bungumbil .....	10 " 1875.	No. 9 Do do .....	" "
Burramunda Troy .....	31 Oct., 1870.	No. 10 Do do .....	" "
Burthong .....	" "	No. 11 Do do .....	" "
Do No. 1 .....	6 Dec., 1882.	No. 10 Jeredrumbie Creek .....	" "
Bygoloree .....	31 Oct., 1874.	North Abbotsford .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Calakibitoo .....	1 March, 1881.	Do Bavelan .....	3 Jan., "
Carilla .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do Tubbeta .....	31 Oct., 1871.
Cobram .....	31 " 1877.	Do Wardry .....	" 1874.
Cockenwonga .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Oura .....	" 1870.
Cocoparra .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Outer Wangaron .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do North .....	" "	Pahmyra .....	6 Dec., "
Conaparra .....	15 Dec., 1876.	Papakura, No. 1 .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Coonan Point .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do No. 3 .....	" "
Coree .....	31 " 1877.	Do No. 4 .....	" "
Do (Howat's) .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Papatoitoi East .....	" "
Craigengullen .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do North .....	" "
Crowl Creek Block No. 7 .....	1 March, 1881.	Pinpayimpa .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Crown Camp .....	9 Jan., 1880.	Police Point .....	" "
Culpataro .....	3 " 1882.	Priory Plains, Block A .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Dundoo Hills .....	31 Oct., 1878.	Do do B .....	" "
Do South .....	9 Jan., 1880.	Do do G .....	" "
East Grangle .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do do H .....	3 Jan., "
East Gogeldrie .....	25 Nov., 1870.	Rankin's Hill, No. 5 .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Ellisland .....	4 " 1869.	Do No. 6 .....	" "
Eribindery .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Restdown .....	31 Oct., 1873.
Euratha .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Rossi Creek, Lower end of .....	" 1870.
Gaumain .....	1 Mar., 1881.	Scrubby Range North .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Garoolgan East .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Do South .....	" "
Geelong or Pine Camp .....	9 Jan., 1880.	Sebastopol, Block A, No. 1 .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Gigging Holes .....	" "	Do do B, No. 2 .....	" "
Gilgunnia .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Do do C, No. 3 .....	" "
Do East .....	31 Oct., 1877.	Do do D, No. 4 .....	" "
Gogeldrie .....	25 Nov., 1870.	Sheuandoah .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Gonn .....	6 Dec., 1882.	South Thononga, Block C .....	3 Jan., "
Gooan .....	31 Oct., 1877.	Stackpole's Tender .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Gorman's Hill .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Stackinbingal .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Do West .....	9 " 1880.	Strathavon .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Guapa No. 1 .....	31 Oct., 1877.	Tara, No. 4 .....	27 Feb., 1880.
Do 2 .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Do No. 5 .....	" "
Gunagia .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Tarawong .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Hartwood .....	31 Oct., 1873.	Tarawonga .....	" "
Hokianga South .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Tarcombe .....	31 Oct., 1877.
Hulong .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Temora .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Ironbong .....	" "	The Rocks .....	" "
Junee .....	" "	The Rookery .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do North .....	" "	Thollolloboy and Tellellaboy .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Kangerong .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Thule .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Koginni .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Tibora .....	" "
Kendal .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Tiehurst .....	18 Jan., 1878.
Kilkiamar .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do (Umphelby's) .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Killeen .....	31 " 1877.	Tubbeta .....	31 Oct., 1871.
Kirindi No. 1 .....	31 " 1874.	Uanunoo .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Kolkibertoo Back Run .....	31 " 1877.	Uar .....	25 " 1870.
Do Block A .....	15 Dec., 1876.	Ugalong .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do South Block A .....	1 March, 1881.	Uglo .....	15 Dec., 1876.
Do West .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Ugolo, Block A .....	9 Jan., 1880.
Kooha, formerly Cuba, altered in 1879 .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Ulong .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Little Burrangong .....	" "	Ungaree .....	9 Jan., 1880.
Little Cadow .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Uoko (Weeogo) .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Lower Mithul Creek .....	31 Oct., 1874.	Urambee .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Lower Moorral .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do No. 2 .....	" "
Lucaboo .....	" "	Do No. 3 .....	" "
Mahurangi .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Do No. 4 .....	" "
Malgadery Springs .....	17 March, 1882.	Urolee .....	" "
Margaro .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Wagga .....	31 Oct., 1877.
Mary Merrigal .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Waiko East .....	18 Jan., 1878.
Matakana .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Wanga .....	3 " 1882.
Meeroomeerootherie .....	3 Jan., "	Warbreccan .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Merool Creek .....	" "	Warragoodhana .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Merringreen .....	9 " 1880.	Warranary .....	23 June, 1882.
Mimosa .....	3 " 1882.	Do South .....	3 Jan., "

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Lachlan District—continued.</b>		<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>	
Warranary West .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Banandra .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Warry .....	25 Nov., 1870.	Barigan .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Watti Creek .....	" "	Billybong Back Block .....	19 Mar., 1870.
Wcalbah Block C .....	4 " 1869.	Billybong Forest (Ronald & MacBain) .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do do D .....	" "	Do (Osborne) .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Weejagada .....	17 March, 1882.	Bingagong Back Plains .....	31 Oct., 1873.
Weerie, or Block A .....	3 Jan., 1870.	Book Book .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Wentworth's Gully .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Boomanoomana .....	31 Oct., 1870.
West Bland Plains .....	9 Jan., 1871.	Borea Creek .....	" "
West Grangle .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Bourke's Creek .....	25 Nov., 1870.
West Mandamar .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Bowna .....	31 Oct., 1870.
West Thelangering .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Brookong or Urana Creek .....	" "
Willandra, Billebong, or Dry Country .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Buckenbong and Gillengbah .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Wirlong .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Buekharingle .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Wongajong .....	25 Nov., 1870.	Bullenbung .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Wontabadgery .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Bull Plain .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Wood No. 1 .....	17 March, 1882.	Bundyulmbalah .....	" "
Wooloombye .....	3 Jan., 1870.	Burrangong .....	" "
Woolongough .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Carabost .....	" "
Yackerboon .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Caroonboon .....	" "
Yallock Block A .....	6 Dec., 1870.	Cochran .....	19 Mar., 1869.
Do do B .....	" "	Coekitjiding .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Do do C .....	" "	Colkamimimman .....	" "
Do North .....	" "	Collendina .....	" "
Do do Block A .....	" "	Collingully .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Yamma .....	" "	Coonargo .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Yanko .....	" "	Do Back Run, Block C .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Yara .....	" "	Do Block B .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Yara Block B .....	" "	Do do D .....	" "
Yarringarry .....	13 July, 1875.	Do do E .....	" "
Yathong .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Coonong .....	" "
Yoneo .....	25 Nov., 1870.	Copabella Creek .....	" "
Youngara Creek .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Coreen .....	" "
<b>Liverpool Plains District.</b>		Cowpasture .....	19 Mar., 1869.
Attunga .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Dora Dora .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Back Tareela .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Dry Forest .....	" "
Berryabar South .....	17 Dec., 1875.	Dudal Comer .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Bogera .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Dutzon .....	" "
Brigalow .....	" "	Eagan Creek .....	" "
Bugaldi .....	1 March, 1881.	East Booraboonilly .....	19 Feb., 1869.
Bullerawa .....	26 Aug., 1870.	East Mittagong .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Burgarrol .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Eastern portion of Yanco, Block F .....	31 Oct., 1873.
Burrell .....	1 March, 1881.	Eli Elwah .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Centre Block No. 1 .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Do Block B .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Do No. 2 .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Glenroy .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Do No. 3 .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Green Hills (Sharp's) .....	" "
Collygrah .....	" "	Grubben Plains .....	" "
Coolah .....	16 June, 1879.	Gumanbil .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Cryon .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Hanging Rock .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Cubbaroo .....	10 Dec., 1870.	Hillside .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Currabubla .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Kyeamba .....	" "
Dead Bullock, Warrambool .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Lalalte .....	19 Mar., 1869.
Drildool .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Mangoplar .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Dripping Rock .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Mannus .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Doono Range .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Maragle .....	" "
East Nowley .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Melool .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Galuthera West .....	" "	Mittagong .....	" "
Goangro Retro West .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Momalong Plains .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Gorian .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Moonbria .....	31 Oct., 1873.
Gunandilly .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Morundah .....	9 Jan., 1871.
Jacob and Joseph .....	" "	Moulamein, Block A .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Manilla Minor .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do do B .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Melville Plains .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Mundawadera .....	" "
Milehomi .....	17 Dec., 1875.	Munimbla .....	4 " 1869.
Do Back Run No. 1 .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Murga .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Mundowey .....	1 March, 1881.	Nangunia .....	" 1872.
Myall Lowry, or Bungle Gully .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Narrow Plain .....	" 1870.
Namoi Hut .....	" "	North Boonook .....	19 Mar., 1869.
Narrabry .....	31 " 1870.	North East Mangoplar .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Piallaway East .....	4 Nov., 1869.	North Morago .....	19 Mar., 1869.
Do West .....	" "	Noweronie .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Pihga .....	17 Dec., 1875.	Nyingay .....	5 Nov., 1868.
Talluba .....	1 March, 1881.	Oak Forest .....	4 " 1869.
Tareela Plains .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Oberne .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Thalaba .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Oberne (Hoban) .....	" "
Do North .....	" "	O'Brien's Creek .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Toloduna .....	26 Oct., 1875.	Old Man Plain or Boonook .....	5 " 1868.
Trinkeby .....	7 March, 1871.	Pevensey Back Run .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Upper Bugaldi .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Puckai Widgee .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Walhallow East .....	8 Dec., 1868.	Pullitop .....	25 Nov., 1870.
Wambadule .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Quiamong .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Wangen North .....	" "	Rushy Grass Flat .....	" "
Weia Weia Creek .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Salisbury Plains .....	" "
West Nowley .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Salt Plains .....	19 Mar., 1869.
		Sandy Creek .....	25 Nov., 1870.
		Sandy Ridges .....	31 Oct., 1870.
		Savanake .....	19 Mar., 1869.
		Singorambah, Block A .....	31 Oct., 1870.
		Do do B .....	" "

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Murrumbidgee District—continued.</b>		<b>Warrego District—continued.</b>	
Singorambah, Block C .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Bogeira East B .....	31 Oct., 1878.
Do do D .....	" " 1872.	Bomangabah South .....	15 Dec., 1876.
South Lalalte .....	" " 1872.	Boogira .....	3 Jan., 1882.
South Momalong .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Boorara .....	" " "
Singorambah East, formerly Tongan- main or Singorambah.	31 Oct., 1870.	Booroomugga .....	6 Dec., "
Singorambah West, formerly Tongan- main or Singorambah.	" " "	Do North .....	" " "
South Yathong .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do No. 1 West .....	" " "
Spring Creek .....	16 Jan., 1874.	Booroondara .....	4 July, "
Ten-mile Creek (Bowler).....	25 Nov., 1870.	Do South .....	6 Dec., "
Thelaka or Dry Lake .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Buckwaroon .....	" " "
Tongaboo .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do Back, No. 2 .....	31 Oct., 1879.
Toogombie .....	25 Nov., "	Do East .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do Block B .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do South .....	" " "
Tootool .....	9 Jan., 1871.	Bugindear Plains .....	3 Jan., "
Triangular Plain .....	4 Nov., 1869.	Bukkulla .....	6 Dec., "
Tuppal South .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Bumbleberria .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Uratta Back Block .....	5 Nov., 1868.	Bundabulla Back .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Wakool Creek .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do do No. 2 .....	9 Dec., 1879.
Wallandule .....	" " "	Do East, Block No. 1 .....	15 Dec., 1876.
Wangamong Plains .....	" " "	Do do do No. 2 .....	31 Oct., "
Waoock .....	19 March, 1869.	Do do do No. 3 .....	" " "
Warrangobogga .....	" " "	Do do do No. 4 .....	" " "
West Moonbria .....	5 Nov., 1868.	Do West do No. 1 .....	" " "
Widgieva .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Do do do No. 2 .....	" " "
Windouran Block A .....	5 Nov., 1868.	Do do do No. 3 .....	" " "
Do do B .....	31 Oct., 1874.	Do do do No. 4 .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Wirkenbergal A .....	" " 1870.	Bunna Bunna .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Do B .....	" " "	Burrawondool .....	" " "
Woomargama .....	25 Nov., "	Bye .....	6 Dec., 1872.
Woorooma .....	31 Oct., "	Byerawering North .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Yanco Block A .....	" " "	Do South .....	" " "
Do do E .....	25 Nov., "	Carrabillina, No. 1 .....	3 Jan., 1882.
		Do No. 2 .....	" " "
<b>New England District.</b>		Cartland .....	" " "
Dewit Creek .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Cawwell .....	31 Oct., 1876.
King's Plains .....	31 Oct., 1870.	Cobran .....	" " "
Lower Nowendock .....	17 Jan., 1882.	Cockellireena Back .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Mumble Water .....	" " "	Collygo .....	15 Dec., 1876.
No. 2 River .....	" " "	Combaderry Back .....	31 Oct., 1878.
Swamp Oak (Frazer's Creek).....	31 Oct., 1870.	Corner Run .....	" " 1879.
		Coronga .....	6 Dec., 1882.
		Do Peak .....	" " "
		Do do Back .....	" " "
		Do do East .....	" " "
		Cowga .....	31 Oct., 1876.
		Cumblcumbinbah .....	" " "
		Curraweena .....	6 Dec., 1882.
		Do Back .....	" " "
		Do East Back .....	" " "
		Drumdelang .....	31 Oct., 1871.
		Dungalear Back Block, No. 1 .....	3 Jan., 1882.
		Do do No. 2 .....	" " "
		Do do No. 3 .....	" " "
		Do do No. 4 .....	" " "
		East Bogan, No. 10 .....	31 Oct., 1877.
		Do No. 11 .....	" " "
		Do No. 12 .....	29 Dec., 1874.
		Do No. 13 .....	31 Oct., 1877.
		Do No. 15 .....	20 Dec., 1878.
		Do No. 20 .....	31 Oct., 1877.
		Do Back Block .....	" " 1876.
		East Imbergeo .....	6 Dec., 1882.
		Extremity Back, No. 1 .....	31 Oct., 1878.
		Florida .....	6 Dec., 1882.
		Giggen .....	31 Oct., 1876.
		Gillgi .....	3 Jan., 1882.
		Glenariff, Block D .....	6 Dec., "
		Do do E .....	" " "
		Do do F .....	" " "
		Do do G .....	" " "
		Do do H .....	" " "
		Gongolgon, No. 1 .....	" " "
		Do No. 2 .....	" " "
		Goonoo Back Run .....	3 Jan., 1882.
		Gooraway .....	" " "
		Grawin Adendum .....	31 Oct., 1878.
		Gumanaldy .....	6 Dec., 1882.
		Gumhall .....	22 " 1876.
		Do Back Run .....	6 " 1882.
		Hermitage West .....	27 Nov., 1874.
		Holmwood .....	3 Jan., 1882.
		Jandra .....	31 Oct., 1877.
		Keirangmdah .....	1 March, 1881.
		Kenie Back Run No. 1 .....	17 " 1882.
		Kugwigil East .....	15 Dec., 1876.
		Do North .....	" " "
		Do West .....	3 Jan., 1882.
		Kunreberree Back .....	" " "
		Do East Back .....	" " "
<b>Warrego District.</b>			
Annandale .....	6 Dec., 1882.		
Back Aripilis .....	31 Oct., 1871.		
Do Booroomugga .....	6 Dec., 1882.		
Do do No. 1 East .....	1 March, 1881.		
Do do No. 2 do .....	" " "		
Do do No. 1 West .....	31 Oct., 1879.		
Do do No. 2 do .....	" " "		
Do Boyong .....	3 Jan., 1882.		
Do Coronga Peak West .....	6 Dec., "		
Do Dunlop's Range .....	3 Jan., "		
Do Giggen .....	31 Oct., 1876.		
Do Gumhall .....	3 Jan., 1882.		
Do Gundabooka A .....	6 Dec., 1882.		
Do do B .....	" " "		
Do Jandra .....	" " "		
Do Manwanga .....	3 Jan., "		
Do Moodana .....	" " "		
Do Pera .....	" " "		
Do Talaa and Bonny .....	" " "		
Do Teriabola .....	31 Oct., 1876.		
Do Tursee .....	3 Jan., 1882.		
Do Wheelereen .....	" " "		
Do Woolla Woolla .....	" " "		
Do Wylerie .....	31 Oct., 1876.		
Do of Back Booroomugga .....	6 Dec., 1882.		
Do do do No. 1 West .....	31 Oct., 1879.		
Do do do No. 2 do .....	" " "		
Do do Dunlop's Range .....	1 March, 1881.		
Do do Moodana .....	3 Jan., 1882.		
Do do Woolla Woolla .....	15 Dec., 1876.		
Do of Campadore .....	17 March, 1882.		
Do Winbar .....	" " "		
Ballanbillian Back .....	3 Jan., 1882.		
Bannockburn .....	" " "		
Barungeel .....	31 Oct., 1876.		
Big Bend .....	3 Jan., 1882.		
Birben .....	" " "		
Birne East No. 1 .....	" " "		
Block A, Bogeira .....	6 Dec., "		
Do B, do .....	" " "		
Do C, do .....	3 Jan., "		
Bogeira East A .....	31 Oct., 1878.		

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Warrego District—continued.</b>		<b>Warrego District—continued.</b>	
Linchden .....	3 Jan., 1882.	West Bogan, No. 25 .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Llanmilo .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Do No. 26 .....	" " "
Loonly .....	" " 1871.	West Mead .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Lower Charlton .....	" " 1877.	Wilgha Downs .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Lower Narran Back West .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Wilkie Plains .....	3 Jan., "
Melbourne .....	6 Dec., "	Willabilla .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Merrere .....	" " "	Do Back Block .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do Back East .....	" " "	Wirra Warra .....	3 Jan., "
Millincowba .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Woolla Woolla .....	22 Dec., 1876.
Milrea .....	1 March, 1881.	Do Back Run .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Milrea Minor .....	31 Oct., 1877.	Woroma .....	3 Jan., "
Milroy .....	" " 1871.	Wylerie .....	31 Oct., 1876.
Do North .....	" " "	Yarrangal West .....	" " 1871.
Do South .....	" " "		
Mongerroc .....	3 Jan., 1882.	<b>Wellington District.</b>	
Moodana Back Run .....	15 Dec., 1876.	Adjoining Tabratong .....	10 Dec., 1875
Moongoonoola Back .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Airedale .....	3 Jan., 1882
Moquilamba .....	6 Dec., "	All Scrub .....	6 Dec., 1882
Do South .....	" " "	Babinda North .....	" " "
Do do No. 1 .....	" " "	Back Cookandoon .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Morella .....	3 Jan., "	Back Derribong .....	6 Feb., 1880.
Morven .....	6 Dec., "	Back Gangary North .....	25 Jan., 1877.
Muckerawea .....	3 Jan., "	Do South .....	" " "
Do South .....	" " "	Back Gingi .....	31 Oct., 1878.
Muggarie Back B .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Back Nyingan .....	" " 1874.
Do Back Block .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Back of Dandaloo .....	" " 1878.
Mureabun .....	15 Dec., 1876.	Back of Garule Garule .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Narran Back East .....	" " "	Back of Lower Mudall West .....	" " "
Do do West .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Back of Mumblebone .....	15 Dec., 1876.
Narranwater .....	15 Dec., 1876.	Back Run of Ballabon .....	" " "
Neo East .....	31 Oct., 1871.	Back Tyrie .....	31 Oct., 1878.
Do West .....	" " "	Back Ulourie .....	" " "
Ninmecate .....	15 Dec., 1876.	Back Woorebugha Cowell .....	3 Jan., 1882.
North Darling Back Run, No. 3 .....	31 Oct., "	Ballarce .....	2 Feb., 1877.
Do do No. 4 .....	" " "	Bogie Plains North .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do do No. 7 .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Boona East .....	" " "
Do do No. 8 .....	6 Dec., "	Booral and Ten-mile Creek .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do do No. 20 .....	" " "	Booree Bogan .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do do No. 21 .....	" " "	Brotherton's Plains .....	" " "
Do do No. 24 .....	" " "	Bulderudgera .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do do No. 25 .....	" " "	Cathundrill .....	1 Mar., 1881.
Do do No. 26 .....	" " "	Do No. 2 .....	" " "
Do do No. 28 .....	" " "	Cattle Waterhole South .....	13 Feb., 1860.
Do do No. 29 .....	3 Jan., "	Cookamumboin .....	31 Oct., 1877.
Do do No. 32 .....	" " "	Coper .....	15 Dec., 1876.
Do do No. 33 .....	" " "	Cremona .....	13 Feb., 1880.
Do do No. 34 .....	" " "	Do No. 2 .....	" " "
Old Boundary .....	6 Dec., "	Cullemburrawang .....	1 March, 1881.
Outer Glenariff A .....	1 Mar., 1881.	Curra .....	9 Aug., 1878.
Do B .....	" " "	Darouable East Back .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Papperton .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Davy's Plains .....	31 Oct., 1870.
Pinegobla .....	9 Dec., 1879.	Delga .....	26 " 1875.
Rainetagabah .....	31 Oct., 1871.	Derri Derri .....	4 Nov., 1869.
Do Back .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Dinner Gilgics .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Rankin's Hill No. 2, Block B .....	6 Dec., "	Doonside .....	3 Jan., "
Do do do D .....	" " "	Duck Creek, No. 12 .....	22 Dec., 1876.
Do do do E .....	" " "	Do No. 16 .....	" " "
Do No. 3, do A .....	" " "	East Bogan, No. 2 .....	31 Oct., 1874.
Do do do B .....	" " "	Do No. 9 .....	" " 1877.
Do East, No. 4, Block E .....	" " "	Enmore .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Teriabola .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Esperence Back .....	2 Feb., 1877.
Terra Walka .....	" " 1878.	Eulagilma .....	31 Oct., "
The Hospital .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Flanaghan's Swamp East .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Tindayrey or Merrere Back .....	6 Dec., "	Ganggary .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Toorale .....	18 April, "	Ginge .....	31 Oct., 1878.
Towry .....	3 Jan., "	Glencoe .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Towtowra .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Greenock .....	6 Dec., "
Upper Charlton .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Gum Swamp .....	15 " 1876.
Wallah No. 1 .....	3 Jan., "	Gunningbar New Station .....	10 " 1875.
Do No. 2 .....	" " "	Hermitage Plains, Block A, No. 2 .....	6 " 1882.
Do No. 3 .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Do do I .....	" " "
Do No. 4 .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do do J .....	" " "
Wamell .....	31 Oct., 1876.	Do do K .....	" " "
Warrambool .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do do M .....	" " "
Warrego, No. 4 .....	26 May, 1868.	Do do T .....	" " "
Do No. 5 .....	" " "	Do do U .....	1 March, 1881.
Do No. 6 .....	" " "	Do do V .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do No. 7 .....	" " "	Do do Y .....	" " "
Do No. 8 .....	31 Oct., 1871.	Jumble Plains, Block H .....	1 March, 1881.
Do No. 9 .....	" " "	Lankerys Plains, or Duck Holes .....	13 Feb., 1880.
Do No. 10 .....	" " "	Little River .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do No. 13 .....	" " 1876.	Melrose .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do No. 14 .....	" " "	Melrose South .....	" " "
Do No. 15 .....	" " "	Miamely .....	" " "
Do No. 16 .....	" " "	Do North .....	" " "
West Bend .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Monado .....	15 Dec., 1876.
West Bogan, No. 10 .....	1 Mar., 1881.	Monomic Plain .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do No. 11 .....	26 Oct., 1875.		
Do No. 12 .....	29 Dec., 1874.		
Do No. 24 .....	6 " 1882.		

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.	Name of Run.	Date of Gazette notice of extension.
<b>Wellington District—<i>continued.</i></b>		<b>Wellington District—<i>continued.</i></b>	
Mount Foster .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Tyrie .....	31 Oct., 1878.
Muddall .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Walaba .....	1 March, 1881.
Mulla Mulla .....	31 Oct., 1874.	Walker's Hill .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Mullingudgerly South .....	13 Feb., 1880.	Wambanglang .....	1 March, 1881.
Mumbrumbah, Block No. 2 .....	"	Wammerawah South .....	15 Dec., 1876.
Murrumboogie .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Warge Rock .....	6 Feb., 1880.
Nelson .....	6 Feb., 1880.	Wanghanderly .....	1 Mar., 1881.
New Babinda .....	6 Dec., 1882.	Weatherwaugh .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do Gunningbah, Block No. 1 .....	13 Feb., 1880.	Weera East .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Do Meryanbone .....	15 Dec., 1876.	Wellwood .....	"
Do Mount Foster .....	"	West Bogan, No. 1 .....	6 Dec., 1882.
Do Mundrabah .....	13 Feb., 1880.	Do No. 4 .....	10 " 1875.
North Burra Burra .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do No. 5 .....	31 Oct., 1877.
Palisthan, No. 2 .....	6 Dec., "	Do No. 8 .....	1 March, 1881.
Pange North .....	1 March, 1881.	Do No. 9 .....	"
Pentagon, formerly Triangle No. 1 .....	26 April, 1869.	Wharfedale .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Ruby .....	31 Oct., 1874.	Do North .....	"
Salisbury Plains, Block D .....	22 Dec., 1876.	Wicklowl, Block B .....	1 March, 1881.
South Burra Burra .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Do do D .....	15 Dec., 1876.
Springs .....	1 March, 1881.	Do do H .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Tabratong .....	10 Dec., 1875.	Do do I .....	"
Timberrabungin Back Run, No. 1 .....	13 Feb., 1880.	Willie .....	10 Dec., 1875.
Do do No. 2 .....	3 " 1882.	Willydah and Temoin .....	1 March, 1881.
Tinda .....	3 Jan., 1882.	Woodlands .....	3 Jan., 1882.
Trundle Lagoon, Back Run North .....	31 Oct., 1873.		

## APPENDIX I.

SCHEDULE showing Runs that were appraised afresh in 1882, during the currency of their leases, on account of an erroneous estimate of area having been made at the time of appraisalment.

Name of Run.	Former appraised area.	Old Rent.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
<b>Bligh District.</b>		£ s. d.	sections.	£ s. d.
Billibla .....	4 sections	15 0 0	6½	18 15 0
<b>Lachlan District.</b>				
Guagong .....	32 "	175 0 0	23½	55 0 0
<b>Liverpool Plains District.</b>				
Nomeby .....	Not given.	10 0 0	19	105 0 0
<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>				
Beremegad .....	10 sections.	36 16 8	24½	125 0 0
Berry Jerry .....	Not given.	10 0 0	20½	105 0 0
Coonargo, Block A .....	20 sections.	110 0 0	22	112 0 0
Poon Boon, or Westmeath .....	102 "	306 0 0	111	390 0 0
Wangaradgerly .....	17 "	60 0 0	47½	210 0 0
	185 sections.	722 16 8	273¾	1,120 15 0

Run whose lease expired in 1881, but whose rent was not determined till 1882.

Name of Run.	Area in Return of 1878.	Estimated area in 1882.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Old Rent.
<b>Gwydir District.</b>		acres.	sections.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Myall Downs .....	Subdivision of Blue Nobby.	16,000	15½	40 0 0	20 0 0



## APPENDIX J.

TRANSFERS completed during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Name of District.	No. of Runs.		No. of Runs.
	1880.	1881.	
Albert.....	103	166	153
Bligh.....	43	116	98
Clarence.....	12	15	17
Darling.....	29	92	52
Gwydir.....	37	33	23
Lachlan.....	116	135	155
Liverpool Plains.....	40	32	77
Macleay.....	1	7	2
Monaro.....	17	14	21
Murrumbidgee.....	64	46	41
New England.....	19	15	13
Warrego.....	94	178	179
Wellington.....	112	121	81
Totals.....	687	970	912

## APPENDIX K.

SUMMARY of Special Leases current in 1882.

Purposes for which granted.	Number of Tenures.	Area.	Annual Rent.		Value of Improvements.		Material obtained.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Approaches to bridges.....	2	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Bathing-houses, landing-places, &c.....	29	7 0 0	10 0 0	220 0 0			
Brickyards and kilns.....	14	5 0 9	42 0 0	820 0 0			
Business premises.....	18	35 3 6	80 0 0	530 0 0		1,010,000 bricks made.	
Cultivation of coffee (Lord Howe Island)	11	83 2 19	173 0 0	4,755 0 0			
Ferries.....	15	39 2 20½	0 11 0	.....			
Fisheries.....	10	37 0 18	142 10 0	825 0 0		3across sugar-cane, value £55.	
Inns.....	25	16 2 0	40 10 0	296 10 0		Vegetables, &c., £70.	
Jetties.....	42	475 0 16	204 0 0	9,086 0 0			
Mail stations and stables.....	10	1 0 30½	108 0 0	15,270 0 0			
Metal works.....	1	990 0 0	132 15 0	2,570 0 0		20 tons of hay.	
Piles for floating-docks.....	4	0 0 18	10 0 0	100 0 0			
Pontoon bridge.....	1	.....	6 0 0	45 0 0			
Procuring gravel.....	3	1 0 0	5 0 0	.....			
Do guano.....	1	185 0 0	27 10 0	200 0 0			
Protection of water supply.....	4	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....			
Quarrying.....	17	133 2 0	6 10 0	10 0 0			
		70 3 34	112 5 0	967 0 0		Produce, £40; 100 tons stone; 400 perches building stone, value £250; 500 bushels lime at 1s. 3d.; 150 perches stone, £100.	
Sawmills, &c.....	23	909 2 6	223 10 0	25,973 0 0			
Shipbuilding.....	4	3 1 37	20 0 0	560 0 0			
Slaughtering.....	6	422 2 0	48 0 0	352 0 0			
Smithies and smelting furnaces.....	4	59 0 0	31 5 0	13,340 0 0			
Tannery.....	1	0 1 0	2 0 0	20 0 0			
Tramways.....	3	34 2 0	25 10 0	1,000 0 0			
Wharves and receiving stores.....	28	59 2 13	292 10 0	6,247 0 0			
Wooldrying.....	1	3 1 0	10 0 0	50 0 0			
Purposes not particularly specified.....	8	191 2 0	32 15 0	1,163 0 0		850 bushels of maize.	
Total.....	285	3,805 0 27	1,826 1 0	84,399 10 0			

## APPENDIX L.

MEMO.—Reconstruction of Descriptions of Runs.

SEVERAL descriptions of runs outside the Settled Districts will require to be written afresh, in consequence of the destruction of records by the recent fire.

The method to be adopted in order to arrive at a description which would have an official significance, without an authentic record of past arrangements, requires determination.

When leases were first granted those whose claims to a lease were recognised were called upon to supply descriptions of the land proposed to be included within their several leaseholds, and special officers were appointed to decide between conflicting claims, by a prescribed course of proceedings, such decisions being ratified by His Excellency when approved of.

Some such practice might now be followed; but it is suggested that no complete reconstruction need be at once attempted, but that where no authentic copies of established descriptions are recovered the boundaries of runs could be definitely settled upon expiry of existing leases.

It may be pointed out that under the provisions of the law the Crown is not called upon to decide conflicting claims preferred under current leases, and as a matter of fact the result of litigation in determination of such claims has often been decided by evidence quite outside the documentary evidence supplied by this Office. 6th sect. Occ. Act of 1861.

It would also seem that upon the expiry of a lease the Crown has power to dictate not only the amount of rent but also the limits of the land for which a new lease will be granted; and, under the circumstances which have arisen, it is submitted that advantage might be taken of any such power to revise and render definite the description of every run upon the expiration of existing leases; outstanding disputes, settlements between lessees that have not yet been ratified by the Crown, and other difficulties hitherto dealt with under pressure of immediate requirements only, would be thus systematically encountered. Sect. 9 Occ. Act, 1861.

In

In carrying out such a course the claims and convenience of the outgoing lessees, as well as those of the public, would require consideration. These may be referred to as including—

1. Claims under existing leases.
2. Any desire to exclude a portion of unprofitable or inconveniently situated land.
3. Any desire to subdivide or adjust the internal boundaries of several runs held by one lessee.
4. Making run boundaries conterminous, and making county or land district boundaries conterminous with run boundaries.
5. The exclusion of land within population boundaries, commons, and similar reserves.

To obtain such consideration revised descriptions might be placed before outgoing lessees, and any objection raised or modification desired inquired into, but no new lease granted except under a definite and determinate description; and there seems no reason why such description should not be published as a portion of the required notice concerning determination of rent for a new lease.

As nearly three-fourths of the runs can be shown on charts with sufficient accuracy to show what was described as being comprised within their boundaries, and as old gazetted descriptions are available, it is anticipated that but few cases can arise where the right of occupation under an existing lease could be disputed, or where claims by a lessee could not be admitted or checked, should occasion require.

Occupation of Lands,  
27th September, 1882.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS BRANCH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
22 *April*, 1884.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1884.



## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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TO THE HONORABLE JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, ESQ., M.P., MINISTER FOR MINES, &c.

Sir,

In submitting the accompanying Report made by the Chief Officer upon the working of that Branch of this Department which is under his control, it affords me much pleasure to invite your attention to the very satisfactory manner in which the work of the Branch has been conducted during the past year.

The large amount of valuable information respecting the pastoral and special leases in this Colony contained in the Report and Appendices cannot fail to be interesting, while the concise and perspicuous form in which the facts are presented reflect credit upon the Chief Officer.

Department of Mines,  
Sydney, 18 April, 1884.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

---

The Chief Officer, Occupation of Lands, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands Office, 15 April, 1884.

I have the honor to hand you my report upon the work performed in this office during the year 1883.

Staff.  
Schedule 1.

The number of staff officers was twenty-two, of whom eight were employed in the Drafting Branch, which also gave employment to three temporary and three contract draftsmen during the year.

A nominal list of the staff, with particulars of service and salary, is given in Schedule 1, which shows £5,225 to be the yearly expenditure for salaries of permanent officers.

A comparative return of correspondence during the past four years is given in an Appendix to Schedule. It has sensibly diminished during the past year, which may be accounted for in part by causes alluded to in my last report, and also, I am encouraged to think, by the more prompt attention bestowed upon applications and inquiries, a result much assisted by the increased and excellent accommodation now afforded to the staff.

Expenditure and  
revenue.  
Schedule 2.

The details of the total expenditure borne by the office, amounting to £10,651 5s. 6d., are shown in Schedule 2, which also contains a comparative statement of expenditure during the past four years.

The revenue collected through the agency of this office amounted to £266,236 0s. 8d., the details of which, with comparative returns for four years, are shown in an Appendix to Schedule 2.

Report of Chief  
Draftsman.  
Schedule 3.

The Report of the Chief Draftsman is appended as Schedule 3, and a return is attached showing details of mileage surveyed in each pastoral district under the provisions of the 41st section of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, together with the cost of survey, and the apportionment of cost between the lessees and the Crown.

The total length of boundary lines which have thus been defined upon the ground is nearly 833 miles, and, added to this, above 103 miles have been surveyed at the cost of the lessees interested, making an addition of 936 miles, of which at least one-third was of pressing necessity for the solution of difficulties connected with the estimate of area of runs.

The assistance of lessees towards the compilation of plans showing land withdrawn from lease has been liberally afforded, in cases where claims to refund of rent have been preferred on account of such withdrawals; but the difficulty surrounding this responsible undertaking can scarcely be appreciated by those not accustomed to deal with such matters.

The Chief Draftsman has alluded to the special difficulty found in preparing plans of runs in the Maneroo District, and to the expectation of obtaining from appraisers material assistance in supplementing our scanty information upon the boundaries of those runs. Such expectations were of the nature of a forlorn hope, for those officers were only temporarily employed, and being paid by fees, the time necessary to elucidate such particulars as we desire could only be occasionally afforded, and unless a lessee were both competent and willing to assist, the information would be almost unattainable by any means at an appraiser's command.

Boundaries defined by those of adjoining runs or by unsurveyed natural features, described by local and possibly obsolete names, may be sufficient for occupants' requirements, but do not meet our present demands, whilst the area of unprofitable country that may be included within the actual claims of a run appears to render some lessees unwilling to assist in determining to which run such land belongs, since it cannot now be held at less than 20s. a section.

The destruction of records that would have shown how such claims were formerly recognized, and fencing being upon land withdrawn from lease rather than upon the actual boundaries of such runs, make the preparation of plans required an onerous and tedious task, whilst the contracted area of the land remaining under lease precludes such action and outlay towards forcing a conclusion as might be advisable under other circumstances.

There were 132 runs in the Maneroo District whose leases expired in 1883; the area contained in them is estimated at 2,664,749 acres, of which more than one-half, or 1,399,620 acres, has been withdrawn from lease, leaving the average area of each run at less than fifteen sections; and it is scarcely a matter for surprise that some of the inaccuracies discovered should have occurred when endeavouring to supply appraisers with definite information as to boundaries, and as to the area withdrawn within those boundaries.

#### PASTORAL LEASE BRANCH.

The number of runs whose leases expired in 1883 was 533, and claims to an extension of lease were established for 176, leaving the rent at which a new lease would be granted to be determined in 357 cases.

Appraisers.  
Schedule 4.

Ten appraisers were appointed to inspect these runs, to make awards of rent, and to report upon the effect of improvements made by lessees; the names of these appraisers, and the districts within which they were employed, are given in Schedule 4.

Appraised rents  
Schedule 5.

A return is given in Schedule 5 which shows the area and rent of each run for which a new lease was offered. This shows the estimate of the total area of the 357 runs to be 9,748,421 acres (or 841,348 acres more than they were estimated at in 1878). Out of this area 2,181,278 acres have been withdrawn from the leaseholds; and the new rent proposed is an increase of £6,772 19s. 10d. upon the rent paid for 1883, or an addition of about 12s. 8d. a section, whilst the estimated area appraised is increased by 26 sections.

Rent was also determined in two cases that were held in abeyance for reasons given in a former report; and fresh appraisements were made in sixteen cases where it was shown that an erroneous estimate of area had been made at the former appraisements.

The particulars of these runs are given in Appendix to Schedule.

Average rate of  
rent.  
Schedule 6.

In Schedule 6 is given the total area appraised in each pastoral district during the year, together with the average rate per section of rents determined. The average of the whole is £1 11s. 2 1/2d.; and in drawing conclusions from these figures, the large area of the more valuable land that has been withdrawn from these leaseholds should be borne in mind, as well as the fact that but few of the runs could, in their original state, be placed in a high class as regards grazing capacity.

In computing the refund of rent to be offered on account of land withdrawn since appraisement the average per section paid for 240 runs, coming in that manner under review, was ascertained to be £2 12s. 3 1/4d., ranging from £3 18s. 1 7/8d., in the Murrumbidgee District, to 8s., in the Albert; and this would

would seem to represent a more just average to quote as rent now demanded and paid for pastoral lands than the average paid for all runs, a large proportion of which will not carry stock in their natural state, and the rents of which have been arrived at under varied circumstances.

There were 305 claims preferred for extension of leases at former rent, on account of grazing capabilities having been permanently increased by means of improvements made by lessees on Crown Lands under lease. 263 of these were entertained, and inquiry caused the Minister to be satisfied that the claims should be conceded in 176 cases, whilst in 87 it was decided that the conditions of the 15th clause of the Occupation Act of 1861 had not been complied with, and extension was therefore not granted. Extension of Leases. Schedule 7.

A return (Schedule 7) shows the names and other particulars of these runs, from which it appears that the estimate of their total area is 7,318,260 acres (or 188,800 acres more than was estimated in 1878); from this area 107,060 acres have been withdrawn, leaving 11,267 sections under lease, for which rent at the former rate represents 9s. 10½d. a section.

The distribution of this area and rent amongst the several pastoral districts is shown in an Appendix; and in another is given some particulars concerning improvements and grazing capabilities, as reported by the inspecting appraisers.

The natural capabilities are said to have been increased by 551,854 sheep, but as most of the runs are naturally waterless, the actual development would be represented by larger figures than can be obtained by comparing the present permanent grazing capability with an estimate of what such country might carry during a portion of a year.

By comparing the present rent with what would have been proposed, had the leases been renewed instead of extended, it appears that £8,816 12s. 6d. is the yearly rent remitted on account of the effect produced by lessees' improvements on Crown Lands.

The total value of improvements on these 176 runs is estimated at £426,594, of which £202,730 represent outlay in securing water, and the remission of rent shows 4·3 per cent. upon expenditure for water.

Claims for refund of rent, on account of land withdrawn from runs since they were appraised, have occupied much time and attention. Refunds of rent. Schedule 8.

In Schedule 8 some particulars are given of the number of runs dealt with in each pastoral district, together with the area withdrawn and the refund paid upon it.

The total amount (£16,196 3s. 9d.) does not represent a sum to be deducted from the rent for 1883, but it is the amount accepted by lessees in compensation for withdrawals made since the commencement of the leases current at the date of claims made, up to the date which the several accounts reach. The proportion to be debited against rent for 1883 would be £8,274 4s. 7d.

The number of runs liable to rent for 1883 was 4,315, and the leases of five additional runs were sold during the year, whilst subdivisions also increased the number by 12; but 3 new leases offered were not entered upon, and rent for the year was not paid upon 28 current leases. Unpaid rents. Schedule 9.

Particulars of the 31 runs for which rent was not paid are given in Schedule 9, to which is appended a detailed statement of the runs sold at auction and the subdivisions sanctioned.

There were no tenders for new runs received, and five outstanding from former years were declined. Tenders. Schedule 10.

A comparative statement is appended showing the number of transfers recorded in each pastoral district during the past four years; there were 538 in 1883, against 912 in 1882.

The total area estimated to be under lease is 125,880,398 acres, or 196,688 sections, but, for reasons given in former reports, this must be considered as approximate only. Taking this estimate and applying to it the total rent due for 1883, less refund paid, viz., £255,899 9s. 7d., the average rate per section paid for all lands under five years' pastoral lease appears as £1 6s. 0½d. Area and rent of all runs.

The total increase in the estimate of area included within the boundaries of runs, owing to information supplied by extended survey, now amounts to 8,609,253 acres.

#### SPECIAL LEASES.

A return is appended (Schedule 11) showing the number of leases under the 38th section of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, which were current in 1883, together with their rent and the purpose for which they were granted. The number of applications received during the year was 259, and 208 were dealt with, 52 having been granted, 139 declined, and 17 withdrawn by applicants, whilst 70 expired by cancellation and effluxion of time. Special leases. Schedule 11.

The number of these leases and the rent received for them during the past four years is shown below:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of leases .....	214	279	285	268
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual rent .....	1,673 17 0	2,450 18 0	1,826 1 0	1,679 14 0

There were also 17 occupations of old standing permitted without leases, upon which £73 12s. 6d. was paid.

The number of trespasses upon Crown Land reported during the year was 516. In 108 cases the trespass was abated upon remonstrance; steps were taken by the trespassers to obtain a legal right to occupy in 24 cases; and in 118 proceedings for penalty under the Lands Act were taken, which resulted in 93 convictions, the amount of fines inflicted being £97 11s. 6d. Trespasses.

I have, &c.,

T. WARRE HARRIOTT.

## REPORT, 1883.

## SCHEDULES.

1. Staff and Correspondence (1 appendix).
2. Revenue and Expenditure (1 appendix).
3. Chief Draftsman's report (2 appendices).
4. List of Appraisers employed.
5. List of Runs whose rents were determined (2 appendices).
6. Average rate per section.
7. List of Runs whose leases were extended (2 appendices).
8. Refunds of Rent.
9. Forfeited leases and auction.
10. List of Transfers.
11. Special Leases.

SCHEDULE 1.  
SALARIES of Officers employed in 1883.

Name of Officer.	Date of entering the office	Rank.	Salary.	Totals.
T. W. Harriott .....	7 March, 1862.....	Chief Officer.....	£600	£
E. O'Dwyer .....	8 May, 1862.....	Chief Clerk .....	£350	600
E. C. Landers .....	3 July, 1872.....	Clerk .....	£150 to 8 May. £300 from 9 May.	
T. J. Oliver .....	10 Feb., 1862.....	" .....	£250	
F. M. Edson .....	1 Sept., 1890.....	" .....	£225	
F. W. Vincent .....	14 June, 1866.....	" .....	£200	
W. A. M'Phee .....	1 Oct., 1876.....	" .....	£200	
J. Green .....	19 Jan., 1876.....	" .....	£175	
T. Davis.....	16 May, 1877.....	" .....	£150	
E. G. Williams.....	17 June, 1879.....	" .....	£150	
G. P. D. Wainwright .....	1 Jan., 1882.....	" .....	£150	
H. J. Aylward .....	13 March, 1882.....	" .....	£125	
A. J. Vyles .....	9 June, 1882.....	" .....	£125	
W. Davis .....	24 April, 1882.....	" .....	£125 from 1 July.	£2,525
F. Gerard .....	26 Sept., 1872.....	Chief Draftsman .....	£450	
A. B. M'Minn .....	1 May, 1874.....	Draftsman.....	£350	
H. S. W. Crummer .....	1 June, 1868.....	" .....	£300	
G. H. S. King .....	17 Jan., 1882.....	" .....	£250	
J. W. Windridge .....	4 Sept., 1882.....	" .....	£225	
M. J. F. Gread .....	1 April, 1876.....	" .....	£200	
J. E. C. Goodridge .....	19 March, 1882.....	" .....	£175	
T. Freeman .....	16 Jan., 1883.....	Cadet.....	£150	£2,100
			Total .....	£5,225

## APPENDIX—SCHEDULE 1.

SCHEDULE showing the number of Letters received and registered during 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Year.	Pastoral Lease Branch.	Miscellaneous Branch.	Totals.
1879	5,817	6,486	12,303
1880	7,925	7,880	15,805
1881	10,208	8,323	18,531
1882	8,736	4,596	13,332 (approx.)
1883	5,956	4,011	9,967

SCHEDULE showing the number of Letters despatched from 1879 to 1883 (exclusive of Printed Forms).

Year.	Pastoral Lease Branch.	Miscellaneous Branch.	Totals
1879	686	2,233	2,919
1880	901	2,693	3,594
1881	1,737	2,575	4,312
1882	2,000*	1,000*	3,000*
1883	1,265	1,471	2,736

\* Estimate only



SCHEDULE 2.  
EXPENDITURE.

	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Office—								
Staff .....	4,875	0 0	5,092	9 10	5,272	5 3	5,225	0 0
Temporary draftsmen .....							709	0 2
Rent .....	500	0 0	650	0 0	666	13 4		
Messengers .....	260	0 0	260	0 0	260	0 0	290	0 0
Postage .....	198	9 3	158	6 10*	150	0 0*	75	12 10
Miscellaneous .....	45	0 8	9	14 9	157	10 0	79	12 1
Replacing records, &c. ....							452	17 3
Preparing diagrams of runs, &c.							647	12 4
	5,878	9 11	6,170	11 5	6,506	8 7	7,479	14 8
Appraisements—								
Fees .....	8,179	0 0	5,356	0 0†	3,507	0 0	2,929	15 0
Travelling expenses .....	2,270	10 4	2,726	5 5†	13	10 0	241	15 10
Miscellaneous .....			30	18 6	100	14 6		
	10,449	10 4	8,113	3 11	3,621	4 6	3,171	10 10
Summary—								
Office .....	5,878	9 11	6,170	11 5	6,506	8 7	7,479	14 8
Appraisements .....	10,449	10 4	8,113	3 11†	3,621	4 6	3,171	10 10
	16,328	0 3	14,283	15 4	10,127	13 1	10,651	5 6

\* Estimate only.

† A portion of this expenditure is due to appraisements of 1880.

## APPENDIX.—SCHEDULE 2.

## REVENUE derived from Occupation of Crown Lands.

Head of Revenue.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Special leases .....	1,673	17 0	2,490	18 0	1,826	1 0	1,679	14 0
Unleased occupations .....	54	5 0	156	17 6	102	5 0	73	12 6
Transfers of runs .....	1,366	0 0	2,190	0 0	1,678	0 0	1,076	0 0
Total .....	3,094	2 0	4,837	15 6	3,606	6 0	2,829	6 6
Pastoral rents .....	166,278	5 2	220,553	11 0	248,721	0 10	263,406	14 2
Total .....	169,372	7 2	225,391	6 6	252,327	6 10	266,236	0 8

## SCHEDULE 3.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1883.—DRAFTING BRANCH, OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

2 April, 1884.

THE staff of this Branch consists of eight staff officers; three temporary and three contract draftsmen were also employed during the year. The work of the Branch during the year 1883 has been confined almost entirely to dealing with claims for compensation for land withdrawn from runs since the date of last appraisement, and the revising descriptions and preparing tracings (in duplicate) of the runs to be appraised during the year.

The descriptions of the runs for appraisement were revised where practicable, but, owing principally to the loss of our original plans of survey, the revision could not be made complete; every endeavour, however, was made to insure the accuracy of the areas to be appraised, and, with the exception of the Monaro and the eastern portion of the Murrumbidgee districts, very little error has been found in those areas. In these two districts our difficulties were insurmountable, and no attempt was made to revise the descriptions of the runs in that locality. The runs for the most part are small, and bounded either by unsurveyed ranges, or creeks, or arbitrary lines. Few of the runs are fenced, and we cannot therefore pick the boundaries up from the survey of measured portions as we are able to do in most of the other districts. In some cases we were able to show but very approximately only the boundaries of the runs, and in many could only supply the appraiser with a tracing showing the alienation in and around the run, and leave the boundaries for him to mark on his sketch. Our expectations of obtaining information from the appraisers to enable us to correct our charts were not realized, and they appear to have failed to get the revised descriptions from the lessces that were prepared by the Commissioners, and under which they held their runs. I feel convinced that in many cases the runs in this locality are much under-estimated in area; and in the Monaro District I am aware of a large extent of country not bringing in any revenue. I hope to be able to get the runs in this district in a more satisfactory state, but owing to the press of other important work I am unable to give it the time it requires at present.

About fifty duplicates of plans destroyed in the Garden Palace have been obtained from surveyors; and during next year I hope to obtain duplicate plans of all the most important run surveys.

The compilation of run maps on a scale of 2 miles to an inch has been carried on by two draftsmen; and reliable maps of the counties of Bourke, Cooper, Sturt, Nicholson, Warradgerry, Waljeers, Franklin, Gipps, Dowling, Staplyton, Burnett, and Murchison, showing measured land, &c., have been compiled. The compilation of the Colony map has been deferred until a few more of such county maps as do not exist in the Surveyor-General's Office are compiled; a fresh start may however be made during the year 1884.

The

The number of tracings showing alienation prepared during the year for dealing with claims for compensation amount to about 250, which, in view of the proposed new Lands Act, are made very complete, and are compiled on a scale of 40 chains to an inch. The tracings showing alienations prepared for appraisal amount to about 550; these are in nearly all cases on a scale of 2 miles to an inch, and consequently too small for detailed information.

We commence the year 1884 with about 1,500 tracings of runs showing alienation, being about one-third of the runs in the Colony; of these, nearly 600 are plans giving all information, and are drawn to a scale of 40 chains to an inch.

I append a Schedule giving the results of survey under the 41st clause. The number of surveys conducted under the 4th clause of the Regulations of 1880 only amount to 5, representing a distance of 103 miles 15 chains 29 links, towards which the Government has not contributed.

FRANCIS GERARD,  
Chief Draftsman.

APPENDIX—SCHEDULE 3.

RETURN showing the cases dealt with and the mileage surveyed in 1883, under the provisions of the 41st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, with cost of survey and distribution of charges.

District.	Case.	Total cost.	Cost to Lessees.	Cost to Department.	Mileage of Run Boundaries marked.	Mileage of connections, &c.	Total mileage.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	m. c. l.	m. c. l.	m. c. l.
Albert	81	25 5 6	20 0 0	5 5 6	10 0 60	0 17 0	10 17 60
"	166	107 17 3	98 14 0	9 3 3	49 27 19	.....	49 27 19
"	187	21 18 9	18 8 0	3 10 9	9 15 75	0 9 50	9 25 25
"	169	45 3 7	40 3 0	5 0 7	20 5 84	0 3 50	20 9 34
"	172	51 4 9	40 5 0	10 19 9	20 10 0	1 0 57	21 10 57
"	11	1 0 0	10 0 0	1 1 0	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
"	32	10 8	30 2 6	2 8 2	10 4 78	1 7 30	11 12 8
"	22	14 3	20 0 0	2 14 3	10 0 12	0 1 87	10 1 99
"	25	5 0	20 3 0	5 2 0	10 5 79	.....	10 5 79
"	190	110 4 3	69 1 6	41 2 9	34 42 98	.....	34 42 98
"	62	14 6	37 15 0	24 19 6	18 69 79	.....	18 69 79
"	67	14 9	26 14 3	41 0 6	19 57 13	.....	19 57 13
"	191	70 2 0	21 0 0	49 2 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
"	44	4 0	25 16 3	18 7 9	12 44 8	.....	12 44 8
"	65	11 0	40 0 0	25 11 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
"	195	74 1 6	31 4 0	42 17 6	15 47 29	.....	15 47 29
"	200	66 10 4	36 1 6	30 8 10	18 3 19	0 64 49	18 67 68
"	207	44 19 9	37 9 6	7 10 3	18 58 67	0 76 50	19 55 17
"	251	353 6 3	298 13 9	146 12 6	108 63 12	.....	103 63 12
"	252	84 3 0	50 14 0	33 9 0	25 28 7	.....	25 28 7
"	256	45 5 11	39 10 2	5 15 9	19 60 43	.....	19 60 43
Bligh	250	83 8 2	37 3 6	46 4 8	18 47 32	13 21 67	31 68 99
"	254	357 9 6	146 14 7	210 14 11	72 29 27	64 62 72	137 11 99
"	257	49 11 3	.....	49 11 3	20 2 90	.....	20 2 90
"	259	27 3 1	20 8 2	6 14 11	10 16 24	1 29 27	11 45 51
"	259	202 7 2	147 4 6	55 2 8	74 2 49	5 64 68	79 67 17
Darling	153	105 12 10	72 7 8	33 5 2	36 37 1	1 3 33	37 40 34
"	183	127 13 1	80 3 8	47 9 5	40 7 44	0 72 43	40 79 87
Gwydir	157	44 0 3	32 0 0	12 0 3	15 79 52	1 62 68	17 62 20
"	235	80 11 0	36 0 2	44 10 10	18 0 47	3 17 49	21 17 96
Lachlan	196	24 19 10	20 19 4	4 0 6	10 38 76	1 28 17	11 66 93
"	210	23 8 8	16 0 0	7 8 8	8 0 0	1 5 49	9 5 49
New England	213	21 15 5	16 9 6	5 5 11	8 19 20	.....	8 19 20
Warrego	148	30 11 0	17 2 6	13 8 6	8 45 25	6 29 73	14 74 98
"	167	44 15 1	42 2 6	2 12 7	21 5 42	0 14 65	21 20 7
Totals	.....	2,655 4 4	1,604 11 6	1,050 12 10	832 76 11	105 33 4	938 29 15

APPENDIX—SCHEDULE 3.

SUMMARY showing the mileage of run boundaries surveyed in each pastoral district during 1883, under the provisions of the 41st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, with cost of survey and distribution of charges.

District.	Average cost per mile.	Total cost.	Cost to Lessees.	Cost to Department.	Mileage of Run Boundaries marked.	Mileage of connections, &c.	Total mileage.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	m. c. l.	m. c. l.	m. c. l.
Albert	3 0 3	1,431 18 0	919 15 5	512 2 7	470 64 82	4 20 73	475 5 55
Bligh	2 11 4	719 19 2	351 10 9	368 8 5	195 18 22	85 18 34	280 36 56
Darling	2 19 5	233 5 11	152 11 4	80 14 7	76 44 45	1 75 76	78 40 21
Gwydir	3 3 10	124 11 3	68 0 2	56 11 1	33 79 99	5 0 17	39 0 16
Lachlan	2 6 4	48 8 6	36 19 4	11 9 2	18 38 76	2 33 66	20 72 42
New England	3 12 10	21 15 5	16 9 6	5 5 11	8 19 20	.....	8 19 20
Warrego	2 1 7	75 6 1	59 5 0	16 1 1	29 50 67	6 44 38	36 15 5
Totals	.....	2,655 4 4	1,604 11 6	1,050 12 10	832 76 11	105 33 4	938 29 15

Average of total cost of survey per mile ..... £2 16 7  
 Average cost to lessees per mile ..... 1 14 2  
 Average charge to revenue per mile ..... 1 2 5

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## SCHEDULE 4.

APPRAISERS of Runs employed in 1883.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Daniel, S. W. ....	Lachlan.	Lockhart, C. G. N. ....	Darling.
Eagar, H. ....	Warrego.	Mitchell, J. ....	Murrumbidgee.
Edmonds, J. W. ....	Wellington.		Clarence.
Farquharson, G. ....	Bligh.		Macleay.
	Wellington.		New England.
	Albert.	Mylecharane, W. P. ....	Albert.
	Darling.		Warrego.
	Bligh.	Nixon, A. ....	Darling.
	Gwydir.	Woodbine, F. W. ....	Monaro.
	Liverpool Plains.		Murrumbidgee.
Lehane, W. ....	Monaro.		

## SCHEDULE 5.

SCHEDULE of 357 Runs whose leases expired 31st December, 1883, showing rents determined for new leases, and the area reported to be under lease at the date of appraisalment.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1883.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Albert District.</b>				
*Avenel .....	58,000	58,000	90½	50 0 0
*Do No. 2 .....	58,000	58,000	90½	50 0 0
*Do No. 3 .....	46,000	46,000	72	40 0 0
*Boulka South, No. 7 .....	58,000	58,000	90½	60 0 0
*Do No. 8 .....	32,000	32,000	50	35 0 0
*Chowchowers .....	25,600	25,600	40	30 0 0
*Glenmore .....	58,000	58,000	90½	50 0 0
Kerribree .....	72,000	72,000	112½	112 10 0
*Mount King East .....	58,000	56,000	87½	90 0 0
No. 1,607 .....	62,720	62,720	98	100 0 0
No. 1,684 .....	64,000	64,000	100	105 0 0
No. 1,767 .....	32,000	33,240	51½	56 0 0
*Stanley, Block A .....	58,000	58,000	90½	50 0 0
Tongowoko .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Tongowoko West .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Torowoto North .....	27,500	32,250	50½	60 0 0
Totals .....	837,320	841,810	1,314½	1,148 10 0
<b>Bligh District.</b>				
Booranda .....	16,000	10,200	14½	15 0 0
Breelong New .....	33,500	36,000	56½	94 0 0
Bundegool .....	17,000	17,000	21½	22 0 0
Drillwarner .....	46,000	50,600	68	120 0 0
East Tyrone .....	8,500	9,600	5½	10 0 0
Elong Elong .....	3,200	4,600	6	12 0 0
New Armitree .....	16,000	18,000	12½	40 0 0
New Beerbong .....	16,000	21,800	33½	34 0 0
New Eringaneering .....	5,550	5,550	7½	10 0 0
New Kirban .....	10,000	8,800	3½	10 0 0
New Tacklebong .....	17,000	16,000	2½	10 0 0
Terembone, No. 1 .....	15,000	15,000	23½	25 0 0
Do No. 2 .....	16,000	16,000	25	25 0 0
The Fancy Ground .....	64,000	24,000	37	38 0 0
Wectalabah .....	23,000	33,000	29½	30 0 0
Werribiddie .....	13,850	13,850	13½	45 0 0
*West Moonul .....	7,000	22,000	34½	80 0 0
Yarrow .....	24,000	18,700	24½	40 0 0
Do Creek .....	16,000	25,600	31½	40 0 0
*Yoolandry East .....	4,640	4,640	2½	10 0 0
Totals .....	372,240	365,340	452½	710 0 0
<b>Clarence District.</b>				
Batten's Bite .....	53,500	53,500	75½	83 0 0
Bielsdoune Creek .....	16,000	56,500	87½	90 0 0
Bookookoorara .....	28,160	59,800	90½	92 0 0
Callanyn .....	16,000	41,000	64	75 0 0
Camira .....	64,000	19,600	26	64 10 0
Langwell .....	14,080	40,000	61½	62 0 0
Rivertree East .....	28,800	32,000	50	55 0 0
Do West .....	28,800	32,500	51	74 0 0
Shieve-na-mon .....	9,600	18,700	29½	30 0 0
St. Clouds .....	25,600	85,000	132½	133 0 0
Tabulam East .....	38,400	46,000	35½	64 0 0
Tyalgrun .....	40,000	64,700	96½	98 0 0
Yulgilbar East .....	96,000	96,000	112½	140 0 0
Totals .....	458,940	645,300	912½	1,060 10 0

## SCHEDULE 5—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1883.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Darling District.</b>				
Amoskeag .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Ana Branch .....	30,000	32,500	24	45 17 0
Back Prunella, Block A .....	50,000	50,000	78	85 0 0
Barrawanna .....	45,000	45,000	70½	84 0 0
Boundary .....	24,000	25,500	22½	23 0 0
Buckalow No. 3 .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Do No. 4 .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Bundawingee .....	42,000	44,000	36	80 10 0
Candaba .....	32,000	32,000	50	50 0 0
Coonoong .....	15,000	15,000	23½	25 0 0
East Cambillia .....	16,000	24,800	38½	39 0 0
East Rufus .....	31,000	33,500	34½	110 0 0
Grand Junction or Neilpo .....	30,000	35,200	17½	51 0 0
Illingerry .....	47,000	51,500	74½	174 0 0
Lower Pernolungay .....	59,600	59,500	92	92 0 0
Mullara .....	50,000	49,300	74½	115 0 0
Mendook .....	46,000	46,000	72	72 0 0
Moorna .....	69,000	62,500	79½	193 10 0
Mullojana .....	26,000	32,000	46½	60 0 0
North Turlee .....	53,760	53,760	83	180 0 0
Do Block A .....	61,440	62,100	94	120 0 0
North Willibah .....	53,000	47,300	71½	105 0 0
Oberwells .....	28,000	28,000	43	43 0 0
Outer Cuthro .....	63,000	63,000	98½	98 10 0
Outer Paringi Gauri West .....	48,000	48,000	75	75 0 0
Outer Wallara .....	63,000	63,000	98½	98 10 0
Parra .....	41,000	50,300	75½	169 0 0
Pelwalka .....	39,000	39,000	38	95 0 0
Polia .....	29,400	37,300	54	96 0 0
South Tulrigo .....	18,000	18,000	28	40 10 0
* South Waneba .....	18,000	18,000	28	22 0 0
Southern Outer Yaltolka .....	32,000	32,000	50	50 0 0
Tapoo West .....	45,000	45,000	14	19 7 6
Tara .....	51,200	51,200	79	158 0 0
Tarrangara .....	54,000	54,000	83½	132 5 0
Titululta .....	35,840	35,840	56	66 13 4
Urutah North-west .....	42,000	42,240	66	88 0 0
Wannawanna .....	41,600	41,600	63½	110 0 0
West Rufus .....	32,000	32,500	33½	34 0 0
Winnebaga .....	64,000	64,000	100	100 0 0
Totals .....	1,717,740	1,756,440	2,466½	3,500 12 10
<b>Gwydir District.</b>				
Derriman .....	6,832	6,832	10½	31 10 0
Direlmabidy West .....	7,000	6,800	10½	31 0 0
Mungle .....	16,000	14,500	22½	25 0 0
No Man's Land .....	10,000	8,500	1½	10 0 0
Wallah .....	17,280	20,000	30	30 0 0
Weeweclarage .....	18,000	19,500	7½	25 0 0
Totals .....	75,112	76,132	82½	152 10 0
<b>Lachlan District.</b>				
Bimbalingal .....	19,000	19,000	19½	62 10 0
Birregerry .....	37,000	34,000	6½	25 0 0
Bonar South .....	10,500	10,500	4	10 0 0
Carrego .....	32,000	35,500	9	45 0 0
Cowaby .....	68,400	70,500	27½	50 0 0
Dulabdulahdorry .....	20,000	24,700	35	87 10 0
Dundoo Hills .....	38,400	38,400	60	60 0 0
Grenbar or Gunbar .....	48,000	46,000	16½	50 0 0
Hartwood .....	78,500	78,500	111	111 0 0
Jolingyong .....	10,000	13,900	9½	37 10 0
Kolkibertoo North .....	25,600	26,500	40	40 0 0
Marar .....	41,000	38,500	13	50 0 0
Narraburra Creek .....	11,500	10,400	16½	50 0 0
Restdown .....	92,400	99,000	154½	155 0 0
South Booroombil .....	22,500	22,500	34½	60 0 0
Wooyeo .....	39,000	39,000	24½	87 10 0
Totals .....	533,800	606,900	582½	971 0 0
<b>Liverpool Plains District.</b>				
Behind Pockataroo .....	24,900	28,000	25½	76 10 0
* Borah West .....	8,000	8,000	12½	10 0 0
* Bouramitty or Yamingabah North .....	24,000	24,000	37½	18 15 0
Bubbogullion South .....	64,000	75,000	13½	26 0 0
Coolah .....	15,000	34,000	53	53 0 0
Coormore .....	16,000	15,000	23½	23 10 0
Coormore South .....	45,000	45,000	70	70 0 0
Oryon South No. 1 .....	18,000	21,500	29	87 0 0
Oryon South No. 2 .....	18,000	13,000	20½	60 0 0
Erinbri .....	16,000	17,500	27	27 0 0

## SCHEDULE 5—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1883.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Liverpool Plains District—continued.</b>				
Gibbican .....	16,000	17,000	26½	27 11 0
*Gorah Back .....	10,000	10,000	15½	12 0 0
Gunner Waterhole .....	32,000	32,000	50	50 0 0
Thurumbone Back .....	12,500	12,600	19	20 0 0
Walhollow East .....	18,900	27,500	2½	20 0 0
Weetalaba .....	10,000	10,000	12	35 5 0
Whittenbra .....	16,000	34,000	53	54 1 0
*Willylaw .....	New run since 1878.	20,000	31½	30 0 0
Totals.....	363,300	444,000	521½	700 12 0
<b>Macleay District.</b>				
Dungee .....	9,600	11,700	15	16 0 0
Innes Creek .....	25,600	34,000	81	81 0 0
*New Klybuca .....	25,000	36,000	54	30 0 0
Tait's Station .....	14,080	17,700	27	27 0 0
Tanban .....	16,000	21,700	33	34 0 0
Yesabba .....	7,680	14,500	10½	12 0 0
Totals.....	97,960	135,600	220½	200 0 0
<b>Monaro District.</b>				
Adamindumee .....	11,000	19,200	10	20 0 0
Adicumbene .....	Subdivision of Whitwhittal and Adicumbene.	18,432	12	25 0 0
Anembo .....	38,000	38,000	15½	32 0 0
Arable .....	22,677	25,800	1½	10 0 0
Archer's Flat .....	8,000	7,400	1	10 0 0
Bald Hills.....	7,500	5,300	1	10 0 0
Bald Hills Station .....	16,000	14,600	17½	35 0 0
Bayliss Station.....	6,400	8,100	3½	16 0 0
Bellowra .....	11,800	45,000	59½	88 10 0
Bibbenluke .....	13,500	14,500	3½	16 0 0
Bibbenluke or Big Jack .....	25,600	34,300	40	60 0 0
Biggam .....	12,000	13,800	6½	18 0 0
Billyingora .....	20,000	33,600	10½	11 0 0
Bobundra (Edwards') .....	12,000	12,000	1	10 0 0
Bobundra (O'Mara's) .....	4,800	2,500	1	10 0 0
Boco Creek .....	5,500	11,200	1½	10 0 0
Boco Rock .....	10,000	4,600	½	10 0 0
Boggy Creek.....	12,000	12,000	7	10 0 0
Boggy Plain .....	4,480	9,300	11½	22 0 0
Bolero .....	28,800	18,688	19	35 0 0
Bollera .....	14,250	8,900	1	10 0 0
Boloka Creek .....	6,000	19,700	10½	21 0 0
Bombalo .....	20,000	26,400	2½	10 0 0
Bondi.....	40,000	66,000	84	166 0 0
Bramina .....	25,000	31,000	47	82 0 0
Bredbow North .....	27,000	34,800	13½	14 0 0
Bredbow South .....	10,000	12,200	15	16 0 0
Brindebilla .....	36,000	37,800	51½	75 0 0
Bukalong .....	14,080	23,700	2	10 0 0
Bulgar Creek.....	10,000	9,700	15	40 0 0
Bummyumbra .....	7,515	10,800	6	12 0 0
Bungarby .....	12,000	19,700	4½	16 0 0
Burnima .....	13,000	6,200	½	10 0 0
Cambalong.....	10,000	8,100	2½	10 0 0
Carrott .....	16,000	11,000	1½	10 0 0
Olarawa .....	8,960	18,200	25½	51 0 0
Cobbon .....	9,500	7,000	5	10 0 0
Coolooman.....	26,000	26,000	26	50 0 0
Coolringdong.....	26,000	34,400	7	25 0 0
Cooma Creek.....	20,000	7,100	100 acres	10 0 0
Cootalandra .....	7,680	7,680	1	10 0 0
Corrowong.....	53,760	53,760	19	30 0 0
Countegany (Lucas') .....	18,000	18,900	27½	56 0 0
Countigany (Flynn's) .....	10,000	16,000	18½	40 0 0
Coura .....	32,000	32,000	18½	40 0 0
Craigie .....	2,560	15,360	1	10 0 0
Cubinurra .....	10,000	10,000	15	33 10 0
Cuddygut Creek .....	10,000	12,800	1½	10 0 0
Cudgee .....	50,000	54,000	79	118 0 0
Curry Flat.....	14,000	15,667	½	10 0 0
Dangelong .....	13,000	20,300	5	10 0 0
Delegate .....	5,000	12,800	1	10 0 0
Deligato.....	30,000	38,400	2	10 0 0
Dooloondoondo.....	12,000	25,900	39½	80 0 0
Dry Plains.....	20,000	37,800	12	30 0 0
Ganowra .....	13,000	46,500	72	100 0 0
Geekle .....	7,000	10,000	1	10 0 0
Gillimatong .....	15,000	15,000	½	10 0 0
Gingary .....	10,000	9,400	2	10 0 0
Glenbog .....	32,000	23,000	23½	47 0 0
Gennong .....	12,000	9,700	100 acres	10 0 0

SCHEDULE 5—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated Area, 1888.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s. d.
<b>Monaro District—continued.</b>					
Greenland (Holmes')	10,000	8,400	10½	22	10 0
Greenland (Alcock's)	16,000	15,500	22½	45	0 0
Grosses Plains	10,500	10,500	14½	40	0 0
Gunningrath	40,000	40,000	19	68	0 0
Head of Curry Flat	6,080	7,400	2¾	10	0 0
*Head of the River	20,000	13,440	21	21	0 0
Inchbyra	20,000	18,500	26½	45	0 0
Iron Mungy Major	60,000	24,880	10½	32	0 0
Iron Mungy Minor	24,000	9,000	8¾	27	0 0
Jimen Buen	30,000	60,500	68½	102	0 0
Jindabine East	13,000	13,000	2	10	0 0
Jindabine West	20,000	20,000	4	10	0 0
Junction	15,000	16,500	8¾	20	0 0
Kalkite	20,000	36,400	43½	80	0 0
Kybean	22,000	22,000	25½	62	0 0
Little Plain or Bradong	28,000	28,000	8	16	0 0
Mafra	16,280	14,924	1	10	0 0
Maharatta	25,000	33,100	12¾	19	0 0
Matong	†32,000	17,000	7	17	10 0
Matong South	Subdivision of Matong.	16,000	5½	16	10 0
Micilago	32,000	60,000	34½	70	0 0
Mila or Boggy Creek	20,000	24,800	23½	35	0 0
Moles	15,000	13,400	16½	40	0 0
Moonbar	20,000	17,400	9	16	0 0
Mount Cooper	17,000	18,900	3½	10	0 0
Mount Marshall	18,000	19,800	22	44	0 0
Mowenbah	18,000	32,700	10½	17	10 0
Moyallon Downs (Nanjelick)	12,000	16,100	2½	10	0 0
Murrnunbla	16,000	17,100	7½	28	0 0
Myalla	32,000	31,000	6¾	18	0 0
Nangutta	32,000	52,700	7¼	149	0 0
Naronga	5,000	7,800	1½	10	0 0
Native Dog Flat	6,400	8,400	5	10	0 0
Nimitybelle	4,000	4,350	Nil.	10	0 0
Nimmo	10,000	10,000	11½	30	0 0
Numeralla (Cosgrove's)	8,000	8,000	1½	10	0 0
Numbia	10,000	11,000	10½	25	0 0
Numarella (Montagne's)	18,000	18,000	5	10	0 0
Pawpang	15,000	32,600	44½	60	0 0
Peak Station	10,240	6,600	1½	10	0 0
Queengallery	20,000	29,900	5	11	0 0
Rock Forest	18,000	17,300	26	50	0 0
Rosebrook	30,000	24,600	5	10	0 0
Rose Valley	20,000	32,200	27½	55	0 0
Snowy River	10,240	10,240	2	10	0 0
Square Range of Nimitybelle	6,070	1,400	100 acres	10	0 0
Stockyard (Candello)	11,040	22,400	26½	52	10 0
Stockyard Flat	18,000	14,500	15½	30	0 0
Tantangara or Gulph	40,000	31,000	39¾	95	0 0
The Pinch Run	40,000	50,400	78¾	80	0 0
Tindreys	16,000	23,900	17½	35	0 0
Tom Bong	13,000	13,000	1	10	0 0
Tuamba	30,880	30,800	16½	33	10 0
Tuttabah or Juttabah	2,160	3,200	½	10	0 0
Ucumbean	12,000	10,400	1	10	0 0
Umeralla	7,000	7,500	2¾	10	0 0
Wallandibby	26,000	23,900	2¼	11	0 0
Wambook	15,000	15,000	1½	10	0 0
Wanley Creek	6,400	17,940	28	42	0 0
Warren's Corner	9,500	13,000	8½	17	0 0
Waste Point or Triangle	15,000	15,000	23½	40	0 0
Whitwhittal	†20,000	9,088	15½	40	0 0
Willis (Commercial Bank)	16,000	12,500	19½	30	0 0
Willis (Woodhouse)	12,500	14,000	22	30	0 0
Wog Wog	12,000	14,000	1	10	0 0
Woolindibby	20,000	23,900	30	45	0 0
Woolingumrah	16,000	33,600	23¾	26	0 0
Woolway	14,628	14,300	1½	10	0 0
Yaclama	7,000	14,300	10¾	21	10 0
Yarra	6,000	4,400	2½	10	0 0
Yourie	20,400	20,400	25	31	5 0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,269,680</b>	<b>2,664,749</b>	<b>1,976¼</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>15 0</b>

**Murrumbidgee District.**

Adginbilly	32,000	35,300	13½	27	0 0
Bendarbo	6,680	9,100	4	10	0 0
Billibong Forest A	19,200	17,900	20	45	0 0
Billybong Back Block	10,000	15,283	4	18	0 0
Bingagong Back Plains	30,697	30,697	3½	14	0 0
Blowering East	18,000	21,500	17¾	22	0 0
Brundell	13,440	22,000	1½	10	0 0
Bumbowlee	27,000	41,200	4	12	0 0
Cavan	51,000	51,000	37½	95	0 0

## SCHEDULE 5—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1883.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Murrumbidgee District—continued.</b>				
Cochran .....	4,100	5,632	1½	10 0 0
Cowpasture .....	21,363	14,566	2½	10 0 0
Eastern half of Ugobitt, Block A .....	45,800	45,800	2½	10 0 0
Eastern portion of Yanco, Block F .....	30,697	27,100	1	10 0 0
Goberagandera .....	54,000	51,000	67½	100 0 0
Gunnongjugrawah .....	17,960	17,960	½	10 0 0
Jeremiah .....	19,000	19,000	8	20 0 0
Lalalte .....	14,720	21,500	2½	10 0 0
Little River (Couradigby) .....	43,000	36,500	38½	80 0 0
Moolpa Back Run .....	19,520	18,720	7	20 0 0
Moonbria .....	31,697	28,000	7	30 0 0
Nanangroe .....	9,000	9,000	8½	14 0 0
New Maragle .....	+105,600	78,100	112	113 0 0
New Maragle, Block B .....	Subdivision of New Maragle.	49,150	77	80 0 0
North Baratta .....	9,829	9,857	2½	10 0 0
North Boonook .....	10,240	12,200	9	45 0 0
North Morago .....	3,600	6,015	½	10 0 0
Nottingham Forest .....	53,760	56,480	78	150 0 0
Nyngay (formerly Debatable Land) .....	27,060	28,250	9	40 0 0
Old Man Plain or Boonook .....	25,600	28,275	12½	40 0 0
Pinbeyan .....	16,000	10,900	13½	20 0 0
Salt Plains .....	20,800	20,800	5½	15 0 0
Savernake .....	15,000	15,232	7	21 0 0
Spring Creek .....	7,000	4,539	5	18 10 0
Talbingo .....	29,500	34,000	50½	100 0 0
Talbingo South .....	40,000	28,000	42½	80 0 0
Tarmas Tachmas .....	8,000	8,000	½	10 0 0
Tumut Plains .....	23,000	24,900	15½	20 0 0
Uratta Back Block .....	56,000	60,000	5½	18 0 0
Woock .....	3,600	4,400	1	10 0 0
Warrangobogga .....	24,000	24,000	2	10 0 0
Weejasper .....	29,000	37,500	55½	167 10 0
West Burrumbuttock .....	12,800	12,800	30 acres	10 0 0
West Moonbria .....	35,193	34,000	12	50 0 0
Western half of Ugobitt, Block A .....	45,200	50,000	15½	45 0 0
Windouran, Block A .....	44,000	45,000	13	35 0 0
Windouran, Block C .....	12,800	20,900	4	10 0 0
Yanco, Block G .....	38,780	40,128	78 acres	10 0 0
Yanco, Block H .....	24,500	25,216	All withdrawn	10 0 0
Totals .....	1,239,736	1,307,400	800½	1,725 0 0
<b>New England District.</b>				
New Valley .....	15,000	23,000	35½	40 0 0
Wild Cattle Creek .....	28,800	13,500	20½	21 0 0
Totals .....	43,800	36,500	55½	61 0 0
<b>Warrego District.</b>				
Bogaira East, A .....	21,000	23,600	35½	90 0 0
Bogaira East, B .....	13,000	14,500	20	67 10 0
Cawwell West .....	17,000	17,000	26	95 0 0
Cobram Back .....	8,000	10,000	15½	40 0 0
Collywarry Back Run .....	50,000	50,000	78	138 0 0
Comboderry Back .....	12,500	22,000	32	80 0 0
East Bogan, No. 15 .....	43,000	43,000	63½	162 10 0
Extremity Back, No. 1 .....	21,000	24,300	34	85 0 0
Grawin Addendum .....	25,500	25,500	39½	112 0 0
Lower Nilgic .....	10,000	10,000	15½	45 0 0
Mulga No. 4 .....	55,000	55,000	86	86 0 0
Do No. 5 .....	64,000	64,000	100	112 10 0
Terra Walka .....	52,000	52,000	81½	144 0 0
Umumbah West .....	11,250	13,250	19	40 0 0
West Bunnawanna .....	17,000	17,000	26	94 0 0
Totals .....	420,250	441,150	672½	1,391 10 0
<b>Wellington District.</b>				
Albert Waterhole .....	16,000	16,000	21½	22 0 0
Back Gingi .....	16,000	16,000	23	52 10 0
Do Hermitage East .....	22,700	22,700	35½	75 0 0
Do Tyrie .....	16,000	16,000	6	10 0 0
Do Ulouric .....	11,500	16,000	25	56 0 0
Do of Dandaloo .....	15,500	15,500	13½	22 0 0
Do Tabratong West .....	17,500	17,500	27½	28 0 0
Boomaguil .....	10,500	10,500	8½	25 0 0
Carlson .....	1,000	1,000	1½	10 0 0
Charley's Yard .....	20,000	20,000	31½	32 0 0
Duck Creek .....	16,000	16,000	11½	35 0 0
Do No. 17 .....	15,000	15,300	10½	34 0 0
East Bogan No. 1 .....	19,000	18,200	8	25 0 0

## SCHEDULE 5—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878	Estimated area, 1883.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.		
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s.	d.
<b>Wellington District—continued.</b>						
Gillenbine and Gobondry .....	16,000	16,000	22	24	0	0
Gingie .....	16,000	16,000	25	90	0	0
Gunning East .....	14,000	12,100	8½	10	0	0
Lower Canonba West .....	16,000	16,000	8½	32	0	0
Minore .....	20,000	25,000	34½	35	0	0
Morbella West .....	16,000	16,000	7½	25	0	0
Pentagon .....	25,000	25,000	22	67	10	0
Reedy Waterhole, on the Back Creek .....	16,000	19,600	30½	31	0	0
Trundle Lagoons, Back Run North .....	16,000	16,000	25	25	0	0
Tyrie .....	18,000	17,700	7½	16	0	0
Warrigal .....	26,000	26,000	25½	26	0	0
Woolagoola West.....	16,000	16,000	5	15	0	0
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>411,700</b>	<b>422,100</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*The minimum rate of ten shillings a section applicable to this run. † Before subdivision.

## SUMMARY.

District.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1883.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.			Old Rent.		
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Albert .....	837,820	841,810	1,314½	1,148	10	0	408	0	0
Bligh.....	372,240	365,340	452½	710	0	0	433	0	0
Clarence .....	458,940	645,300	912½	1,060	10	0	405	0	0
Darling .....	1,717,740	1,756,440	2,466½	3,500	12	10	2,142	10	0
Gwydir .....	75,112	76,132	82½	152	10	0	115	0	0
Lachlan .....	593,800	606,900	582½	971	0	0	775	0	0
Liverpool Plains .....	363,300	444,000	521½	700	12	0	401	10	0
Macleay.....	97,060	135,600	220½	200	0	0	93	0	0
Monaro .....	2,269,680	2,664,740	1,976½	3,952	15	0	2,212	0	0
Murrumbidgee .....	1,239,736	1,307,400	800½	1,725	0	0	1,295	0	0
New England .....	43,800	36,500	55½	61	0	0	48	0	0
Warrego .....	420,250	441,150	672½	1,391	10	0	508	0	0
Wellington .....	411,700	422,100	443	823	0	0	788	0	0
	8,902,078	9,743,421	10,501½	16,396	19	10	9,624	0	0

## APPENDIX—SCHEDULE 5.

SCHEDULE of 2 Runs whose leases expired 31st December, 1880, but whose rents were not determined till 1883, showing rents at which new leases were granted, and the area reported to be under lease at the date of appraisalment.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1883.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.			Old Rent.		
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Wellington District.</b>									
Bulderudgera .....	51,200	75,500	92	93	0	0	32	10	0
Wandoo Wanding .....	31,800	75,700	106	160	0	0	70	0	0
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>151,200</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>



SCHEDULE showing 16 Runs that were appraised afresh in 1883, during the currency of their leases, on account of an erroneous estimate of area having been made at the time of appraisement.

Name of Run.	Former appraised area.	Old Rent.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.
		£ s. d.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Bligh District.</b>				
Tarawinda .....	1 section	12 0 0	88½	89 0 0
<b>Gwydir District.</b>				
Mungie Baudie .....	1 "	10 0 0	25½	50 0 0
Pallal .....	67 sections	103 0 0	110½	166 0 0
<b>Lachlan District.</b>				
Gugong .....	6 "	30 0 0	12½	50 0 0
<b>Liverpool Plains.</b>				
Boggabrie .....	22½ "	45 0 0	57½	86 5 0
Bubbogullion North .....	All withdrawn.	10 0 0	4½	10 0 0
Bullumbulla .....	71 sections	131 0 0	34½	143 0 0
Burrell .....	3 "	12 0 0	8½	16 0 0
Mooki Springs .....	1 "	10 0 0	7	35 0 0
<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>				
East Mundarrah .....	7½ "	45 0 0	13	30 0 0
Loorica .....	13 "	60 0 0	21½	60 0 0
North Goonambil .....	12 "	75 0 0	15½	45 0 0
<b>New England District.</b>				
Laura .....	All withdrawn	10 0 0	20½	30 0 0
<b>Wellington District.</b>				
Back of Adjoining Tabratong .....	17 sections	52 10 0	21½	42 0 0
Booral and Ton-mule Creek .....	123 "	125 0 0	132½	133 0 0
Obella .....	54 "	85 0 0	65	120 0 0
Totals .....	399½ "	805 10 0	688	1,105 5 0

## SCHEDULE 6.

SHOWING average rate per section in each Pastoral District of rents determined in 1883.

District.	Area appraised.	Rent determined.	Average rate per section.
	acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Albert .....	1,314½	1,148 10 0	0 17 5-65
Bligh .....	540½	799 0 0	1 9 6-78
Clarence .....	912½	1,060 10 0	1 3 3
†Darling .....	2,466½	3,500 12 10	1 8 4-62
Gwydir .....	218½	368 10 0	1 13 8-29
Lachlan .....	595	1,021 0 0	1 14 3-83
‡Lachlan Plains .....	683	990 17 0	1 9 0-17
§Macleay .....	220½	200 0 0	0 18 1-44
Monaro .....	1,976½	3,952 15 0	1 19 11-9
Murrumbidgee .....	850½	1,860 0 0	2 3 8-86
New England .....	76½	91 0 0	1 3 10-42
Warrego .....	672½	1,391 10 0	2 1 4-77
Wellington .....	860	1,371 0 0	1 11 10-6
Totals .....	11,387½	17,755 4 10	1 11 2-21

\* In this district 9 runs out of 16 could claim a minimum rent of 10s. a section.

† In this district 1 run out of 76 could claim 10s. minimum.

‡ 4 runs out of 18 could claim 10s. minimum.

§ 1 run out of 6 could claim 10s. minimum.

|| 1 run out of 132 could claim 10s. minimum.

## SCHEDULE 7.

SCHEDULE showing 176 Runs whose leases have been extended for five years, from 31 December, 1883, at former rent.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1883.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.		
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s.	d.
<b>Albert District.</b>						
Ardfert .....	64,000	67,800	106	25	0	0
*Badjerigarr South-west .....	23,000	23,000	36	15	0	0
Ballina .....	45,000	45,000	70½	25	0	0
Berawinia East .....	16,000	16,000	25	30	0	0
Do West .....	29,000	29,000	45½	43	0	0
Blenalbin, No. 1 .....	52,000	52,000	81¼	25	0	0
Do No. 2 .....	62,000	62,000	97	30	0	0
*Campbell's Creek .....	52,000	52,000	81¼	50	0	0
*Do East .....	15,400	15,400	24	10	0	0
Cobham .....	35,000	40,000	62½	18	0	0
Dungarran .....	72,000	84,600	132½	20	0	0
East Cowary .....	30,000	30,000	47	15	0	0
Effluence, No. 1 .....	22,000	25,500	39½	30	0	0
Do No. 2 .....	22,000	22,000	34½	33	0	0
Evelyn Creek, Block C .....	56,000	47,950	75	30	0	0
Grassmere .....	42,000	42,000	65½	19	0	0
Greenough's Hill, No. 1, Block A .....	30,000	30,000	47	20	0	0
Do No. 1, Block B .....	57,000	57,000	89	55	0	0
Do No. 3, Block B .....	48,000	48,000	75	35	0	0
Kandic .....	64,000	64,000	99	30	0	0
Do North .....	20,000	43,200	67½	10	0	0
Koorningbirry South .....	20,000	29,820	45½	15	0	0
Lenwin Klip West .....	16,000	16,000	25	10	0	0
Lismore .....	70,000	79,700	124½	30	0	0
Manatoo East .....	57,000	57,000	89	25	0	0
Do West .....	32,000	35,000	54½	18	0	0
Mullawoolka South .....	56,000	49,100	76½	35	0	0
M'Culloch's Range East .....	60,000	60,000	93½	18	0	0
No. 1, 623 .....	47,500	47,500	74½	25	0	0
No. 1, 690 .....	62,720	62,720	98	35	0	0
Nungo .....	64,000	64,000	100	20	0	0
Otako .....	45,000	45,000	70	25	0	0
Outer Kelly East .....	24,000	27,000	42½	14	0	0
Parro Plains, No. 2 .....	40,000	44,000	68½	22	0	0
Porirua E .....	64,000	64,000	100	27	0	0
Do F .....	40,000	40,000	62½	23	0	0
Rankin's Hill, No. 3, Block D .....	64,000	64,000	100	25	0	0
Do No. 3, Block E .....	64,000	64,000	100	20	0	0
Takeiwa, No. 5 .....	32,000	9,600	15	20	0	0
Terawinda .....	64,000	64,000	99½	23	0	0
Thagoara .....	30,000	30,000	47	15	0	0
Thoulconna East .....	38,000	38,000	58½	25	0	0
Do West .....	17,000	20,000	31½	25	0	0
Wanalla .....	32,000	32,000	50	17	0	0
Wanga East .....	64,000	66,000	103	25	0	0
Do West .....	64,000	64,000	100	30	0	0
Wentworth, No. 1 .....	66,000	66,000	103	80	0	0
Do No. 2 .....	52,000	52,000	81½	28	0	0
Do No. 3 .....	52,000	52,000	81	28	0	0
Do No. 4 .....	60,000	60,000	93½	30	0	0
Wertago .....	43,200	43,200	67½	23	0	0
West Warrego, No. 6 .....	21,000	21,000	32½	35	0	0
Do No. 7 .....	22,000	22,000	34½	30	0	0
Do No. 8 .....	24,000	24,000	37½	30	0	0
Do No. 9 .....	38,000	38,000	59½	35	0	0
Yamaranic .....	46,000	46,000	72	30	0	0
Yoongulgra East .....	34,400	34,400	53½	25	0	0
Totals .....	2,482,220	2,526,990	3,945½	1,465	0	0
<b>Bligh District.</b>						
Digilah .....	16,000	32,000	49½	25	0	0
Mogemul .....	13,000	19,300	30½	20	0	0
Molle .....	15,450	15,450	24	47	10	0
Queensborough Flats .....	16,000	38,300	67½	30	0	0
Totals .....	60,450	105,050	161	122	10	0
<b>Darling District.</b>						
Ana Branch East .....	60,000	63,000	92½	100	0	0
Arlington Plains, Block A .....	20,000	20,000	31¼	10	0	0
Blenalbin, No. 7 .....	30,000	30,000	47	35	0	0
Do No. 8 .....	29,000	29,000	45	25	0	0
Do No. 10 .....	61,000	61,000	95½	25	0	0
Do No. 11 .....	62,000	62,000	97	25	0	0
Bollonkeena .....	28,000	28,000	43½	20	0	0
Buckalow .....	50,000	50,000	78	15	0	0
Do No. 2 .....	64,000	64,000	100	30	0	0
Do No. 5 .....	72,000	72,000	112½	35	0	0
No No. 9 .....	64,000	74,000	115½	55	0	0
Burta .....	56,000	56,000	87	20	0	0

## SCHEDULE 7—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1883.	Area now estimated as available for lease	Rent.
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
<b>Darling District—continued.</b>				
Coultra .....	48,000	48,000	75	20 0 0
East Illawla .....	53,000	53,000	82½	25 0 0
Enid .....	61,440	61,440	96	50 0 0
Loocalle .....	36,000	36,000	56	25 0 0
Magenta .....	60,000	63,500	97½	50 0 0
Mandy .....	32,000	32,000	50	15 0 0
Marma .....	25,000	26,500	41	15 0 0
Mitta .....	51,000	51,000	79½	30 0 0
Mundybah .....	30,000	25,600	40	20 0 0
North Mythis, Block C .....	68,000	68,000	106½	25 0 0
Outer Kurilla .....	60,000	60,000	93½	50 0 0
Outer Gunpanoola .....	45,000	45,000	70½	25 0 0
Outer Paringi Gaari .....	48,000	48,000	75	35 0 0
Outer Waneba .....	42,000	42,000	65½	40 0 0
Putta .....	63,000	63,000	98	20 0 0
South Porcupine .....	54,000	54,000	84½	30 0 0
Sturt's Billabong .....	35,000	35,000	43½	100 0 0
Waneba .....	64,000	64,000	100	50 0 0
Wanga .....	61,000	61,000	96½	20 0 0
Wendi .....	32,000	32,000	50	20 0 0
West Mallara .....	39,000	39,000	61	15 0 0
West Mitta .....	45,000	45,000	70	35 0 0
Winda .....	54,000	73,000	113½	45 0 0
Yantaralla .....	51,200	51,200	80	40 0 0
Totals .....	1,753,640	1,786,240	2,770	1,195 0 0
<b>Lachlan District.</b>				
Bald Hills .....	15,600	15,600	22½	45 0 0
Cookaburragong .....	16,000	17,400	26½	30 0 0
Monument Flats .....	16,150	16,340	21½	30 0 0
Miparo North, Block A .....	38,000	38,000	59½	20 0 0
Naradhu .....	122,800	122,800	188½	100 0 0
North Hyandra .....	37,000	57,000	87½	35 0 0
North Malonga .....	37,000	37,000	57½	45 0 0
Priory Plains, Block D .....	64,000	64,000	100	60 0 0
Do do E .....	64,000	64,000	99½	75 0 0
Do do F .....	64,000	64,000	90½	60 0 0
Roto North-east .....	64,000	64,000	99½	20 0 0
Wargambegul .....	27,000	25,200	39½	25 0 0
Yallock .....	75,500	75,760	118	60 0 0
Yallock West .....	67,800	67,800	105½	50 0 0
Totals .....	728,850	728,900	1,117½	655 0 0
<b>Liverpool Plains District.</b>				
Long Point East .....	25,000	30,000	45	65 0 0
Yarraman North .....	13,000	13,000	20	30 0 0
Totals .....	38,000	43,000	65	95 0 0
<b>Macleay District.</b>				
Nullah Nullah Creek .....	11,520	33,800	51½	10 0 0
<b>Murrumbidgee District.</b>				
Burryjae .....	32,750	32,750	9½	26 0 0
Kentucky .....	21,730	21,730	7½	20 10 0
Totals .....	54,480	54,480	17	46 10 0
<b>Warrego District.</b>				
Back Coronga Peak East .....	45,000	58,300	91	25 0 0
Back Kigwigil .....	52,000	52,000	81½	110 0 0
Back of Back Gumhill .....	60,600	70,000	109½	30 0 0
Block Cor Looden .....	36,000	36,000	56½	58 0 0
Boorroonua Back .....	16,000	15,000	23½	40 0 0
Diemunga .....	20,000	20,000	30½	25 0 0
Extended Old Boundary* .....	10,900	10,600	16½	10 0 0
Frederick's Land .....	8,000	8,000	12½	13 0 0
Gunningdaddy .....	12,000	12,000	18½	18 10 0
Maroona .....	55,300	55,300	84½	33 0 0
Minna Back Block .....	22,500	22,800	35½	45 0 0
Muckerawa Back .....	22,500	22,500	35½	37 10 0
Mount Derinna .....	57,000	57,000	89	35 0 0
Mount Grenfell, No. 2 .....	50,000	48,500	75	25 0 0
Mulga, No. 2 .....	70,000	92,000	153	30 0 0
Do No. 3 .....	84,000	93,000	145½	40 0 0
Do No. 6 .....	50,000	50,000	78	30 0 0
Mundabah .....	6,400	6,400	10	20 0 0
North Darling Back Run, No. 1 .....	52,000	52,200	81½	40 0 0
Do do No. 2 .....	46,400	46,400	72½	33 0 0
Do do No. 17 .....	64,000	64,000	100	20 0 0
Do do No. 18 .....	80,000	80,000	125	26 0 0
Do do No. 22 .....	60,000	58,000	90½	20 0 0

## SCHEDULE 7—continued.

Name of Run.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1883.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.	
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s. d.
<b>Warrego District—continued.</b>					
Papperton Back .....	14,500	14,500	22½	25	0 0
Plumbolah No. 5 .....	13,000	13,000	20¼	25	0 0
Do No. 6 .....	13,000	13,000	20¼	25	0 0
Do No. 7 .....	14,000	14,000	22	32	0 0
Rankin's Hill No. 3, Block C.....	64,000	64,000	100	30	0 0
Thully Springs .....	13,000	13,000	20¼	13	0 0
Ulah Back Run .....	15,200	15,200	22¾	35	0 0
Wee Warru .....	20,500	20,500	32	43	0 0
West Bogan, No. 19 .....	24,500	26,000	34¼	41	0 0
West Warrego, No. 10 .....	62,000	39,700	81½	40	0 0
Do 11 .....	21,000	21,000	33	25	0 0
Do 13 .....	44,000	44,000	68¼	37	0 0
Do 14 .....	50,500	50,500	78	40	0 0
Do 15 .....	34,000	34,000	53	51	0 0
Do 16 .....	17,600	17,600	27½	37	0 0
Willy Willy Back Block.....	15,000	15,000	23½	40	0 0
Totals .....	1,405,800	1,445,000	2,273¼	1,303	0 0
<b>Wellington District.</b>					
Babinda .....	76,800	76,800	120	30	0 0
Back of Terangan .....	16,000	16,000	23¼	30	0 0
Back Willoi .....	16,000	16,000	25	35	0 0
Bumba .....	11,700	11,700	18¼	30	0 0
Byong Hills .....	27,000	27,000	33	47	10 0
Camp Hole .....	16,000	15,100	23½	32	0 0
Currawinna .....	*19,700	19,700	30¾	10	0 0
East Gunningbland .....	16,500	16,500	24	32	10 0
Glenariff, Block C .....	44,000	44,000	68½	30	0 0
Hermitage Plains, Block G .....	28,800	28,800	48½	25	0 0
Do do H .....	39,000	39,000	57½	30	0 0
Jumble Plains, Block C .....	54,000	54,000	82¼	30	0 0
Kurrajong Hill .....	16,000	16,000	25	30	0 0
Milpose .....	21,000	21,000	17¼	15	0 0
Sebastapol .....	16,000	16,000	21	30	0 0
South Byong .....	17,500	17,500	25½	35	0 0
Trundle .....	16,000	16,000	17½	35	0 0
Ulourie .....	16,000	16,000	25	35	0 0
Wallenbiling .....	18,000	19,200	15½	45	0 0
West Bogan, No. 7 .....	44,500	44,500	69¼	50	0 0
Wicklow, Block C .....	64,000	64,000	100	36	0 0
Totals .....	594,500	594,800	866¼	673	0 0

\* The minimum rate of £1 per section is reduced to 10s. for these runs.

## SUMMARY.

District.	Area in Return, 1878.	Estimated area, 1883.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.	
	acres.	acres.	sections.	£	s. d.
Albert.....	2,482,220	2,526,990	3,945¼	1,465	0 0
Bhgh .....	60,450	105,050	161	122	10 0
Darling .....	1,753,640	1,786,240	2,770	1,195	0 0
Lachlan .....	728,850	728,900	1,117¼	655	0 0
Liverpool Plains .....	38,000	43,000	65	95	0 0
Macleay .....	11,520	33,800	51¼	10	0 0
Murrumbidgee .....	54,480	54,480	17	46	10 0
Warrego .....	1,405,800	1,445,000	2,273¼	1,303	0 0
Wellington.....	594,500	594,800	866¼	673	0 0
Totals .....	7,129,460	7,318,260	11,267¼	5,565	0 0

## APPENDIX.—SCHEDULE 7.

AREA under lease and rent of Runs where Leases were extended from 31st December, 1883.

District.	Area now estimated as available for lease.	Rent.	Average rate per Section.	
	sections.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Albert.....	3,945¼	1,465 0 0	0 7	5 1
Bhgh .....	161	122 10 0	0 15	2 6
Darling .....	2,770	1,195 0 0	0 8	7 53
Lachlan .....	1,117¼	655 0 0	0 11	8 7
Liverpool Plains .....	65	95 0 0	1 9	2 76
Macleay .....	51¼	10 0 0	0 3	10 82
Murrumbidgee .....	17	46 10 0	2 14	8 47
Warrego .....	2,273¼	1,303 0 0	0 11	5 53
Wellington.....	866¼	673 0 0	0 15	6 4
Totals .....	11,267¼	5,565 0 0	0 9	10 53

## APPENDIX.—SCHEDULE 7.

SCHEDULE showing some particulars of Runs whose Leases were extended from 31st December, 1883, to 31st December, 1888, under the provisions of 15th section of Occupation Act of 1861.

No of Leases extended.	Districts.	Rents at which Leases have been extended.	Appraised Rents.	Total value of water improvements.	Total value of other improvements.	Total natural capabilities.	Total improved capabilities.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Sheep.	Sheep.
67	Albert .....	1,465 0 0	4,661 6 0	73,351 5 0	62,699 5 0	227,047	406,100
4	Bligh .....	122 10 0	218 10 0	1,870 0 0	4,280 0 0	9,833	20,000
36	Darling .....	1,195 0 0	3,285 7 6	44,089 12 0	41,971 10 0	122,594	249,573
14	Lachlan .....	655 0 0	1,249 0 0	19,035 0 0	35,570 0 0	33,581	79,000
2	Liverpool Plains .....	95 0 0	197 10 0	4,345 0 0	1,870 0 0	6,333	15,000
1	Macleay .....	10 0 0	52 0 0	.....	510 0 0	1,500	2,280
2	Murrumbidgee .....	46 10 0	45 0 0	980 0 0	1,040 0 0	800	1,500
39	Warrego .....	1,303 0 0	3,518 0 0	42,694 8 9	50,825 10 0	146,831	282,000
21	Wellington .....	673 0 0	1,155 0 0	16,364 15 0	25,098 0 0	44,580	89,500
176		5,565 0 0	14,381 12 6	202,730 0 9	223,864 5 0	593,099	1,144,953

## SCHEDULE 8.

REFUNDS of Rent made in 1883, in compensation for land withdrawn from lease since Rent was determined.

District.	No. of Runs.	Area upon which Refund was paid.	Amount of Refund.	Average rate per Section.
		acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albert .....	1	22,400	50 0 0	0 8 0
Bligh .....	34	220,721½	1,667 4 8	2 10 8 91
Clarence .....	1	3,996	14 4 9	1 16 9 17
Darling .....	5	26,273	120 4 2	1 5 0 3
Gwydir .....	24	323,800½	2,445 11 1	2 10 8 78
Lachlan .....	54	481,894	2,879 11 11	2 2 3 85
Liverpool Plains .....	28	293,907½	2,138 7 0	2 19 10 38
Monaro .....	2	20,140	95 11 9	1 0 1 03
Murrumbidgee .....	20	170,935	1,854 13 3	3 18 1 73
New England .....	4	80,539	578 6 4	1 14 1 11
Warrego .....	15	79,404	377 16 4	2 4 9 08
Wellington .....	52	401,011½	3,974 12 6	2 19 1 69
Totals .....	240	2,125,022½	16,196 3 9	2 12 3 14

## SCHEDULE 9.

SCHEDULE of thirty-one Runs the right of Lease to which became forfeited in 1883 on account of non-payment of Rent.

District.	Name of Run.	Estimated area within boundaries.	Area appraised.	Rent.
		acres.	sections.	£ s. d.
Bligh .....	Bangalore .....	8,000	12	13 0 0
Do .....	Marten's Green .....	18,000	28	28 0 0
Clarence .....	Weelgoolga .....	19,840	31	30 0 0
Do .....	Winterville .....	50,000	78	80 0 0
Gwydir .....	The Forest .....	18,000	28	47 0 0
Lachlan .....	*Calytria, Block D .....	32,000	50	50 0 0
Do .....	Cota .....	19,200	7	20 0 0
Do .....	Galong West .....	46,080	3	12 0 0
Do .....	Sheep-station Creek .....	3,200	3	10 0 0
Liverpool Plains .....	Bornah West .....	8,000	12½	10 0 0
Do .....	Tuckeraman .....	5,000	All withdrawn	10 0 0
Macleay .....	*Booningii .....	32,000	50	50 0 0
Do .....	Yessaba .....	14,500	10½	10 0 0
Monaro .....	Archer's Flat .....	7,400	1	10 0 0
Do .....	Biddi .....	30,000	46	60 0 0
Do .....	Cooma Creek .....	7,100	100 acres.	10 0 0
Do .....	Fryingpan Creek (Mould's) .....	5,500	3½	10 0 0
Do .....	Jinden .....	12,000	17	50 0 0
Do .....	Little Buckenderry .....	5,000	7	12 0 0
Do .....	*Merccumbene .....	18,000	24½	60 0 0
Do .....	Mount Inlay .....	64,000	100	100 0 0
Do .....	Murrah .....	4,000	6	10 0 0
Do .....	Narybaba .....	102,400	160	160 0 0
Do .....	Narongo .....	7,800	1½	12 0 0
Do .....	Nimitybell (Tindall's) .....	12,800	14	40 0 0
Do .....	Pericoe .....	16,000	25	25 0 0
Do .....	Uneralla .....	7,500	2½	10 0 0
Do .....	Wambaguga .....	19,200	30	100 0 0
Murrumbidgee .....	Billybong .....	64,000	3	12 10 0
Wellington .....	Eurimbla .....	28,800	18	25 0 0
Do .....	Outer Back Mulingudgery .....	5,870	6	18 10 0

\* Former lessee did not accept a new lease at rent fixed for 1883.

## APPENDIX.—SCHEDULE 9.

LEASES sold at auction during 1883—Date of sale, 27 March.

District.	Name of Run.	Estimated Area.	Rent.	Premium.
		acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clarence .....	Murwillimba .....	3,700	10 0 0	2 0 0
Gwydir .....	Lay Green North .....	49,650	77 0 0	None.
Liverpool Plains .....	Barraba .....	11,100	18 0 0	71 0 0
Macleay .....	Never Never .....	31,850	25 0 0	10 0 0
New England .....	Loanga .....	16,000	40 0 0	14 0 0
	Total .....	112,300	170 0 0	97 0 0

## Runs Subdivided.

District.	Names of old Run	Names of Subdivisions.
Bligh .....	Warran Downs .....	Warran Downs. Tara.
Darling .....	Sturt's Billabong .....	Sturt's Billabong. Sturt's Billabong North.
Gwydir .....	Tulloona .....	Tulloona. Dingramindi. Yooloobil.
Lachlan .....	Cocopara East .....	Cocopara East. Cocopara South.
Liverpool Plains .....	Cuerindi South .....	Cuerindi South. Mundowey West. Mundowey.
Do .....	Mundowey .....	Glen Barra. Gulligal Lowry Creek. Ukolan.
Monaro .....	Whitwhittal or Adicumbene .....	Whitwhittal. Adicumbene.
Wellington .....	Billabong East .....	Billabong East. Flagstone Creek.

## SCHEDULE 10.

TRANSFERS completed during the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Name of District.	No. of Runs.	No. of Runs.	No. of Runs.	No. of Runs.
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Albert .....	103	166	153	134
Bligh .....	43	116	98	38
Clarence .....	12	15	17	5
Darling .....	29	92	62	41
Gwydir .....	37	33	23	32
Lachlan .....	116	135	155	105
Liverpool Plains .....	40	32	77	22
Macleay .....	1	7	2	Nil.
Monaro .....	17	14	21	13
Murrumbidgee .....	64	46	41	32
New England .....	19	15	13	29
Warrego .....	94	178	179	38
Wellington .....	112	121	81	49
Totals .....	687	970	912	538

SCHEDULE 11.  
SUMMARY of Special Leases current in 1883.

Purposes for which granted.	Number of Tenures	Area.	Annual Rent.	Value of Improvements.	Material obtained.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Approaches to bridges .....	2	7 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	
Bathing-places, landing-places, &c. ....	33	5 2 10	64 3 0	2,330 0 0	
Brick yards and kilns .....	11	29 1 38	65 0 0	855 0 0	554,000 bricks, £1,082.
Business premises .....	12	75 2 19	141 0 0	14,895 0 0	
Ferries .....	11	12 2 23	111 0 0	1,545 0 0	50 tons cane.
Fisheries .....	4	6 2 0	17 10 0	125 0 0	
Inns .....	21	198 2 12	166 0 0	11,430 0 0	
Jetties .....	48	3 2 23½	163 10 0	44,875 0 0	
Lord Howe Island occupants .....	11	39 2 20½	0 11 0	1,450 0 0	
Mail stations and stables .....	7	784 0 0	92 15 0	1,560 0 0	24 tons hay.
Metal works .....	1	0 0 18	10 0 0	100 0 0	
Piles for floating-docks, &c. ....	4	.....	6 0 0	100 0 0	
Pontoon bridge .....	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	200 0 0	
Procuring gravel .....	3	185 0 0	27 10 0	50 0 0	
Protection of water supply .....	4	133 2 0	6 10 0	3,020 0 0	
Quarrying .....	15	66 3 34	105 5 0	2,377 0 0	5,170 tons stone—772 perches; 50 tons lime.
Sawmills, &c. ....	20	601 2 6	188 10 0	28,025 0 0	
Shipbuilding .....	4	1 2 33	25 0 0	1,150 0 0	
Slaughtering .....	4	402 0 0	33 0 0	501 6 8	6 tons hay, £24.
Smithies, smelting-works, &c. ....	5	61 0 0	36 5 0	12,370 0 0	
Tannery .....	1	0 1 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	
Tramways .....	2	28 0 0	20 10 0	430 0 0	
Wharfs, receiving stores, &c. ....	36	62 0 8	347 0 0	15,045 0 0	96 bushels corn.
Wooldrying .....	1	3 1 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	
Purposes not otherwise classified .....	7	191 2 0	29 15 0	1,376 0 0	1,300 bushels maize.
	268	2,900 2 10	1,679 14 0	143,924 6 8	

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer. —1884.

[Is. 3d.]





1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ADDITIONAL TIMBER REGULATIONS.**

(UNDER CROWN LANDS ACTS OF 1861 AND LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1875.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Mines, Forest Branch. Sydney, 13 July, 1883.

**ADDITIONAL TIMBER REGULATIONS.**

WHEREAS by the Crown Lands Alienation and Occupation Acts of 1861, and the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, power was given to the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make Regulations as therein provided: And it is expedient that Regulations should be made for the purpose of providing for the removal of timber felled on Crown Lands, or bark stripped from trees growing on such lands: Therefore His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

**REMOVAL OF TIMBER.**

No. 46. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Timber Regulation No. 37, of 24th September, 1878, all timber felled on Crown Lands, or bark stripped from trees thereon, shall be removed from Crown Lands during the currency of the license under which it was felled or stripped respectively: Provided that, if the Minister is satisfied that difficulties exist to the removal of the same within the prescribed period, he may extend such time for removal, upon such terms and conditions as he shall think proper; and all such timber felled or bark stripped which shall not be removed during the currency of such license, or during the further period allowed for that purpose by the Minister, shall be liable to be seized by and on behalf of the Government, and sold by auction or by private contract, upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as the Minister may from time to time direct; and the proceeds of such sale, after the deduction of all expenses, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**TIMBER RESERVES.**

(ACREAGE, INCOME, COST, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 October, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 27th April, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The total acreage under Timber Reserves at 31 December last.  
 “ (2.) The total income received during the year 1882 from such Reserves,  
 “ for rent, royalty, and timber licenses.  
 “ (3.) The total cost during 1882 for Forest Rangers and managing the  
 “ Timber Reserves.  
 “ (4.) The rent per section which the pastoral tenants pay for the Timber  
 “ Reserves.”

(*Mr. Barbour.*)

RETURN.

	£	s.	d.
1. 4,003,000½ acres.			
2. Rent, royalty, and timber licenses ... ..	11,292	18	10
Ringbarking fees ... ..	1,033	14	0
Total ... ..	£12,326	12	10

3. £12,591 19s. 5d. This includes £729 11s., cost of wattle plantations.

4. So far as can be ascertained, the average rate paid is from £1 12s. 1d. to £2 per square mile.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**WINDSOR AND RICHMOND COMMONS.**  
(ALLEGED ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 April, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order*, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all correspondence, minutes, &c., by the Minister for Lands and any official of the Lands Department, having reference to the illegal occupation by Mr. McQuade, M.L.A., and any other person, of a large portion of the Windsor or Richmond Commons.
- “ (2.) Copies of all letters, correspondence, &c., from Mr. McQuade, M.L.A., and any other persons, in illegal occupation of above Commons.
- “ (3.) Copy of the Minister’s decision (if any) in the above case or cases.”

*(Mr. McElhone.)*

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## WINDSOR AND RICHMOND COMMONS.

### No. 1.

#### The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1847.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th December, 1846, relative to the intention of the Crown to regrant, with certain exceptions, the lands which have been set apart for Commons; and in attention to the latter paragraph of your communication, by which you request my report upon the subject of the portions of the grants which it will be requisite to exclude from the new deeds, I have the honor, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, to enclose a tabular statement with remarks showing the present condition of the Commons and what is required to be excluded in regranteeing them, observing that such space might now be left for the future extension of the towns as in the discretion of the surveyors (whose report on each can be obtained) and the town authorities may appear expedient.

I have, &c.,

T. L. MITCHELL,

Surveyor-General.

[Enclosure to No. 1.]

#### SCHEDULE of lands set apart for Commons in New South Wales.

Name in deed.	Area.	Parishes in which situated.	Particulars of towns, &c., which have been taken out of the Common.
* * Richmond Hill .....	* * 600 acres .....	* * St. Matthew and Pitt Town .....	* * None.
* *	* *	* *	* *

### No. 2.

#### The Surveyor-General to Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Galloway.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 20 March, 1847.

In reference to the subject of the lands which have been set apart for Commons, the present tenure of which, as you are aware, has impeded the issue of deeds of grant of the allotments in the principal towns, I have now to inform you that it is proposed to regrant such portions of these Commons as have not been alienated by the Crown or applied to other purposes, and that in the ensuing Session of Council some legislative measure is to be introduced for this purpose; in the meantime all that is necessary to be done in preparing reports upon, and fresh descriptions of, the Commons should be proceeded with. I therefore forward to you a copy of a tabular account of the present state of the Commons which was prepared for the Colonial Secretary, and have to request that you will forthwith take such steps as will enable you to prepare fresh descriptions for insertion in any deed or deeds which the Legislative Council may recommend.

It will not, perhaps, be necessary to make entire surveys of the boundaries of these Commons or to introduce lengths of lines, the apparently advisable course being to refer to existing alienations as boundaries, and to let the deeds of grant of such alienations determine the lengths and bearings. Should there however be any serious encroachments or occupancies, it may be necessary to make them the subject of special report; and it will be advisable to exclude from those Commons out of which towns have been taken sufficient land for the extension of such towns, and even to provide, if necessary, for the establishment of other towns or villages, and to make reservations for any other objects of public utility, convenience, health, or enjoyment—such as spots for burial-grounds or sites for schools and churches.

You will therefore from time to time, as your survey and examination may be completed, hand to me a sketch with a description and report on each of the Commons, but referring specially for instructions should any difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion of your reports be presented.

As this may for a time require your whole attention I have directed Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Shone to hold himself in readiness to perform any surveys in your district to which the Public Service may require immediate attention.

I have, &c.,

T. L. MITCHELL,

Surveyor-General.

### No. 3.

#### Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Shone to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Windsor, 4 September, 1848.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 47-81, originally addressed to Mr. Galloway, on the subject of the lands set apart for Commons, and directing their measurement in order that fresh descriptions might be prepared for insertion in any deed or deeds the Legislative Council may recommend, I do myself the honor to forward herewith a survey of Richmond Hill Common, the description of which I have not as yet made out, as I am in doubt whether to include therein all the encroachments which have been made beyond the original boundaries or to prepare the description from the present alienations which are fenced in.

The most serious encroachment on this Common is that by Mr. Beddell, the present owner of the adjoining land. The other encroachments of the farms on the western side of the Common are (as it will be seen by the plan) of minor importance in places, and may, in a measure, be accounted for by Governor Macquarie, giving (as I have been informed) permission to parties holding farms on South Creek to build back on higher ground in case of floods.

The description can be made out when I receive your instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.,

WM. SHONE.

No. 4.

## No. 4.

## The Surveyor-General to Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Shone.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1848.

With reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo, wherein attention to the instructions conveyed to you by letter, 20th March, 1847, addressed originally to Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Galloway, you forward a survey of the Richmond Hill Common, I have now to request that you will be so good as to furnish forthwith a description of the Common, including the Common, it being the intention of the Government, as intimated to me by the Colonial Secretary, that the question of encroachments should be dealt with by the Trustees themselves.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. L. MITCHELL,  
Surveyor-General.

## No. 5.

## The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 22 December, 1848.

Referring to the correspondence which has taken place relative to the proposed new deeds of grant of Commons, particularly to your letters of 10th of December, 1846, and of 2nd March, 1847, and to your communication of 13th March, 1848, by which it was intimated to me that the descriptions for the new deeds are to embrace all the encroachments, and that the Trustees are to be left to deal with the encroachments, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that very careful surveys have now been made, and descriptions prepared of two more of these Commons, namely, Nelson Common, in the parish of Pitt-town, and Richmond Hill Common, in the parish of Saint Matthew and Pitt-town, and I have the honor to forward copies of the descriptions of both Commons herewith.

The Nelson or Pitt-town Common, as far as can be gathered from the old maps, was intended for the district of Nelson, now the parish of Pitt-town.

The Richmond Hill Common is entirely removed from the district which was formerly called Richmond Hill, and it is difficult to say what lands it was intended to benefit; I have, however, requested the Assistant-Surveyor, Mr. Shone, to make enquiry.

Both these Commons are greatly encroached upon, and should it be considered expedient I would suggest that the removal of encroachments by the Trustees or the obtaining of rent from the encroachments would be greatly facilitated were the Trustees furnished with copies of the plans of the survey.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. L. MITCHELL,  
Surveyor-General.

## No. 6.

## Deed of Grant.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Greeting:

WHEREAS by a certain instrument bearing date on the twelfth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four under the seal of the territory of New South Wales and under the hand of His Excellency Philip Gridley King Esquire then our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said territory the land hereinafter particularly described was allotted as Common land for the use of the settlers and other cultivators holding the surrounding allotments on the east side of the South Creek granted up to the date above mentioned and excluding those holding land on the east side of the Hawkesbury Road but the instrument aforesaid is deemed insufficient in law for the purposes of securing and regulating the rights of Common intended to be thereby granted And whereas by a certain Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our said territory of New South Wales passed in the eleventh year of our reign intituled "*An Act to enable Trustees of Commons in New South Wales to have perpetual succession and to empower them to regulate the use of such lands as may be granted as Commons within the said Colony and for other purposes relating thereto*" certain provisions were made for the purposes in the title to the said Act mentioned and it is proposed and intended that a grant of the hereinbefore mentioned land should be issued to James Rochester of Windsor James Pendergast of Pitt Town and Samuel Marsden of Windsor and their successors of the same land To hold the same for the benefit of the said settlers and other cultivators holding the surrounding allotments on the east side of the South Creek granted up to the date of the instrument hereinbefore recited and excluding those holding lands on the east side of the Hawkesbury Road as aforesaid to the end of the said land may be vested and held according to the intent and meaning thereof.

Now know ye that in order to promote the interest and convenience of the said settlers and other cultivators holding the surrounding allotments as aforesaid and for the purpose of better securing and regulating the rights of Common intended to be granted hereby and by the hereinbefore recited instruments We do give and grant unto the said James Rochester James Pendergast and Samuel Marsden as Trustees of the Richmond Hill Common and their successors to be appointed as in and by the said Act is provided All that piece or parcel of land in our said territory situated in the County of Cumberland and parishes of Saint Matthew and Pitt Town containing by admeasurement six hundred and eight acres and three roods be the same more or less commencing at the north-west corner of the Common and bounded on the west by the portions of land granted to Carroll Curry and Payne Bates and Aspinall being a line bearing south forty-six chains to a reserved road one chain wide separating W. Aspinall's thirty acres from Joseph Jenkinson's thirty acres then on the west by the reserved road being a line bearing south one chain to Joseph Jenkinson's north-east corner then on the west by Joseph Jenkinson's and Joseph Dullage's grants of thirty acres each being a line bearing south six degrees east twenty chains sixty links then on the west by the thirty-acre portions of land granted to Jacob Russell Richard Burman and James Baker being a line bearing south thirty-one degrees thirty minutes east thirty-five chains twenty links to the north-east corner of Francis Fowke's thirty-acre grant being a line bearing south four degrees east ten chains forty links to a mark on the present fence being the southern boundary point

of

of the Common then on the south-east by Charles Marsden's grant of nine hundred acres being a line bearing east forty degrees north eighty-four chains then on the north-east by the old Hawkesbury Road separating it from Andrew Thompson's grant of two hundred and sixty acres being a line bearing north thirty degrees west sixty chains seventy links then on the north by William Balmain's grant of two hundred and seventy acres being a line bearing west fifty-seven chains fifty links to the north-west corner of the Common as aforesaid being the land advertised as number nine on the Government notice dated 15th January 1850 To have and to hold unto and to the use of the said James Rochester James Pendergast and Samuel Marsden as such Trustees as aforesaid and their successors as aforesaid for ever as a Common to permit the use and benefit of the same to the said settlers and other cultivators holding the surrounding allotments on the east side of the South Creek as aforesaid under and subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the said James Rochester James Pendergast and Samuel Marsden and their successors by virtue of the provisions in the said recited Act contained or of any other law or authority in that behalf enabling them Provided nevertheless and we do hereby except and reserve unto us our heirs and successors all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter be required for a public way or public ways canals or railroads in over and through the same to be set out by our Governor for the time being of our said territory or some person by him authorised in that respect and also all sand clay stone gravel indigenous timber and all other materials the natural produce of the said land which may be required at any time or times hereafter by the Government of the Colony for the construction and repair of any public ways public works bridges or canals or for naval purposes or railroads or any fences embankments dams sewers or drains necessary for the same together with the right of taking and removing all such materials and also all land within one hundred feet of high-water-mark on the sea-coast and on every creek harbour and inlet of the sea And also all mines of gold and of silver with full and free liberty and power to search for dig and take away the same And also the right of full and free ingress egress and regress into out of and upon the said land for the several purposes aforesaid And we do further reserve unto us our heirs and successors full power for us or them or for the Governor for the time being of our said territory to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said land not hereinbefore reserved which may be required at any time or times for any public roads or works whatsoever And we do also reserve unto us our heirs and successors and to the Governor for the time being of our said territory by such person or persons as shall be by them or him authorised in that behalf full power to make and conduct through the said land all common or public drains and sewers which may be deemed expedient Provided always that if the trusts conditions reservations and provisoes herein contained or any part thereof be not duly observed and performed by the said trustees and their successors then the said land shall be forfeited and revert unto us our heirs and successors and these presents and every matter and thing herein contained shall cease and determine and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes And it shall be lawful for us our heirs and successors by our Governor for the time being of our said territory or some person by them or him authorised in that behalf to re-enter upon and take possession of the said land or any part thereof and the said Trustee or Trustees and their successors and all occupiers thereof therefrom wholly to remove In testimony whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said territory.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order Governor-General of all our Australian Possessions and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales aforesaid this thirteenth day of April in the sixteenth year of our reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

CHAS. A. FITZROY. (L.S.)

*Minute on No. 6.*

Entered on record by me this eighteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three the words from "and its Dependencies" to "New South Wales" having been previously interlined in the attestation at page 315. This registration is now a verbatim copy of the original Deed as executed.

E. DEAS-THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

No. 7.

Memorandum.

Richmond Hill Common, 500 or 600 acres, near Mulgrave.

RANGER to see whether any Crown Lands other than the Common are fenced or occupied in this locality.—A.O.P., 17/10/76. Davis, *Australian Office*, Windsor.

*Minutes on No. 7.*

By Surveyor-General:—Forwarded to Mr. D.-S. Evans in accordance with the decision of the Secretary for Lands.—ROBT. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 5 June, 1878. Mr. District-Surveyor Thos. Evans.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Pitt for survey.—THOMAS EVANS, 15 June, 1878.

No. 8.

Mr. Crown Lands Ranger Watson to The Officer-in-Charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir,

Ryde, 23 October, 1876.

I have the honor to state, from information which I received, I think that Mr. William Smith, near Mulgrave Railway Station, has about 30 acres of Crown Land fenced in with his property, situated near Mulgrave Station. The land referred to is known as the "No Man's Land," and it is at the junction of South and Eastern Creeks and joining Mr. C. Marsden's 900 acres.

I saw Mr. Smith about it. He did not give me a very satisfactory answer. I told him that I should report it to the Government.

I have, &c.,

G. O. WATSON,  
Crown Lands Ranger.

*Minute on above.*

Immediate.—A.O.P., 25 Oct., 1876.



## No. 9.

Mr. Crown Lands Ranger Watson to The Officer-in-Charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir, Ryde, 25 October, 1876.

I have the honor to state, having been requested to report, that the Trustees of the Richmond Hill Common are letting off portions of the said Common.

It is of no use to the few Commoners, *four*, including *five*, Trustees, making nine in all.

Two of the Commoners stated that the Government should resume and sell it in small lots, as it is of no use to them. I was told that Mr. McQuade has 80 acres, William Smith 80 acres, and Joseph Schofield 20 acres of the said Common. There is very little timber on it. The names of the Trustees are Mr. McQuade, T. B. Johnson, C. W. May, J. Gow, and Michael Raper. The Common contains 600 acres.

I have, &c.,

G. O. WATSON,

Crown Lands Ranger.

*Minutes on No. 9.*

Are the parties referred to identical?—A.O.P., 2/1/77. The parties are identical; the 30 acres mentioned as occupied by Smith adjoins the Common.—G. O. WATSON, 4/1/77. Submitted.—E.L.

For the information of the Under Secretary for Lands. The District-Surveyor should perhaps report.—A.O.P., 16/2/77. Deputy Surveyor-General.

By Surveyor-General:—Mr. D.-S. Evans is requested to report.—ROB. D. FITZGERALD, for Surveyor-General, 3rd March, 1877.

## No. 10.

Mr. District-Surveyor Evans to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, East Maitland, 10 May, 1877.

In compliance with your B.C. instructions of 9th March, No. 77-95, I have the honor to report on a suggestion by Crown Lands Ranger Watson, that the Richmond Hill Common should be sold as stated by Mr. Watson.

Mr. McQuade has a considerable part of the Common included in his paddock, about 20 acres. This is admittedly an encroachment, but one of very old standing. This land is the most valuable part of the Common. Messrs. Smith and Schofield, between them, have more than double that quantity enclosed, also an encroachment of very old standing. The exact extent of these encroachments cannot be ascertained without a survey.

Fifteen persons named in the margin are entitled to Commoners' rights, and these elect the five Trustees; and I think, considering the small number of Commoners, that it would be useless to expect the Trustees to take proceedings against the persons encroaching, some of whom are on the trust.

The land is subject to resumption by the Crown, and therefore is still Crown land, and therefore no period of possession would give a title.

As far as I am aware there is no reason for the sale of the Common. It was granted as a refuge in times of flood, and the necessity exists as much at the present time as formerly. It may be stated that most of the Commoners are poor persons, who are most unlikely to take proceedings against the persons encroaching on the Common, but to whom the use of the Common, even as encroached upon, is of very great use.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS EVANS,

District Surveyor.

Names of Commoners:—  
Edward Raper,  
Michael Raper,  
J. B. Johnson,  
Robert Drew,  
Wm. McQuade,  
James McQuade,  
Samuel Armour,  
John Gow,  
D. Cunneen,  
Mrs. Williams,  
Mary Pendergast,  
Christopher May,  
John McQuade,  
John Brown,  
Wm. Smith.

*Minutes on No. 10.*

By the Surveyor-General:—Upon the report by Mr. District-Surveyor Evans it is submitted for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands that a survey of the Common be made, with a view to the abatement of the encroachment by McQuade and others.—ROB. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 13 June, 1877. Under Secretary for Lands, for approval. By Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 18/5/78.

## No. 11.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Pitt to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, North Richmond, 31 July, 1878.

In reference to your instructions to District-Surveyor Evans, dated 5th June, 1878 (163), I have the honor to state that I have made a survey of the existing outlines of Richmond Hill Common, and herewith forward plan.

The plan shows correctly the true position of the fences, the survey having been very carefully made with the theodolite, and twice gone over.

This Common was remeasured by Mr. Surveyor Shone in 1848. After his survey, and from his boundaries, a new deed was issued.

The bearings and lengths given in the deed do not close by calculation. I think this has occurred by describing boundaries without making any allowance for variation.

I enclose calculations for latitude and departure from the description in the deed, and similar calculations from my traverse.

The line CE on my plan I have no doubt whatever is as near as possible the true boundary of Marsden's grant as laid down by Surveyors Shone, Whitaker, and Armstrong.

The eastern boundary of the Common is the old Hawkesbury Road. It is shown on Mr. Shone's plan, and described in the deed of Common as a straight line; the existing fence is not a straight line, but curved inwards, as shown on my plan. The same applies to the south boundary of the Common. Mr. Shone represents the northern boundary of the Common on his plan by a dotted line entirely within the existing fence, forming the southern boundary of Balmain's grant, but the notes on his plan make no reference whatever to any encroachment.

The western boundary of the Common is the most difficult to determine as it forms the boundaries of several small grants which were measured by Surveyor Grimes in or about the year 1799. According to

to Mr. Shone's plan the boundary of the Common commences nearly a chain north from the existing north-east corner of Mary Carrol's grant, and terminates on the northern boundary of Marsden's 900-acre grant, at a point 8 chains south 50 degrees west from the south-west corner of the fence encroachment by McQuade.

The red lines on my plan follow these boundaries of Mr. Shone's exactly by allowing a variation of 1 degree 7 minutes, but the starting point will be a little further south, namely, 36 links north from Mary Carrol's corner as fenced.

If Mr. Grimes' field-notes could be obtained they would no doubt furnish the necessary information for determining the boundaries in question. The red dotted lines on my plan, which I now forward, correspond with the boundaries shown on an old plan in my possession, but there is not sufficient information on it to enable me to connect with accuracy the terminal points A and C.

I am therefore unable to proceed further with the survey. I wish to be instructed, first, as to boundary of the old Hawkesbury Road; am I to run a straight line, or one parallel to the existing fence; secondly, as to Balmain's boundary; and thirdly, as to the boundaries of the grants on South Creeks.

In the event of a line of railway being constructed to connect the Northern and Western lines the southern junction will probably be on this Common. Consequently it is highly important that the boundaries of the Common should be accurately and permanently defined, and at the same time settle the question of encroachments, as in all probability the land will be considerably enhanced in value.

Having spent considerable time in this survey, both in the field and in the office, and with unsatisfactory results, I trust that as my traverse lines are only temporarily marked you will give this matter your earliest attention.

I have returned, under separate cover, Mr. Shone's field-book, together with a copy of my field notes. From the latter you will perceive that I made a survey of the outlines of Thompson's and Stogdell's grants, with a view, if possible, of ascertaining the variation of the compass since the date of original survey. The variation, so far as I could ascertain from existing marked trees on the boundary of Nelson Common, is 1 degree, but the western boundary of Marsden's grant is apparently only half a degree.

I have enclosed the correspondence.

I have, &c.,

GEO. M. PITT.

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No. 12.

Memo. by Surveyor-General to Under Secretary for Lands.

THE encroachments upon the Richmond Hill Common are shown by a red edging upon the accompanying tracing.

It is submitted for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands that with a view to the removal of those persons in illegal occupation thereof the Trustees be communicated with upon the subject.

ROBT. FITZGERALD,

(For Surveyor-General),

13 August, 1879.

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Minutes on No. 12.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—For decision.—W.W.S., 18/8/79. By Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.H., 21/8/79. Mr. Lewis,—Is it intended to send the tracing to the Trustees?—J.G.N., 24/8/79. Yes.—G.L., 26/8/79. The Trustees should probably be asked if the encroachments have been removed.—G. LEWIS, 19/7/81. Action as suggested may be taken.—F.H.W., 23/7/81. By Under Secretary for Lands:—Yes.—C.O., 23/7/81.

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No. 13.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 September, 1879.

In reference to a report received from the Crown Lands Ranger, representing that the Richmond Hill Common has been encroached upon by certain parties, I am directed to forward herewith a tracing showing the encroachments and to request that you will be good enough to cause their removal forthwith.

W. W. STEPHEN.

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No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 29 July, 1881.

Referring to the letter addressed to you on the 13th September, 1879, with respect to certain encroachments upon the Richmond Hill Common, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the encroachments in question have been removed.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

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No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 October, 1881.

I am directed to invite your attention to my letter of the 29th July, 1881, requesting you to inform me whether the encroachments upon the Richmond Hill Common have been removed; and I am to request you to be good enough to furnish a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

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No. 16.

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No. 16.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 May, 1882.

I am directed to invite your attention to my letter of the 29th July, 1881, requesting you to inform me whether the encroachments upon the Richmond Hill Common have been removed, and I am to request you to be good enough to furnish a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

No. 17.

The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Windsor, 20 May, 1882.

We do ourselves the honor to acknowledge receipt of correspondence in the matter of the Richmond Hill Common, Mulgrave, near Windsor.

And in reply thereto, and more particularly to Mr. J. B. Johnston's communication to your Department of date July 9th, 1881, stating that there are numerous and extensive encroachments upon the Common by the parties named, and amounting in the whole to about 135 acres, and there is a small encroachment by Mr. John Gow of about 5 perches, enclosing a waterhole which is a public benefit, this last encroachment is the only one we are cognizant of, and it was not for the public benefit, and it was made by Mr. Gow for his own sole use, and thereby to deprive the other commoners of the use of the water therein collected, but the encroachment has been removed by some person other than Mr. Gow, and not by the direction of any of the Trustees.

With the exception of the encroachments by Mr. John Gow we are not aware of any other, in fact the parties holding land abutting upon the Common, have, either by themselves or their representatives, been in possession of their respective holdings, and have occupied the same for fifty or sixty years. Since we have occupied the position of Trustees we have in no way encroached upon the Common.

We may mention that the Trustees of the Common forwarded to your Department about October last, explaining their administration of the affairs of the same, but we have received no reply to the same.

The Common has been dedicated and granted by the Crown to Trustees for the use of the settlers in time of flood, and being high land affords an excellent refuge at such times, in fact they, the settlers, have no other refuge so easily available and convenient.

We have, &amp;c.,

JOHN M. McQUADE,

Senior Trustee.

C. W. MAY.

*Minutes on No. 17.*

There are papers in the department on this matter. Where is the communication of the 9th July last, herein referred to?—J.D.D., *pro* F. H. WILSON, 26/5/82. I cannot trace the letter referred to.—G.N., 25/7/82. Submitted, whether further action is necessary.—J.D.D., 25/7/82. Forwarded to Mr. G. Lewis.—F.H.W., 26/7/82.

By Surveyor-General:—As considerable encroachments were shown to exist by Licensed-Surveyor Pitt in his survey of the Common in 1878, it is submitted that the Trustees be asked to say if the encroachments upon the Common, shown on the tracing forwarded to them with letter of 13th September, 1879, exist.—G. LEWIS (for the Surveyor-General), 28 August, 1882. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted.—F.H.W., 8/9/82.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Inquire.—C.O., 28/9/82.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 October, 1882.

In reference to your letter of the 20th May last, respecting certain encroachments on the Richmond Hill Common, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the encroachments shown on the tracing forwarded to you with my letter of the 13th September, 1879, are still in existence.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

No. 19.

The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Windsor, 25 November, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, we do ourselves the honor to inform you that we are not cognizant of any encroachment whatever on Richmond Hill Common except one made by Mr. John Gow, which has been for some time removed.

The present Trustees have not made any encroachments whatever upon that Common.

We have, &amp;c.,

JOHN M. McQUADE.

C. W. MAY.

*Minutes*

*Minutes on No. 19.*

Now at Records I think.—J.D.D., 13/12/82. Reserve Branch.—F.H.W., 19/12/83.

By Surveyor-General :—It is submitted that the Trustees be invited to state if the encroachments shown in tracing forwarded 13th September, 1879, have been removed.—G. LEWIS (for the Surveyor-General), 28/12/83. The Under Secretary for Lands.

For approval.—F.H.W., 2/1/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands :—Write as suggested.—C.O., 6/1/83.

Remind.—J.D.D. (*pro* F.H.W.), 20/3/83.

## No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 January, 1883.

In reference to your letter of the 25th November last, relative to encroachments on the Richmond Hill Common, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the encroachments shown on the tracing forwarded with my communication of the 13th September, 1879, have been removed.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

## No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 30 March, 1883.

I AM directed to invite your attention to my letter of the 12th January, 1883, requesting you to inform me whether the encroachments shown on the tracing forwarded with my communication of the 13th September, 1879, have been removed, and I am to request you to be good enough to furnish a reply thereto at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

## No. 22.

The Trustees, Richmond Hill Common, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Windsor, 6 April, 1883.

In reply to your letter Miscellaneous 82-19,735, and to several other letters on the same subject, we do ourselves the honor to inform you that we are not aware of any encroachments having been made on the Richmond Hill Common, or any encroachments thereon that we can legally cause to be removed.

We have, &c.,

JOHN M. McQUADE,

Senior Trustee.

C. W. MAY.

*Minutes on No. 22.*

Submitted that the papers be returned to the Surveyor-General.—F.H.W., 14/4/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands :—The Surveyor-General.—C.O., 16/4/83.

## No. 23.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General to Under Secretary for Lands.

15 May, 1883.

THE Richmond Hill Common was surveyed by Mr. Shone in 1848, and considerable encroachments existed, as shown on his plan, but no action appears to have been taken for their removal.

In 1876 the Crown Lands Ranger drew attention to the encroachment on the Common, and upon the report of Mr. District-Surveyor Evans, the Secretary for Lands approved of a re-survey, with a view to the abatement of the encroachments. This re-survey was performed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Pitt in 1878, from which it appears that the encroachments still exist as at date of survey by Mr. Shone, and a tracing from Mr. Pitt's plan is enclosed.

The attention of the Trustees has been drawn to these encroachments, and a tracing showing same forwarded to them, but they state that they are not aware of any encroachments thereon that they can legally cause to be removed.

It is submitted for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands as to what further action should now be taken.

G. LEWIS,

(For the Surveyor-General).

*Minutes on No. 23.*

Submitted. Richmond Hill is one of the few Commons for which deeds have issued.

Submitted whether, in view of the fact that a deed has issued for the Common, and the statements made by the Trustees that they are not aware of any encroachment, the Crown should take any further action.—J.D.D., 21/5/83.

Unless it is deemed advisable to call for a further report from a surveyor as to whether the encroachments have been removed, the latest report being dated 31st July, 1878.—F.H.W., 22/5/83.

The Trustees having stated that there are now no encroachments no further action is necessary.—C.O., 26/5/83.

For the information of Survey Office.—J.D.D., 28/5/83.

By the Surveyor-General :—District-Surveyor Woolrych will be good enough to say if the encroachments still exist.—G. LEWIS (for the Surveyor-General), 30 May, 1883.

## No. 24.

## Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

ATTENTION is invited to the minute of the Under Secretary, dated the 26th instant, upon the enclosed papers.

The instruction to Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych does not appear to be in accordance with the decision referred to. The papers were referred to Survey Office with a view to the decision being noted, and not for the purpose of again referring the case to a surveyor.—J.D.D., 31/5/83. F.H.W., 1/6/83.

*Minutes on No. 24.*

The Survey Office can perhaps state the reason and object of the proposed reference, in view of the fact that the Trustees can alone proceed, state that there are no encroachments.—C.O., 4/7/83.

Also why the reference was about to be made without further submission of the case.—C.O., Survey Office, 5/7/83.

By the Surveyor-General:—In consideration of the facts that two Ministers required reports on the encroachments, and that the encroachment is stated to be in the possession of one of the Trustees, I thought that the case should be brought under the consideration of the Secretary for Lands rather than be dealt with by the Under Secretary; but before requesting that such reference be made I desired to make sure of the facts (as reported by Mr. L.-S. Pitt), by a further reference to the District-Surveyor, a course which, in my opinion, is at all times open to the Surveyor-General, for whom the action was taken.—ROBT. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 25 July, 1883. Submitted.—F.H.W., 30/7/83.

By the Under Secretary for Lands:—I do not observe that the Deputy Surveyor-General dealt with the case (on the occasion referred to by me) as stated by him. After a direction having been given by me, if further or other action is deemed necessary for some reason not apparent, when the papers were before me, it is proper that my attention should be drawn to the matter.—C.O., 31/7/83. The Surveyor-General.

The Deputy Surveyor-General.—2/7/83.

By the Surveyor-General:—I am of opinion that the Surveyor-General has a right, in the public interest, at any time to obtain a report from a surveyor on any matter, and also that this case should be referred to the Secretary for Lands. The action taken, though signed by Mr. Lewis, was under my direction, and for the Surveyor-General.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 3/7/83.

By the Under Secretary for Lands:—Certainly the Surveyor-General has, and that right has not been questioned; but when I give a direction it should be carried out, unless some reason is advanced to the contrary, and my attention should be drawn to it. That course has not been adopted in this instance, and I drew attention to the fact, and now submit that any other mode of procedure would be irregular, as I may direct certain action which may be put aside in the Survey Office without reference to me. I am sure it can never be held that the permanent head of a department is to be treated in this manner and his directions ignored.—C.O., 13/8/83.

By Secretary for Lands:—With reference to Mr. G. Lewis' memo., which was submitted to the Under Secretary for Lands, relative to alleged encroachment on the Richmond Hill Common, I am of opinion that the memo. of the Under Secretary of the 26/5/83 was a correct view of the matter, especially when read in connection with the letter of the Trustees in answer to a letter from this Department.

The memorandum of the Deputy Surveyor-General containing his opinion as regards the functions of the Surveyor-General relative to his obtaining reports on any public matter from his professional officers, and the submission by him, when necessary, to the Minister in the usual course is correct.

I understand that the Surveyor-General desires the matter of the encroachments on the Richmond Common to be considered by me. The Trustees of the Common hold it in fee simple for the use and benefit of the Commoners, therefore they are the only persons who can legally eject or proceed against trespassers. If the Trustees fail to do their duty it is then for the Commoners to take action in regard to them. The Government most certainly cannot proceed to eject trespassers of their own motion. Mr. George Lewis' memorandum shows that the department has heretofore taken such action as was open to them to preserve the rights of the Commoners. I confess that I am unable to suggest any further action in the matter which would be effective. Perhaps the Commoners, or some of them, might be informed of the facts of the case. This is of course a mere suggestion.—J.S.F., 29/8/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—There is one question in connection with this matter which may perhaps not have been clearly put by me, that has not been observed, and I therefore venture to re-submit the papers. The question is whether after my memorandum of the 26th May last further action should have been taken in the Survey Office in opposition to that memo. without my attention having been drawn to the supposed necessity for it. If it be held that such a course is proper my decisions invariably given, as in this case, on behalf of the Minister, when I do not deem a personal reference to the Minister necessary, may be set aside in the Survey Office without my being aware of the fact.—C.O., 30/8/83.

By the Secretary for Lands:—In my memorandum of the 29th instant I did not observe that further reference had been directed to the District Surveyor subsequent to the Under Secretary's minute of the 26th of May. Most certainly this instruction should not have been given without the matter first being submitted to the Minister through the Under Secretary.—J.S.F., 30/8/83.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—The Surveyor-General.—C.O., 30/8/83.

By the Surveyor-General:—I do not understand how I can be said to have "put aside," ignored, or not carried out any action directed to be taken by the Under Secretary, the direction of the Under Secretary being that "no further action was necessary"; but as previously stated, I considered that 130 acres of a Common should not be let fall into the hands of one of the Trustees without at least the knowledge of the Minister. Before however requesting that the case be brought before him (a course which is sanctioned in his minute of 30th August, 1883), I considered it advisable to check the information received and to make certain that the encroachment was held by one of the Trustees—a course which with all due deference it appears to me must be correct as a preliminary step before requesting a resubmission through the Under Secretary; and I would now submit that if it be found beyond all doubt that a part of the Common is in possession of one of the Trustees he might be required to state under what right he holds it.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 7 September, 1883. The Under Secretary for Lands.

By

By Under Secretary for Lands:—The course now suggested by the Deputy Surveyor-General may be pursued.—C.O., 19/9/83.

By Secretary for Lands:—Approved, but this is the submission that should have been originally made by the Survey Office.—J.S.F., 20/9/83.

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No. 25.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General to Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych.

Reserve Branch, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 23 September, 1883.

Memorandum of Instructions.

Subject.

Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych is requested at his early convenience to report if the encroachments on the Richmond Hill Common still exist, as shown on tracing attached, which is a copy of Mr. Pitt's plan, 1878.

G. LEWIS,  
(For the Surveyor-General.)

Reply.

I have examined the Common alluded to and find the encroachments shown by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Pitt's plan still existing.

That part tinted pink on tracing is claimed by Schofield, that in yellow by William Smith, and that in brown by John Michael McQuade.

R. BAYLIS MACKENZIE,  
27 October, 1883.

Transferred to Mr. Surveyor R. B. Mackenzie.—  
F. B. W. WOOLRYCH, 29 Sept., 1883.

Received 2nd October, 1883.—R. BAYLIS MACKENZIE.

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Minute on No. 25.

By Surveyor-General:—Report from Mr. Surveyor Mackenzie showing existing encroachments upon the Richmond Hill Common by Messrs. Schofield, Wm. Smith, and J. M. McQuade herewith.—  
ROBT. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 12 Nov., 1883. The Under Secretary for Lands.

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No. 26.

Question by J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., with answer by The Secretary for Lands.

Wednesday, 14 November, 1883.

Question,—

(25.) Windsor and Richmond Commons:—Mr. McElhone asked the Secretary for Lands,—

- (1.) Is it a fact that Mr. McQuade, M.L.A., or any other person, is in possession illegally or otherwise of a large area of the Windsor and Richmond Commons?
- (2.) Is Mr. McQuade, M.L.A., a Trustee of the Common?
- (3.) What steps (if any) has he taken to dispossess Mr. McQuade, or other persons, of the parts of the Common as above; and will he give early instructions to remove all trespassers off the above Common, irrespective of the position they occupy?

Mr. Farnell answered,—

- (1.) Mr. McQuade, M.L.A., is not in occupation of any portion of the Common. It is alleged that Messrs. J. Schofield, W. Smith, and J. M. McQuade claim portions of the Common.
- (2.) No.
- (3.) The Common is not Crown Land. It was dedicated in 1804, and a deed of grant issued in 1853.

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No. 27.

Question by J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., with answer by The Secretary for Lands.

Thursday, 20 November, 1883.

Question No. 3,—

- (3.) Windsor and Richmond Commons:—Mr. McElhone asked the Secretary for Lands,—What are the names of the persons who are in possession of any part of the Windsor or Richmond Commons, and what area of the said Common or Commons are the persons referred to in possession of?

Mr. Farnell answered,—

It is alleged that there are encroachments upon the Common by Messrs. Schofield, W. Smith, and J. M. McQuade, of 27½ acres, 66½ acres, and 20 acres respectively.

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No. 28.

Memorandum.

Richmond Common.

AREA, 608½ acres; dedicated, August 12th, 1804; deed issued, April 13th, 1853. Trustees present:—  
J. M. McQuade, C. W. May, J. Schofield, W. Smith, D. Cunneen.

Trespasses on Common.

1. Schofield, about 27½ acres; 2. Smith, about 66½ acres; 3. McQuade, about 20 acres. Total, about 114 acres. Taken by railway, about 2½ acres.

Minutes

*Minutes on No. 28.*

By Under Secretary for Lands:—Urgent. Obtain a copy of the deed of grant.—C.O., 14/1/84.

Copy grant herewith\*—F.M.K., 15/1/84.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—The papers may perhaps be referred to the Crown Solicitor with a view to ascertaining what course (if any) is open to the Government to test the question of alleged trespass on the Common by three of the Trustees, viz., Messrs. Schofield, Smith, and McQuade.—C.O., 24/1/84. <sup>\*See No. 6.</sup>

By Secretary for Lands:—Approved.—J.S.F., 25/1/84.

By Under Secretary for Lands:—The Crown Solicitor.—F.H.W. (for the Under Secretary).  
Department of Lands, B.C., 4 February, 1884.

## No. 29.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 15 March, 1884.

In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to return herewith the papers which were forwarded to me under B.C., 4/2/84, relating to the Richmond Common.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor,

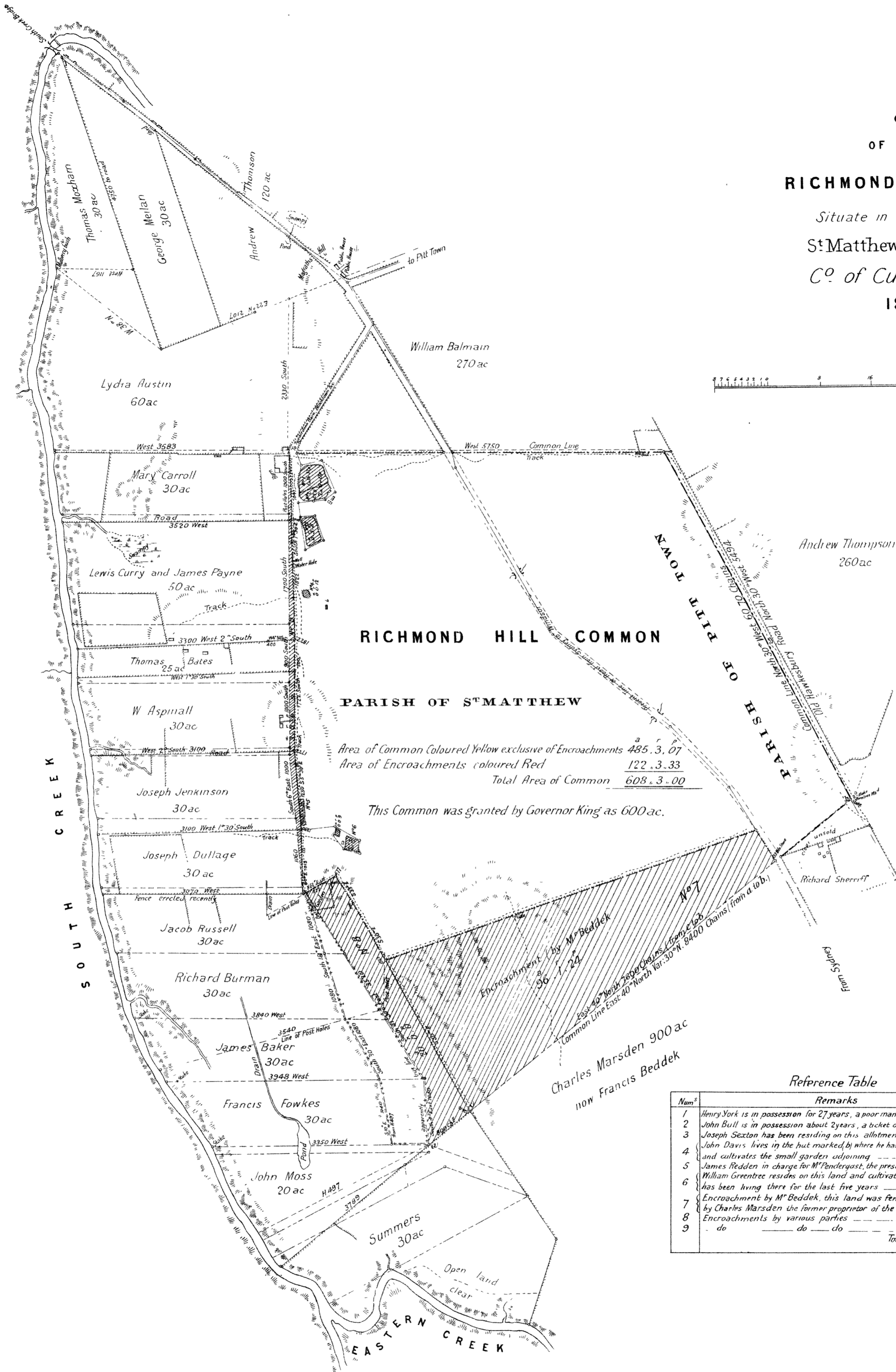
per H. H. OULD.

[Three plans.]

COPY  
OF PLAN  
OF SURVEY OF

**RICHMOND HILL COMMON**

Situate in the Parishes of  
St Matthew and Pitt Town  
C<sup>o</sup> of Cumberland  
1848



Mulgrave Place Common

Reference Table

Num <sup>r</sup>	Remarks	a	r	p
1	Henry York is in possession for 27 years, a poor man and blind	1	0	32
2	John Bull is in possession about 2 years, a ticket of leave holder	0	3	8
3	Joseph Sexton has been residing on this allotment for 30 years	0	3	8
4	John Davis lives in the hut marked by where he has been for above 20 years and cultivates the small garden adjoining	0	0	12
5	James Redden in charge for M <sup>r</sup> Pendergast, the present owner of the adjoining land	0	0	37
6	William Greentree resides on this land and cultivates the small garden has been living there for the last five years	0	1	26
7	Encroachment by M <sup>r</sup> Beddek, this land was fenced in many years ago by Charles Marsden the former proprietor of the adjoining 900 acres	96	1	24
8	Encroachments by various parties	20	0	0
9	do do do	3	0	6
Total area of Encroachments		122	3	33

**NOTES**

Area of Common coloured Yellow on Original, is on this Diagram shewn by boundary line thus

Existing lines of fences shown by Neutral tint edging on do are

Various Encroachments (as per Reference Table) tinted Pink on Original are on this Diagram shewn thus

Correct Boundaries of the Farms, as taken from Gov<sup>t</sup> Charts shewn by Orange lines on Original, are on this Diagram shewn thus

Tracks shewn by Brown line on Original are on this Diagram shewn thus

Partion do by Orange edging on do is do do do edged thus

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with letter bearing date September 4<sup>th</sup> 1848  
signed) W<sup>m</sup> Shone  
Ass<sup>t</sup> Surveyor

Description transmitted in a subsequent letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> November 1848.

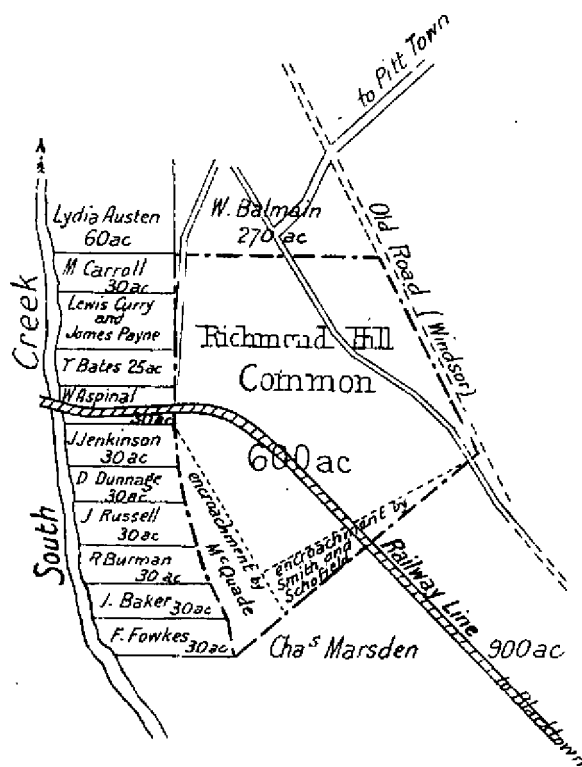
Drawn J Richardson  
Exam<sup>d</sup> S. J. J.  
(Sig. 680-)

Catalogue N<sup>o</sup> R1312.

Notified in the Gov<sup>t</sup> Gaz<sup>et</sup>; for 1850, folio 72.



Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 10.



NOTE Richmond Hill Common shown by Green edging on Original is on this Diagram edged thus -----

Drawn J Richardson  
Exam'd S. J. S.

(Sig. 680-)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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RESERVE AT VEGETABLE CREEK.

(PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF EMMAVILLE.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 April, 1884.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Residents of Emmaville, Vegetable Creek,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That by reason of a reserve, gazetted November 23rd, 1883, with an area of 630 square miles, which embraces the whole of the district surrounding the township of Emmaville, and the consequent refusal of the Mining Department to grant leases within such reserve, they are suffering great loss and hardship in their mining and business avocations, and they greatly fear that the whole mining industry of the district will become disorganized and ruined.

2. Your Petitioners respectfully draw your attention to the Mining Registrar's Annual Report, showing that the amount of revenue derived from mineral leases amply compensates the Government for the right to mine for minerals other than gold; and therefore they humbly show the anomaly of enforcing a tax in the form of royalty and want of tenure in a district that is now reduced to the working of our more difficult deep leads and lodes.

3. Your Petitioners view with alarm the action taken in completely locking up such an immense area, and they cannot but fear that the power to place such a restriction on any district may at some time be used to the great injury of the State; and while fully recognizing the necessity for the reservation of land for various public purposes, they are of opinion that more careful steps should be taken in gleaning information as to the need and area of such.

4. The refusal of the Mining Department to grant mineral leases within the area described, your Petitioners respectfully submit, will seriously affect the mining industry, inasmuch as land can only be worked under the 28th section of the Mining Act, which does not give sufficient title to induce capitalists or people of moderate means to carry out the prospecting and exploring operations necessary to develop the mines.

5. Geologists and mining experts aver that the future of this district depends upon the developing of the wet leads and hard lodes, for which purpose companies and capital will be required; the introduction of one or either of which, your Petitioners respectfully submit, is entirely frustrated by the existence of the present regulations, and the chances of the working miner improving his position are greatly lessened.

6. Your Petitioners therefore humbly ask that immediate steps may be taken to allow the ordinary mineral lease regulations to be again brought into force on mineral lands within the prescribed reserve, with such concessions in respect of the original excessive labour conditions as will admit of the lands being worked profitably by the miner, who, under the original regulations, has frequently to lose the result of much outlay in labour and capital through inability to constantly work wet or poor ground when low prices only are obtainable for tin ore.

7. And your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such immediate steps as may, in your opinion, be necessary to relieve them of the grave and serious disabilities they labour under.

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

[Here follow 233 signatures.]

CB

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